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Comments: Santa Fe National Forest Final Land Management Plan, Page 64, Healthy Ecosystems are resilient to uncharacteristic fire disturbance (fires that burn large areas with excessive severity, like the Cerro Grande (2000) and Los Conchas (2011) fires).

Soil loss from Los Conchas is documented in USGS post fire debris flow data. Much of that soil was deposited downhill in Cochiti reservoir. Water yield loss from Los Conchas fire, according to New Mexico Water Research Institute, was 30%. Yet the forest service considers that burn area as resilient. I feel the forest service is incorrect and is responsible for not reducing the fuel load. This neglect to do thinning was ongoing, year after year, and resulted in the ferocity of the Los Conchas fire, which at that time, was the largest fire in New Mexico history.

In addition, wildlife losses, including the supposition that some wildlife, such as the Jemez Mountain salamanders and Goat Peak Pika, may never return to the area after the Los Conchas fire, is documented on the Bandelier National Monument website.