

# Cumulative Effects

## Comment # Comment

- 0001-002 The cumulative impacts on the entire Peninsula (Eastern Kenai) have not been addressed
- 0115-001 In the year 2050 what will my grandchildren find in the Chugach National Forest? Clear-Cuts? Roads, logging trucks, saw mills? Gunmen hunting down the wildlife for "sport"? Noises such as rifle fire and snowmobiles and other inventions that will be invented in the meantime to destroy the silence and terrify the wildlife? People, evermore people trampling the footpaths and roads? Campgrounds? Litter? No longer a Chugach ecosystem? Friends, I fear that is what my grandkids will find -- all of it, and more. And I dread it. Yet between now and 2050 you will be chasing after "goods and services", and therein lies the inevitable. I don't know how you can stop it; please tell me.
- 0177-007 Most importantly, the plan should require all environmental studies and statements to account for cumulative impacts of indirect effects, and actions should reflect them.
- 0265-001 1. A. Consider cumulative impacts on Forest Service. Lands and adjacent lands within the same watersheds. Long term improvement. If logging is happening on a large number of adjacent lands, then consider impacts on wildlife and ecosystem/watershed.
- 0265-010 considering cumulative impacts on FS land and other lands w/in the same watersheds;
- 0267-007 3. A. Cumulative Impacts Analysis of Timbering, Mining, industrial tourism, and recreational (motorized) developments and viability of wildlife populations on the Forest. The bottom line is: use habitat viability and wildlife population viability (ILLEGIBLE) as the reference points. Allow developments to occur once the long term viability of wildlife pop's are addressed - ie, areas protected to ensure habitat capability.
- 0269-015 3. A. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS, adjacent lands Since state regulates hunting/trapping, shore lines need to be somehow be protected - (wildlife) future events (impacts), global warming, EVOS, EVOS habitat acquisition (the purpose or intent), spiritual qualities and significance, historical sites, forest fire, glacial movement (the long-term picture), landfills and waste, State Parks recreation & mgmt, Non-human areas (WILDLIFE/WILDLAND SANCTUARIES)!!, air traffic, in-stream flow reservations (state/fed) on navigable waters, areas for model "eco-villages", HUNTING & TRAPPING restrictions, possible (ILLEGIBLE) listing (ex. Kenai Brown Bears).
- 0294-001 Address cumulative impacts in all areas of the forest land use plan and take into account what is happening on adjacent and proximal lands to the forest.
- 0294-005 Brown Bears on the Kenai Peninsula are being threatened due to declining habitat. Because bears are considered an "indicator species", the Forest Service needs to make habitat protection a priority in its plan. Please participate in any Brown Bear Task Force that is created on the Kenai Peninsula. In addition, work with other land owners to address cumulative impacts for Brown Bears and other species, as well as watershed issues.
- 0294-009 No new mining claims until a cumulative impacts analysis is completed for existing claims and existing mining
- 0334-013 Cumulative Impacts. Address cumulative impacts in all areas of the forest land use plan and take into account what is happening on adjacent and proximal lands to the forest.
- 0368-007 A. Landscape level analysis, cumulative impacts, a definition of forest health that excludes human utility.
- 0400-003 The Forest Service should adopt an ecosystem perspective and not focus solely on lands inside National Forest boundaries. The plan should consider the cumulative impact of activities on nearby lands (both public and private) and plan uses of National Forest lands accordingly. In general, Forest Service lands should be managed for a higher degree of environmental protection than is occurring on nearby private, state and local lands, to help mitigate the impacts of development activities on those lands. - The Chugach forest plan should coordinate with management plans that nearby public landowners have in the works -- the State of Alaska's Kenai area plan, the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge use plan, and the Prince William Sound transportation plan. -
- 0400-010 The Forest Service should consider cumulative impacts, both for its own actions and the actions taken on nearby lands. This cumulative analysis should be sure to consider past activities and past Forest Service decisions. Activities that especially need careful cumulative impact analysis are mining, motorized recreation, and any small-scale, local-use logging that may be permitted. Individual raiing permits should be handled with Environmental Assessments that consider cumulative effects, rather than being approved under the current categorical exclusion.
- 0404-002 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION RECOMMENDATIONS Cumulative Impacts Consider the cumulative impacts of all actions of all adjacent landowners in decisions made by the USFS.

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- 0404-021 Cumulative impacts of adjacent landowners should be considered in all USFS decisions. The goal is species diversity and viability.
- 0405-005 Sustain the habitat of the Kenai brown bear population and work with other agencies and land owners to address the cumulative human impacts on all wildlife.
- 0435-007 6) Cumulative impacts. Somehow with all the various plans and regulatory processes and management decisions that are taking place on the Kenai Peninsula, we need to address the cumulative impacts of our decisions on the many various topics. And I know this is much easier said than done. In fact the success rate for addressing this issue elsewhere has been dismal.
- 0443-004 As a first step, we would like the USFS to complete a landscape level cumulative impact analysis-- one that accounts for what has happened on the land since the last forest plan was put into place, as well as projecting land uses that are currently committed or planned for the foreseeable future. As well as studying national forest lands, this cumulative impact analysis should include state, borough, private, and municipal lands that are geographically or ecologically related to national forest lands (from standpoint of wildlife, water, and community users.) This analysis should cover changes in recreational use opportunities as well as impacts to wildlife populations, water quality, and
- 0445-003 Third, I would like to urge that the plan should consider the "Big picture"; that is, cumulative effects of any decision or action on all uses of the Chugach N.F. should be considered. I can not emphasize this too strongly!
- 0446-004 4. Cumulative Impacts of Withdrawals. The cumulative impacts of the numerous withdrawals and proposed withdrawals from multiple use management in the Chugach National Forest is of great concern to the economic welfare of the region. Existing withdrawals, along with the habitat purchases by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees must be considered. These expanding "habitat areas" have a significant detrimental impact on the available economic
- 0458-001 All proposed actions that require review/approval by the Forest Service must address overall cumulative impacts within CNF. -
- 0467-005 Vegetation Management Proposed timber sales, salvage sales, etc., should be identified and cumulative impacts discussed. The Forest Plan should direct timber We analysis from a holistic (landscape scale) approach, identifying sensitive habitats, travel corridors, Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs), etc., before timber units are actually laid out.
- 0467-009 Timber harvesting on private lands should be included in analysis forest-wide to determine the full affects of each sale area in relation to cumulative impacts and direct loss of habitat.
- 0467-024 The Forest Plan should direct and include cumulative impact assessments at the landscape level to address losses of habitats and steps for assessing site-specific impacts throughout the Chugach National Forest. Forest-wide examination of cumulative impacts of past and planned logging activities should be analyzed.
- 0469-001 Non-Forest Service Lands/Cooperative Planning The Chugach Plan revision must be built around a realistic consideration of the likely uses of non-forest land with the National Forest. In-holdings include large blocks of state, borough and Native Corporation land, as well as numerous smaller inholdings of private properties, Native Village Corporation homesites, set net sites, hatcheries and other miscellaneous categories. In most instances, these lands are physically suited for and intended for development.
- 0476-003 I believe that the total, cumulative impacts of any activity to be permitted on the Chugach N.F. should be considered before the issuance of any permits for commercial use.
- 0476-005 Third, I would like to urge that the plan should consider the "Big picture"; that is, cumulative effects of any decision or action on all uses of the Chugach N.F. should be considered. I cart not emphasize this too strongly!
- 0479-038 Cumulative Impacts Analysis: The Forest Service is required by NEPA to address cumulative impacts regarding significant actions taken on the forest. TWS would like the Forest Service to address cumulative impacts in the revision process for all major past actions taken and for any significant future actions and associated impacts which may be considered on the forest.
- 0479-041 TWS would like to suggest the Forest Service approach cumulative impacts analysis in a two-tiered process, where Tier VIII would be cumulative impacts analysis on a "Landscape" or "Ecosystem" level, built up from the sum of all the Tier 2 "Watershed" level analyses. With this approach, the Forest Service would better understand its actions on a larger-scale or "macro" level and also on a watershed or "micro" level. Both levels of analysis will be invaluable to the long term sustainability and viability of forest resources.
- 0479-043 As part of cumulative impacts analysis, transportation planning and monitoring of impacts regarding tourism and recreation, the Forest Service needs to address changes in water quality and its affect on forest resources.
- 0483-004 Now plans are under way to expand this type of activity (logging) under the guise of forest health and ecosystem management without performing any extensive, meaningful cumulative impact studies.

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- 0483-009 and perform a full EIS on any future mining claim or expansion.
- 0490-001 Also, please understand that I want all these categories to be addressed within the framework of cumulative
- 0491-008 No new mining claims until a cumulative impacts analysis is completed for existing claims and existing mining
- 0491-012 Please address cumulative impacts in all areas of the forest land use plan and take into account what is happening on adjacent and proximal lands to the forest.
- 0580-001 Please include the following comments in accordance with the scoping process of the Chugach National Forest Revision. Also, please understand that I want all these categories to be addressed within the framework of
- 0649-001 Mining should only be permitted with double the rules, restrictions, supervision & check ups if allowed. I am opposed to mining in this area because "you" have foolishly allowed this commercial job without a cumulative impact assessment already.
- 0781-016 Wildlife: We are fortunate that the Chugach National Forest has intact large tracts of pristine wilderness which support an abundant wildlife population. Several sensitive species or species of concern reside within the forest and ACE would like the Forest Service to analyze potential impacts to each of these species in the different alternatives. ACE would like the Forest Service to fully consider current scientific review and programs
- 0781-028 Mining: Most watersheds on the Chugach have current mining claims, yet the public has no information in which to gauge what potential risks these claims pose to fish and wildlife habitat, to watershed health and viability, or to biological diversity. Negative visual impacts are the only way in which the public may gauge the impact of a mining operation. Many streams and rivers within the boundaries of the Chugach have extremely high fishery values and high visual and/or recreation values, yet these are not taken into account when mining permits are granted. This process is incongruous with how other uses are analyzed. A cumulative assessment of watersheds, as outlined earlier, should be conducted to include past and present mining operations and its impacts. ACE would like to see the Forest, Service include recommendations in its alternative's for mineral withdrawals.
- 0781-029 ACE would also like the Forest Service to review, by way of environmental assessments, all mining claims prior to them, being permitted. This will give the public the opportunity to be involved in the determination of an activity which impacts their resource.
- 0781-030 In conclusion, ACE would like to see the Forest Service continue to give wildlife habitat and recreation the priority in its management, We are most interested in seeing the Forest Service address cumulative effects as its baseline management technique.
- 0781-004 We would like the Forest Service to conduct a landscape level cumulative impacts analysis to address changes since the, last forest plan as well as projections of future land uses. We would like the Forest Service to work with state, borough, municipal and private land owners in order to significantly address many of the impacts that have either taken place since the last forest plan or are iq the foreseeable future. Changes to the area since the 1984 Chugach land plan include the Exxon Valdez oil spill, a notable increase in cruise-ships and other tour operators, increased number of visitors, dramatic increase in motorized, recreation, and large tracts of development, road building, and significant, logging (primarily on lands near the forest) have undermined brown bear habitat capability. Possible future impacts include the road to Whittier, a new intertie on the Kenai, a 25 mile road from the Copper River Delta to the Bering River, increases in cruise ship traffic, a possible deep water port north of Cordova, and the Forest
- 0781-006 In northern climates, such as Alaska, regeneration standards set for the Service as a whole are inappropriate. Regeneration is much slower in Alaska. ACE would like the Forest Service to acknowledge this fact and address regeneration in Alaska specifically in its draft alternatives. Also, ACE would like to see the Forest Service address regeneration in Alaska under the cumulative impacts portion of logging proposals (in environmental assessments, i.e.).  
Forest Health/Insects, Disease/Salvage Logging:
- 0781-014 Watersheds: ACE urges the Forest Services to inventory watersheds on the forest on the basis of riparian zones, water quality, fisheries, wildlife, mining impacts, and other potentially harmed areas. Recognizing that watershed quality underlies ecosystem health, these analyses will assist the Forest Service and the public in guiding actions which may have an adverse affect. Prince William Sound, at the heart of the Chugach, is the site of recovery from the nation's worst oil spill as well as large scale logging on private lands. These impacts must be weighed with the increase in tour boat activity. In particular, should the Whittier road be completed, we understand that Princess plan's on moving a large portion of their operations from Seward to Whittier. With watershed inventories in hand, the Forest Service will be better equipped to address the potential of these impacts on surrounding forests, wildlife and fisheries, and to water quality. Additionally, the western forest is home to much of the headwaters of Cook Inlet. Important spawning habitat lies within the forests boundaries. Healthy and viable streams in the western forest play a significant role in ensuring a healthy fishery in Cook Inlet and in the world-famous Kenai River. Just as important fisheries exist in the eastern forest where abundant salmon runs from the Copper River Delta support numerous local economies, both from commercial fishing and sport-fishing.

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- 0783-008 11. Cumulative Impacts on Multiple Use - The Plan must evaluate the cumulative impact of all land actions in the area of the Chugach National Forest. This must include the impacts due to loss of private surface ownership and private timber due to EVOS (Exxon Valdez Oil Spill) purchases.
- 0783-009 12. Cumulative Impacts of Wilderness Designation - The Plan must also evaluate the cumulative impacts on the economy due to Wilderness designation. The economic value of various levels of commercial activity must be considered. Specific alternatives should include: 1) Wilderness designations as allowed by ANILCA; 2) No Wilderness designations; 3) Logging equal to the replenishment annual growth level; 4) Commercial tourism destinations throughout the area; 5) Opening the entire area, including the Wilderness Study area to mineral entry such that if mineral deposits are found it will possible to develop them; 6) various mixes of the above uses.
- 0783-010 13. Wild & Scenic Rivers - As noted above, it is illegal to even study areas for designation as W&SRs. No W&SRs should be proposed for any stream or river outside the areas to be designated as Wilderness. If W&SRs are considered, which is contrary to ANILCA, the impacts of any W&SR designations must be defined clearly. W&SRs will block access, reduce future management options, restrict public access, etc. and these impacts must be defined in a way that the general public will understand. Case histories of W&SR designations elsewhere in the state and specifically in the Fortymile should be included to show the danger of such designations.
- 0793-001 Given the close proximity of the Chugach National Forest to Alaska's major population centers and with consideration to the cumulative impacts of a burgeoning tourism sector, it seems imperative that to the greatest extent possible, the Chugach National Forest must be preserved in its natural state.
- 0802-001 Please include the following comments in accordance with the scoping process of the Chugach National Forest Revision. We hope that all these categories will be addressed within the framework of cumulative impacts.
- 0817-007 Transportation Planning The plan revision must address an overall transportation plan which includes marine and overland highway corridors, trails, motorized and non-motorized zones and cumulative effects over a 10, 25, 50, and 100 year time frame. This effort should include cooperation with the Alaska Department of Transportation and other state and federal agencies.
- 0820-007 Issues ACE would like the Forest Service to address in the draft alternatives for the Forest Plan Revision include: Cumulative Impacts: Under NEPA, the Forest Service is required to address cumulative impacts in any significant actions proposed to the forest. We would like the Forest Service to conduct a landscape level cumulative impacts analysis to address changes since the last forest plan as well as projections of future land uses. We would like the Forest Service to work with state, borough, municipal and private land owners in order to significantly address many of the impacts that have either taken place since the last forest plan or are in the foreseeable future. Changes to the area since the 1984 Chugach land plan include the Exxon Valdez oil spill, a notable increase in cruise ships and other tour operators, increased number of visitors, dramatic increase in motorized recreation, and large tracts of development, road building, and significant logging (primarily on lands near the forest) have undermined brown bear habitat capability. Possible future impacts include the road to Whittier, a new intertie on the Kenai, a 25 mile road from the Copper River Delta to the Bering River, increases in cruise ship traffic, a possible deep water port north of Cordova, and the Forest Service's own solicitation for a facility in Turnagain Pass.
- 0820-050 In conclusion, ACE would like to see the Forest Service continue to give wildlife habitat and recreation the priority in its management. We are most interested in seeing the Forest Service address cumulative effects as its baseline management technique.
- 0821-002 It is imperative the revised Forest Plan address the cumulative impacts of all forest activities -- including activities occurring on adjacent non-national forest land -- on the Forest's natural resource values.
- 0821-003 In addition, we urge the Forest Service to become informed and involved in the land planning and management decisions and actions of adjacent landowners, particularly the State of Alaska's and borough/municipal planning processes. As you know, cumulative impacts of development activities do not recognize boundaries of land ownership. This recognition of the impact of activities on adjacent lands is particularly important on the Kenai Peninsula and Copper River Delta. On the Kenai, logging on state and private lands must be addressed when making decisions on fish and wildlife management, specifically brown bear and wolf.
- 0826-003 3. The plan also needs to determine how to best look at cumulative impacts of management actions on national forest lands in relation to watershed or landscape level planning. The national forest should consider land management actions of other landowners and should cooperate and provide incentives for private landowners to work with the forest service on broader scale regional plans. At the same time private landowner rights, particularly under ANCSA, should be protected and reaffirmed.
- 0827-008 Mining Claims: When reviewing mining claims for permits, address them in an environmental assessment. Currently, they are permitted under categorical exclusions which gives the public no information about how their resource is managed or what impacts are expected. Please do a watershed cumulative impacts analysis which includes mining.

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- 0830-009 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS. Look at the whole picture and cumulative impacts of future activities such as mining, mariculture/aquaculture, lodges. Take a watershed impact look at activities. What will these activities have on the scenic qualities, the water quality for people as well as fish. The chemical nature of modern mining has a proven negative impact on the migrating capabilities of salmon. Permanent lodges are having a negative impact on fish and wildlife and should not be allowed on Forest lands. There are plenty of private and state lands for this. There is a growing impact on charter and private boaters from encroachment on vessel Anchorage's by commercial floating lodges and mariculture/aquaculture projects? A limited entry should be initiated immediately on these activities.
- 0832-001 Also, please understand that I want all these categories to be addressed within the framework of cumulative impacts. Maintain or Increase Roadless Areas: Maintain or increase the current roadless inventoried areas on the Chugach. We are fortunate that, unlike most other national forests, we have relatively few roads.
- 0832-005 Please do a watershed cumulative impacts analysis which includes mining
- 0832-011 In addition, work with other land owners to address cumulative impacts for Brown Bears and other species, as well as watershed issues.
- 0836-008 Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs), etc., before timber units are actually laid out. The old-growth forest associated species should be identified, and impacts associated with removing old-growth forest and fragmenting large old-growth blocks should be discussed in detail.
- 0836-014 Management of log transfer facilities should be addressed, including monitoring and underwater site investigations (documenting the zone of deposition) and restoration of benthic areas and landing sites. The Plan should discuss direct, indirect, secondary and cumulative impacts of bark, shading, storage of logs, and other solid waste materials on aquatic resources and commercial and subsistence valued resources and identify actions to prevent and mitigate
- 0836-017 Road impacts, cumulative and direct, on fish and wildlife should be included in the Forest Plan EIS, especially for sensitive species such as wolves, lynx, etc., and their prey species. The Forest Plan should address road corridor widths in relation to best management practices. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management The long-term habitat and management requirements of sensitive species such as lynx, goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher, harlequin ducks, etc., should be discussed and provided for in the Plan.
- 0836-024 4 Forest-wide examination of cumulative impacts of past and planned logging activities should be analyzed. Survey information should be in sufficient detail to allow thorough evaluation of impacts of proposed plan. The Plan should include the number of or percentage of timber units covered. Maps should reflect this as well. Visual aids such as maps should be able to stand alone and be easily read. Key landmarks, names of topographic features, road numbers/names, etc., are most helpful. Additionally, cataloged fish strewn numbers and names should be included.
- 0869-001 1) CNF mngt situation  
a) Evaluate cumulative impacts on resources – examples could be sensitive wildlife species or areas where pristine wilderness experiences are possible. We'll stick in wildlife here – specifically the goshawk as an example.
- 0892-001 Please include the following comments in accordance with the scoping process of the Chugach National Forest Revision. Also, please understand that I want all these categories to be addressed within the framework of