

Data Submitted (UTC 11): 3/24/2023 2:42:48 AM

First name: Hazel

Last name: Champagne

Organization:

Title:

Comments: [External Email]Black Diamond Comments

[External Email]

If this message comes from an unexpected sender or references a vague/unexpected topic;

Use caution before clicking links or opening attachments.

Please send any concerns or suspicious messages to: Spam.Abuse@usda.gov

Dear Mr. Kuhnel,

Thanks for letting me comment on the Black Diamond Landscape Resiliency and Risk Reduction project. I realize that global climate change and a history of fire suppression are affecting the Roosevelt National Forest; however, I also believe that cutting and burning the forest, including in back-country roadless areas, can exacerbate the negative consequences for this resource that that we hold dear.

The proposed action should require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The proposed Conditions Based Management approach does not give the public a sufficient understanding of where or when specific activities will occur. It is therefore very difficult to understand how the proposed action will impact any specific site within the project area. In order to clarify the proposed action, the Forest Service must identify the locations and time frames of specific treatments and then analyze likely impacts.

Other issues with the project need to be addressed in the future. Those include:

? Publicly disclosing how many miles of unclassified (illegal) roads will become temporary roads, and their location, to understand potential impacts of these roads.

? Committing to obliterating and/or recontouring all temporary roads constructed (classified or unclassified) to make them impassable within a year of their use. Putting boulders in front of access points or changing classification in the Forest Service system may be necessary but is not sufficient.

? Protecting all 8,311 acres of inventoried old-growth forest identified in the project area, with no treatments conducted on these acres. An old-growth forest is not easily created, and the Forest Service should allow old-growth forests to age unimpeded.

? Removing established roadless areas from consideration for any management actions, as they are not within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).

? Avoiding the disturbance of mycorrhizae fungi in the soil during thinning activities, especially during any commercial or mechanical harvesting. Preserving mycorrhizae can help forests recover from both impactful Forest Service treatments and naturally occurring wildfires. Potential impacts to mycorrhizae should be analyzed as part of an EIS.

? Minimizing impacts to threatened and vulnerable wildlife, including Canada lynx, Preble's meadow jumping mouse, elk, boreal owl, northern goshawk, and greenback cutthroat trout.

Thank you for providing this opportunity to comment.

Signed,

Hazel Champagne

1008 Brockenbraugh Ct

Metairie, LA 70005