

Biological Elements

Comment # Comment

- 0018-001 Habitat - Protect as is. Avoid manipulation one way or another except in areas where development has significantly decreased habitat for the original residents (f & w) - then attempt to restore to the original.
- 0019-005 The bears can't move any further North to get away from human development. This is their last stand, their final retreat. Conserve & Protect our wild lands and animals - Please!
- 0019-006 Consider our overwhelming need for quiet areas in today's overly mechanized society. Reduce mechanized recreational access! Must we take the internal combustion engine everywhere we go? Why must we destroy all wilderness areas under the mantra of "access for everyone!?" Other species deserve the right to "access" to their natural world. Homo sapiens are not the only reason the natural world exists. We must consider the continuation of other species over our "right" to noise toys and destructive recreational activities on Nat. Forest lands.
- 0024-002 2) Fish & Wildlife habitat is very important to me.
- 0034-002 Stop Clearcutting! For too long we have paid for roads to destroy forests for the benefit of greedy and uncaring corporations. Clearcutting fouls watersheds and further decreases habitat crucial for many species of wildlife sensitive to human encroachment. Salmon spawning grounds are fouled, nesting sites destroyed.... it's madness to continue this unethical, primitive out of date logging practice!!! I have seen the effects of rampant deforestation in Washington State. Stop the detrimental effect while it's still possible. Commercial timber harvesting is not appropriate in the C.N.F. Develop plans for maintaining fish & wildlife habitat based on keeping what is left here.
- 0036-001 Priority: Life on this Planet. With the slow but steady increase in the green-house effect, life is threatened. One great deterrent to this lethal effect is the preservation of forests, especially in the United States and Canada, where the last great stands remain. Those forests we must keep functionally active as normally so I hope the United States Forest Service will immediately become the leader in this. Chugach management can do the correct thing by stopping all operations, while keeping a watchful eye to assure compliance.
- 0037-001 Manage the Chugach Forest for fish and wildlife. Cooperate with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Wildlife in protecting fish habitat and managing wildlife.
- 0043-001 Fish and wildlife management should be kept to a minimum. If habitat is protected from destruction most management is unnecessary and counterproductive especially in an intact ecosystem such as this.
- 0054-004 There are already too many roads in our National Forests costing the public billions of dollars to construct and maintain. They adversely impact fish and wildlife and favor poachers.
- 0054-006 All-terrain motor vehicles can become a menace to forest and wildlife unless strictly controlled.
- 0062-001 The utmost protection for fish & wildlife habitat - left as is - wilderness - Keep as many areas as possible roadless - especially if the new roads are built by taxpayer dollars for logging companies.
- 0065-003 We strongly resent subsidizing the devastation of our forests eg. financing the logging roads that enable clearcutting & easier access to our wildlife by people who mutilate animals for fun. After all, 94% of Americans don't kill animals for fun - & we all pay taxes! What is important to us is keeping our pristine forests pristine! That means zero clear-cutting & less access to the wildlife by humans. We believe that sustaining pristine forests is much more profitable (through increased tourism) than the short term greed of devastation.
- 0092-001 Bears (grizz) need the alpine. Fish need no confounded habitat. Other animals will be at home
- 0177-005 Please increase habitat protection areas, wilderness areas, and designate more National Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- 0195-003 3. Q. What other parts and issues of the Chugach National Forest management situation must be considered when designing improvements related to this part of the Situation Map? 3. A. Animal habitat, watershed protection
- 0198-004 If this use is consistent with the desired "direction" of the lands and not contrary to habitat concerns.
- 0214-002 My concerns and issues are continuity's sustainability, quality The issues are important because I want a good environment to live in.
- 0223-001 Biodiversity - Endangered Species - Fish Habitats & Spruce Bark Beetle

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- 0225-001 Wildlife species mgt Brown bear conservation Fisheries Logging/mining effects on fish/wildlife habitat Water quality
- 0226-002 Access - The Road to Whittier, concerned about the short sightedness of the road & the implication of millions of visitors with respects to the experience of visiting the sound; diminished wildlife, scenery, & solitude.
- 0236-002 The sheer wonders of seasonal tourists/recreationists of the Kenai, the numbers are diminishing the resource, how can we realistically manage the numbers of people.
- 0246-003 It is also important to keep the parts of the forest which are along our highways from becoming developed for tourism or other commercial interests.
- 0270-002 b. Access management - key to being able to manage the impact of people on fish and wildlife resources. Also provide for a more diverse range of experience.
- 0270-004 3. A. a. Management direction needs to be compatible with objectives of meeting viable population levels. b. Need to zone the way people can interact.
- 0314-003 It would be great if miners, both recreational and professional, could utilize these rivers without adversely impacting them, but on the whole, they seem to have a hard time cleaning up after them selves. I hate making generalizations but if there is a single group, that tends to be destructive and manages to leave a variety of junk, that quickly becomes a permanent feature of the river scape. A run down Canyon Creek will expose a river traveler to an incredible gauntlet of extremely hazardous mining refuse. It seems that it is the goal of the average miner, to carry a bunch of materials in to these canyons, string a rope across the river at water level, build a crude shelter out of blue, poly-tarps, dig out the river bank, turn over a few rocks, and get bored with the whole idea. The gravity, steep scree slopes and canyon walls quickly discourage the most environmentally sensitive miner and their junk gets abandoned in the bottom of the canyon and quickly finds its way into the water. Over the past twenty years I have been shot at, threaten, tangled in ropes and tarps, had boats destroyed by sharp metal junk, and friends faces cut open by the same. It doesn't take long for one single, inconsiderate miner to create a lot of long term damage and they do it on a regular basis. Personally I like the history and the idea of finding a big chunk of gold out in the wilderness, but the if the people who mine can't do this activity without trashing an area then perhaps its time for them to find a new hobby or profession. Correct me if I'm wrong but It is my understanding that it is more difficult to get a special use permit to go into these canyons and take photographs professional, than it is to mine. These are the two most used white water rivers in the state of Alaska and should be protected to ensure that there enjoyment and environment will be protected for the future. These are valuable resources that should not be allowed to be damaged by a relatively small user group. I do not object to the mining per say but rather the needless trash that gets left by its practitioners. So if these guys can't clean up after themselves than they should be denied access to the river. Look to the future and who is going to be the using these rivers and the revenues that these uses will create on a renewable basis. Unless the miners can get serious about taking care of there junk and our environment than perhaps they don't deserve to use the resource. The miners and the vendors of mining equipment, need to adopt an environmental ethic, if they expect to be able continue sharing these rivers in the future.
- 0324-001 I am a private landowner in Prince William Sound in Landlocked Bay. My family has had an interest in this property since 1911. Please help me stop the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and State parks from developing this Bay.
- 0327-002 SECOND PRIORITY, No more logging old growth timber in National Forests Only about 9% of old growth timber have escaped the vast clearcuts that has ruined wildlife habitat destroyed salmon spawning streams and left a sea of stumps. You ask "how much more should be protected?" The answer is "all that has not been raped by over exploitation." The present plans to slash more timber and continue the fast track to environmental and economic
- 0328-001 It is important that habitat be preserved!! It is time that the Forest Service focus on preserving habitat instead of destroying it. Instead of cutting trees, the Forest Service must realize that the trees & their habitat are more important to clean H2O, air & the associated critters than just providing wood. The value of these habitats to recreation (& the \$ that recreationists generate) is much more important to Alaska's economy than value of wood
- 0329-001 The most important aspect for planning this forest is to preserve as much as possible in as pristine a condition as possible. I plan to visit within the next 5 years, and wild & scenic rivers are usually the highlight of my trip The rivers I am especially interested in preserving are: Russian R, Kenai R, Snow R, Twenty mile R, Bear Creek, Six mile Cr., East Fork Six Mile Cr., Palmer Creek, Portage Creek, Copper R,
- 0334-002 Permanently Protect the Copper River Delta. In 1907 President Teddy Roosevelt created the Chugach National Forest primarily to protect the forest and wildlife of the Copper River Delta. The Delta, up to and including Miles Lake and Baird Canyon, with millions of birds and abundant wildlife, must be permanently protected through the new forest plan by recommendation for legislative designation.
- 0334-014 Recreation Survey of 1995. Please use the results of this survey to promote protecting scenery, and protecting fish and wildlife. It is apparent from the survey that natural scenery and scenery viewing are top priority resources and uses of the forest.
- 0338-006 2. A. Less impact on resources (fish, game etc.) in specific areas keep it spread out.

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- 0348-003 Road building is the # 1 threat to fisheries and wildlife. Habitat loss is # 2. 4 wheeler use must be viewed as roadbuilding The U.S.F.S. must protect the land from the projected increased use by people.
- 0368-005 habitat protection
- 0370-004 2) habitat protection - bears/fish 3)
- 0371-010 3. A. regulation of human use with consideration to wildlife & plantlife viability 4. A. It perhaps isn't a huge problem now - but with increased human activity effects to the natural environment could lead to greater threat to sensitive
- 0377-001 1. A. Relationship of wildlife habitat with human use. How will FS meet the mandated subsistence needs. Cooper Landing could make a case ,if fisheries is included in subsistence, that they want a fisheries in Cooper Creek, based on customary & traditional use.
- 0404-017 Fire plays a beneficial role in forest ecology. Prescribed fire should be used to reduce fuel near (within 100 feet of) structures to prevent the loss of life and property and to encourage forest regeneration and habitat. The USFS should aggressively suppress all unplanned fire ignitions that threaten life or private property. Ignitions occurring elsewhere should be addressed according to the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.
- 0410-004 The Chugach National Forest is not a viable commercial timber forest, and is much more valuable for its fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities,
- 0411-003 The Chugach National Forest is not a viable commercial timber forest, and is much more valuable for its fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. I am currently a student at Montana State University - Bozeman pursuing a degree in Wildlife Biology and as you can well imagine protection of wild habitat and wildlife is of utmost
- 0416-002 The Chugach National Forest is not a viable commercial timber forest and is much more valuable for its fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.
- 0417-003 5) The Chugach should not be regarded as a commercial timber forest, but rather valued for its fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities.
- 0420-001 I support preservation of the remaining roadless areas in the Chugach National Forest as designated wilderness. I urge the Forest Service to recommend to Congress Wilderness Designation for all roadless areas. This action will ensure survival of the Forest's renowned wildlife, wolves, brown/ grizzly bears, whales, sea otters & seals. In addition, wilderness species of salmon upon which both wildlife & a sustainable fishing industry depend.
- 0435-004 4) Hydroelectric Development. No dams or other hydro facilities should be considered UNLESS ALL damage to fish and wildlife habitat can be mitigated in reality no development should occur that does not improve fish habitat. The relicensing of Cooper Lake/Creek Dam MUST mitigate past damage to fish and wildlife habitat.
- 0437-001 Now is the time to designate the Nellie Juan/College Fjord Wilderness Study Area as Wilderness! The 90% roadless area in the Chugach National Forest should remain roadless for the protection of brown bears and other native species. New roads do not need to be built into this pristine area! Please keep me updated on your decision.
- 0462-011 Please limit the size of the Lost Lake Breath of Life run to 250 participants. The damage done by this event is growing and at an unacceptable level. Please also ensure that race participants stick to the main trail to localize damage and hopefully limit impact to the fragile tundra/alpine system.
- 0463-006 The plan should specifically recognize and evaluate the resources upon which tourism depends. These include scenic viewsheds, wilderness, forests, wildlife, lakes, rivers, and coastal areas, as well as fish and wildlife resources, air and water quality, and developed areas which possess cultural, economic, and/or historical significance. These resources should be specifically addressed in relation to the needs of the tourism industry.
- 0465-004 Different DEIS alternatives should examine different ways of exceeding minimum management requirements, for example insuring that abundant wildlife and fish populations remain on the Chugach in perpetuity, but should not differ in meeting bare legal minimum.
- 0465-013 Fish and Wildlife Habitat Protection and Viability Habitat protection must be a top priority in the development of the Chugach plan. The Kenai Peninsula and the Copper River Delta are two particularly important wildlife areas on the
- 0465-015 the Copper River Delta is home to millions of birds, a world famous salmon run, and an extraordinary profusion of
- 0465-016 The health, abundance, and viability of these populations must be kept safe through application of unimpeachable scientific analysis and conservation of all habitat that contributes to their well-being.
- 0467-001 Roadless Area Management Maintaining large roadless tracts, especially on the Kenai Peninsula and Copper River Delta, is an important consideration for migratory birds and large-ranging terrestrial mammals.

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- 0467-008 Timber harvest units should be located and harvested in a method that will minimize forest fragmentation. Selective cutting should be encouraged in order to maintain diversity of habitats and a multiple-canopy structure. If clear cuts are utilized, small units close together are more desirable than scattering large harvest units, which would have a greater adverse impact on species sensitive to edge effect. The use of helicopter logging should be evaluated for all or part of harvests. Helicopter yarding reduces need for new roads, reduces disturbance of soils with MM indexes, reduces impacts caused by sediment loading of streams, reduces road related landslides, and protects/minimizes
- 0471-001 Botanical surveys of Action Areas need to be Enforced according to the Endangered Species Act and other Federal Laws and Regulations. .
- 0479-031 Other Special Designations on the Forest: The Forest Service needs to recognize and protect the special nature of the ANILCA Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Area in the Copper River Delta, as statutorily designated by section 501 of ANILCA, which requires management and protection of this area similar to a National Wildlife Refuge.
- 0483-005 It is a disgrace that the USFS has already allowed nearly a 70% reduction in Brown Bear habitat on the Kenai Peninsula and is now considering building a road from the Copper River Delta to the Bering River coalfields that will cross and effect over 100 salmon streams.
- 0705-001 This a world-class migration bird stopover. I personally believe brown bears are being pushed out of the back country by excessive logging pressure. Both these road projects are unneeded. Spend the money on our
- 0711-001 My most central concerns are the protection of the outstanding wildlife value of the Copper River Delta and maintaining and restoring the character of Prince William Sound.
- 0804-001 I am astounded to learn that the Chugach still has no designated "Wilderness", though superbly qualified for such as one of the country's last remaining intact forests, with over 90% classified as "roadless". Most are aware that the important Prince William Sound fishery will be healthier if the lands surrounding the Sound are natural, protected habitats. This can only be assured if these lands are designated Wilderness. I feel strongly that the Chugach National Forest remain over 90% roadless, as it is today. I want to see Wilderness designations on the Forest that protect different ecosystem types, including rainforest and transitional boreal forest ecosystems. This would go a long way to help protect significant fish and wildlife habitat and OUTSTANDING recreational areas. I want the proposed Nellie Juan/College Fjord Wilderness Study area retained for Wilderness designation, along with other areas
- 0807-003 The past, present and future of the Cooper Lake/Creek Watershed and Dam is and will be an important subject to our committee. In general hydroelectric development should only occur when impacts to fish and wildlife are
- 0817-017 Access Road to Carbon Mountain Concerns have also been identified for road crossings over anadromous streams. The issue of routing this proposed road needs to be closely evaluated to minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and their
- 0821-022 The proposed road to Whittier, the Copper River Highway and other proposed roads and access routes across the Chugach National Forest will bring increased human use and visitation to previously remote areas of the forest. The Forest Plan must address the carrying capacity of remote areas as well as the impact of roads and developed access on all forest resources, particularly fish and wildlife.
- 0830-007 HABITAT PROTECTION. Continue land purchases and comprehensive planning.
- 0836-020 Specific monitoring plans should be developed and discussed for aquatic, marine, and terrestrial fish and wildlife habitats. Plans should include frequency, priority, corrective measures, and time frames in which actions will be accomplished. Monitoring plan results/actions should be provided to other agencies for review and coordination, and joint-agency inspections should be encouraged.
- 0839-004 Preservation of fish and wildlife habitat would also enhance recreational opportunities of the area.
- 0860-077 Abundance of fish and wildlife