

# *SAR - DEIS - Chapter 3 - Physical - Soils*

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0029063-053	Page 3-19. Cumulative Effects Section The Draft EIS states that soil disturbance from th construction of camp and cabin sites would be insignificant when compared to roads and trails amd that these proposals have not been included in the analysis. The purpose of cumulativ effects analysis is to assess all potential impacts, including activity impacts that individually are small, but collectively can be significant. As the demand for recreational cabins and campsites increases, soil productivity will decrease and/or be lost. The Final EIS should reflect this.
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0028328-015	Soils: Only one key indicator, related to recreation, is listed, although many activities would impact soils on the Forest. Many laws, such as National Forest Management Act (NF MA), set the basis for protection of soil health. The Service fails to recognize that resource extraction and tourism activities and facilities would affect soil productivity under key indicators, yet acknowledges such activities contribute to erosion and compaction under "Affected Environment." For example, on 3-13: "Placer mining for gold in numerous streams on the Kenai Peninsula has destroyed the adjacent alluvial soils and vegetation."
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We recommend adding four key indicators, 1) Acres of disturbance from visitor/tourism facilities, 2) Numbers and types of visitor days, 3) Acres of disturbance from resource extraction projects, to include salvage and other types of logging, oil and gas, and mining, and 4) Acres open to off road motorized use, to include helicopters.

The Forest Service most proactively prevent the negative effects of soil erosion by employing management tools such as Limits to Acceptable Change across the Forest