

Forest Products

Comment # Comment

- 0001-001 I want to register my opinion about logging SNOW RIVER/PRIMROSE TIMBER HARVEST PROJECT. NO! to logging it Brown bear habitat will be threatened
- 0004-002 This interests of small, locally-owned logging and sawmill operations should be recognized, and timeber sales along existing roads only be allowed.
- 0007-001 Logging does not belong in a National Forest.
- 0009-001 Any forest plan that considers harvesting of the forest should place personal use at the top of priorities over harvesting my commercial endeavors.
- 0013-002 It is not a commercial forest & should not be logged. Logging would change the whole purpose.
- 0015-002 I support logging but this should be done on a controlled basis & with revenue for the purchase of logging privileges. The cost/board ft to loggers is far too low. Why do we give our natural resources away.
- 0016-002 If any timber is harvested it must be selective cutting - no clear cuts and only harvesting with forest protection
- 0017-001 All roads built with public funds for whatever reasons should be available for public use. If roads are built to get timber then purchaser should pay for it if it will be closed after sale.
- 0017-006 Commercial Harvesting of timber not viable for small local operators so forest should not try to sell its timber or use herbicides to (illegible) forest regeneration to kill grass that chokes out spruce.
- 0020-002 Harvest all Beetle killed trees as soon as possible This is only good conservation of our resources.
- 0021-002 Let loggers log & manage the 94,000 "timber acres." No increase in acreage.
- 0023-002 Using dead beetle kill spruce OK but not a necessity. Good to leave some standing for wildlife use. Rather seem them be utilized than to stand & rot.
- 0023-005 When logging occurs, a minimum 100' buffer zone to any major surface water body, esp. where anadiomous fish spawn & habit.
- 0024-007 7) Minimal tree cutting. Even beetle killed trees.
- 0028-001 MUCH! Dear Friends, You're into logging, alas; you want ever more logs; and I hate it. I say buy out the private in-holdings in the Forest. Stop your evil clear-cutting.
- 0028-006 The Chugach should be more like a wilderness than the logging camp you want.
- 0030-003 P.S. You guys should log the sick and dying trees. What a waste.
- 0032-001 No more subsidies to build roads, for loggers, ALSO sell wood to American companies only. Let Japan buy wood from Americans in logging. No clear cutting our forest anywhere. Only cut trees with Beetles in them (so clear cut).
- 0034-001 Keep our public lands as intact as possible. Alaska especially is known for its wildness. This is the main draw for tourists who come to the State, a huge source of revenue. Tourists do not come to see clearcuts or dwindling habitat
- 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.
- 0037-003 Commercial timber harvesting isn't appropriate Logging on the pretext of controlling bark beetles is dishonest. Let natural fires burn. Make some your loggers don't set more fires this year. Don't do any logging in the Kenai River
- 0038-003 3--Allow unlimited hand or on-man chain saw cutting of dead & dying trees.
- 0038-005 5--No clear cutting.

Comment # Comment

- 0040-001 Maintaining a viable productive timber industry in Alaska. So far you have been incapable of supplying enough timber to keep even one pulp mill going in SE Alaska. No one can invest money in any kind of production facility without an assured timber supply to operate. You can produce 70MM bF of timber/year or a sustained yield basis without harming other resources you now have the opportunity to strengthen & diversify our economy Let's do it
- 0048-004 Limit the logging activity in the Chugach Nat'l Forest. Stop logging at Resurrection area.
- 0049-002 Like any other crop the forest should be managed to increase production (greater volume of timber through sustained rotations) Wild life benefit from new growth throughout the life cycle of the forest. A well managed forest looks good to tourist and recreationalist and can become something a good forester can be proud of. The Germans and Finnish foresters do it. Why cannot American cut timber and create jobs by adding value in the form of wood products.
- 0050-005 6) Timber harvest to be strictly limited & no clearcutting no subsidized roads, no below market sales
- 0051-004 3. Stop the logging (clearcutting) on eastern PWS.
- 0052-002 No large-scale commercial timber harvest anywhere on the forest - house logs, firewood only.
- 0053-001 I would like to see the USFS harvest some of the dead spruce.
- 0053-003 Reforest harvest areas. I would like to see some exotics, i.e., Lodgepole Pine, etc.
- 0054-001 At least one half of this forest should be designated wilderness. The past policy of giving the highest priority to timber harvest must be terminated.
- 0054-002 Clearcutting should be limited to small areas of timber that may have been killed by fire, insect or disease.
- 0055-001 The most important planning objective is to practice sustainable forestry. In terms of what this is, the Santiago Agreement on (ILLEGIBLE) and (ILLEGIBLE) forests provides a good list of indicator & measurement for sustainable forestry. In a recent address (ILLEGIBLE) praised the Forest Service involvement in this international effort so I assume there is support from the top. If you are not familiar with the Santiago Agreement it has a web site.
- 0056-002 Timber harvest is not the priority for management of the Chugach eco tourism is.
- 0059-001 I would like to see conservation and recreation take precedent in the Chugach National Forest. First, Chugach State Park and this National Forest currently hold the mountains and forests that make south-country. Protection of the scenery and wildlife habitat make our quality of life very high. Logging is not a large industry in south central; and should be prevented from expansion to preserve this quality of life.
- 0060-002 - Except in those areas that have been set aside for future posterity, I firmly believe it is a total waste of the resource to let timber over-ripen, fall over and rot. We see this all around us today. This isn't forest management! The sad truth is we never see or read anything about this in forest service periodicals, or from those elected or appointed higher echelon in Washington, D.C.
- 0062-003 - Very, very little commercial timber harvest should be allowed in the Chugach. NO clearcutting should be allowed.
- 0062-004 Also, no harvesting of any kind should be allowed within view of roads, highways, trails, or campgrounds, or in wild & scenic watersheds as the Chugach River Study Team found 23 areas.
- 0065-002 We now know there is no "forest health problem" - & that the "salvage" logging was a fraud to destroy our forests for the greed of timber corporations - & money for the NFS!
- 0066-001 (1) A healthy forest is vital for the long term and I really would like to see more of the beetle killed trees in the Moose Pass area harvested or just put a little road into some of the areas and allow more firewood cutting.
- 0068-001 The Management. Larry Hudson's inflexibility and obvious pro-industry (logging) attitude are incompatible with the challenges facing Alaska with regard to our National forests. Hudson's unwillingness to compromise and obvious contempt for others' views that differ from his and the people who control him expose his real agenda; to expedite the destruction of our forests for private profit - with little or no regard for the taxpayer.
- 0069-005 Vegetation management: Commercial timber harvesting is inappropriate on the Chugach National Forest. Timber values are limited, in any case.
- 0070-002 Forget logging - it just costs taxpayers money.

Comment # Comment

- 0071-002 2. Timber management should be related whenever possible to habitat management. If timber harvest will destroy critical habitat; it should not be considered. On the other hand, timber harvest in many areas on the Kenai peninsula may be a lower cost method of managing habitat & pests. Keep the loggers away from waterways, period.
- 0079-004 Harvest spruce bark - but revegetate - plant new seedlings. Six mile Maintain Seward Hwy for scenic beauty
- 0080-001 Please consider the Turnagain/Kenai area as a whole, and do not allow logging in the Chugach National Forest. In 1996 alone, private landowners gave notice they were going to log 14,000 acres on the Kenai. The state plans to log 20,000 acres in the same area during the next five years.
- 0081-001 I support harvesting as many beetle killed trees as is economically feasible. I expect that this be done with all due concern for the existing ecosystem.
- 0081-002 I support the building of logging roads. After the logging operation is completed, I'd like to see public access to these roads for recreational and scenic opportunities. I view forests as renewable resources that can be managed for all
- 0086-001 This is a comment on the revision of the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan. Please include this comment in the hearing record. The Land Management Plan should be revised to eliminate commercial logging on the Chugach National Forest. No need exists for commercial logging in the Forest, which has premier recreational values. In addition, commercial logging on the Chugach National Forest is a money-losing proposition, not justifiable in the current era of balanced budgets.
- 0090-001 I appreciate your Publication "Revision" and am happy to see all of the topics being considered in the new forest plan for Chugach National forest. I believe forests are not just for logging but for the animals and birds that live there, people to recreate in and enjoy the beauty of, and mostly to retain these scenic areas for the generations that will follow. The most important areas to me are maintaining roadless and wilderness areas, fish & wildlife management and protection of rivers. I don't feel logging should be allowed at all as the process creates roads and puts the forest at risk for fire, disrupts wildlife, destroys streams and scars the land (much of which took hundreds of years to attain the beauty, and diversity of vegetation that exists there today.) Thank you for the opportunity to comment.
- 0092-002 Those beetle eaten trees?! Cut 'em up every on 'n make plywood (chip wood style or os13) out of 'em. Somebody can make some ## on project. Replace w. lawns 'n poppies in certain areas please. As an example: The Douglas Fir in Whatcom County, B'ham- my home 'n future town was "logged out", totally, tree by tree using several methods, ie - Swiss high-line, gin-pole (unsure proper (ILLEGIBLE)) and skid-road of logs w. mules!! Lot of work to strip around JK Whatcom. Nothing came back!!! But who comes in the world 'bout there beetle trees. Best for building plywoods. Your the Most - June 16th 1967 to the 27th of Aug. 1997 AK Res.
- 0093-001 As a life long resident and Biologist here in Alaska, I would say I have used the Chugach National forest extensively. Among the many outlets this area offers to the general recreationalist, I find that I most often use this area for kayaking & mountaineering. This is some of the most beautiful & accessible terrain offered to us as Alaskans & I cannot begin to express my concern adequately as for the preservation of this area for generations to come. I don't feel it necessary to recount all the potential strain that logging often puts on an environment, but I would like to simply say that the relatively minute, immediate benefit from logging falls much short of the long-term, encompassing usefulness of the natural beauty that the Chugach National forest provides for all of the residents of Alaska.
- 0095-001 At this point in time, i feel it is imperative that we harvest as much of the trees killed by the Spruce Bark Beetles as possible, within the scope, of course, of economic feasibility. This is an important resource that should not go to waste. It is my understanding that the damaged trees will deteriorate quite rapidly after a few years making them worthless for almost any kind of use. In the event that is the case, I feel time is of the essence for their harvest, notwithstanding the objections and complaints from the rabid anti-resource development and/or environmental NUTS!
- 0098-001 Increased timber harvest and reforestation of timber areas.
- 0098-004 Wildlife management for increased numbers of moose and snowshoe hare by harvesting timber and building brush
- 0099-003 3. NO MORE CLEAR CUTTING.
- 0102-001 1. The incredible notion that you should build a road along the north shore of Kenai Lake to "salvage" a few bucks worth of nearly mostly dead timber.
- 0106-001 We are very happy it appears the CNF will not be pursuing logging of the nature you considered for 6-mile, Primrose/Snow River, Res/Palmer and Moose Pass/Kenai Lk. The revision should exclude logging except for house logs, firewood and small sales within the existing road/railroad corridors.

Comment # Comment

- 0107-002 We want to save the nearly \$1 billion of tax money used to subsidize the logging program that is destroying our forests; we want the ancillary damage to our watersheds: Water damage, landslides which damage or demolish buildings and roads stopped. We want to replace the short term greed of the Forest Service while giving "nominations" to timber corporations and replace it with long-term profits in recreation and tourism. We want to save the last 5% of our native forests. We don't think logging the Chugach (ILLEGIBLE) what the huge majority of Americans want! P.S. We resent your articles on "Retrievers" & snowmobile (by the manufacturers!) as supporting hunting & destructive uses of our wildlands & wildlife.
- 0107-003 We want to save the nearly \$1 billion of tax money used to subsidize the logging program that is destroying our forests; we want the ancillary damage to our watersheds: Water damage, landslides which damage or demolish buildings and roads stopped. We want to replace the short term greed of the Forest Service while giving "nominations" to timber corporations and replace it with long-term profits in recreation and tourism. We want to save the last 5% of our native forests. We don't think logging the Chugach (ILLEGIBLE) what the huge majority of Americans want! P.S. We resent your articles on "Retrievers" & snowmobile (by the manufacturers!) as supporting hunting & destructive uses of our wildlands & wildlife.
- 0109-001 I do not trust the U.S. Forest Service to take care of the U.S. Forest lands. The U.S. Forest Service is under the influence of timber, logging people. The U.S. Forest Service should consider the fishing industry, recreational users be fore logging - clear cutting forest lands. Also, the tax payers should not be paying to have the U.S. forest lands
- 0111-001 I would like the Lost Lake Trail area to remain a wilderness area. I am opposed to logging, roads, etc. It's one of the best & most pristine areas left in the entire country. I lived in Alaska 8 years, have relatives there & revisit every
- 0113-001 In region 10 you have been incapable of supplying enough timber to sustain a forest products industry in Alaska. With a biological cut of 75MM bf/yr you should be able to do your part in reversing the decline of the timber industry without any harm to any other resources. Set up a dependable timber sales program that will entice investors to rebuild the Alaska timber industries.
- 0114-002 3) No commercial timber sales for export; no below cost sales including salvage.
- 0117-001 No commercial logging in the Kenai River watershed: Houselogs and firewood only.
- 0117-008 Give up the idea of picking up the scale of logging - there is too much to lose, and the forest is worth far, far more standing than as pulp or lumber.
- 0118-004 3) Large-scale commercial logging should be discouraged by limiting the size of timber sales and by eliminating road building subsidies. 4) Clear cutting should be eliminated.
- 0118-006 Selective cutting should be strictly enforced for certain tree diameters only where cutting is allowed
- 0123-002 (2) Limit logging in the Chugach. Let beetle-killed spruce fall & degrade in the forest. Logging does much more damage to wildlife by opening up wilderness to encroachment by people than the threat of fire ever will.
- 0125-001 Get a move on... Remove dead trees to rejuvenate the forest. Science is factual. Don't listen with an ear that some interest groups "speak" for the "public" I too am part of the public. Move accessible dead trees. Provide ILLEGIBLE
- 0126-001 You asked for topics which I felt should be addressed in the Revision Process. I feel that increased timber production should be addressed. The Chugach is one of the largest forests in the United State, but contributes a fraction of the timber needed for our state or national needs. A real pest management control program should be put into place. As managers you need to do what you know is best for the land, not what a few well funded radical groups want you to do. Your job is to manage the forest, not play politics.
- 0127-002 (2) We need to log the primrose/Snow River area, but the bunny huggers will sue and litigate to the point of letting those trees before a fire hazard 5 to 10 years in the future
- 0130-002 Only less than 10% of our old growth forests remain. Excessive clearcutting has devastated most of our National Forests and must cease now. Only dead trees from fire, insect or disease should be cut. Cutting any live trees under the guise of "salvage cutting" must cease. All values of our National Forests should be given equal weight such as wildlife habitat, fish spawning streams, watersheds, recreational pursuits climatic influence instead of the 99% priority on timber harvest. I have been a forester in private, state and federal employment from June 1930 to the present and I hope the U.S. Forest Service will wake up to the realization that some standing trees may be more valuable left standing than converted into pulpwood and saw timber. Will the U.S. Forest Service continue on the policy of only "tree farms" until the public rises in wrath against this fallacy?

Comment # Comment

- 0136-003 No logging within 1 mile of any waterway
- 0146-002 The new plan should provide for a long-term timber supply and mandate modern silviculture practices to encourage natural regeneration. - The new plan should manage the forested portions of the Chugach toward a varied species composition and different age classes to reduce the risk of significant future beetle mortality and help restore
- 0146-003 Roads built to access the timber should be maintained -- not obliterated -- to provide access for recreational users, future forest management and fire fighting.
- 0147-002 We, as Alaskans, should set an example of concern and conservation for others to follow. This state has been called "The Last Frontier," but if current logging practices continue, even that will be last. Please keep this in mind as you decide the fate this vital habitat. Thank you for your time.
- 0148-002 I strongly disagree with clear cutting for timber removal. I disagree with selective logging.
- 0152-001 Dear Chugach National Forest, My brief comments for your revision issue: Yes, Logging of beetle killed timber. Seems like common sense for us to focus on this right now.
- 0153-003 Logging should be small scale and done in winter and only when there is adequate snow cover to protect the seedlings and son, current practices are atrocious. (Thanks for this opportunity)
- 0154-001 (1) Dead and dying trees in the large areas of spruce bark beetle infestation should be harvested. This action would be the first step in a reforestation project. Such reforestation should be conducted under scientific silvicultural
- 0154-002 (2) Access into the forest is necessary if it is to be enjoyed either economically or aesthetically. Roads and trails constructed to facilitate harvesting should generally be kept open for future use.
- 0155-001 I am writing you this letter expressing my opinion of your revision plan. I am from North Carolina and moved to Alaska for all the wilderness areas it has to offer. It makes me sad to see that my new home could be destroyed. The thought that the Chugach National Forest could be clearcutted scares me. By clearcutting logging roads must be put in the bring the lumber out.
- 0155-002 Buffer zones are also a subject that need to be enforced. By enforcing these we could prevent erosion, and also prevent riverbanks from looking so ugly.
- 0155-003 Alaska is such a beautiful place I would hate to see it change. It may be the last true wilderness around. If we need to cut trees lets go to Louisiana or Mississippi.
- 0160-002 Also, I very strongly object to the salvage timber sales because of effects on roadless areas. This would also fragment brown bear habitat. Large areas of sales covering more than 3,000 acres also seems like a poor idea. National forests should be used for many purposes, especially habitat for wildlife. We must try to protect some
- 0160-003 I very strongly object to the salvage timber sales because of effects on roadless areas. This would also fragment brown bear habitat.
- 0161-003 Timber harvest is an important asset to the state's economy and to the local economy. More land/not less should be allocated for the ability of timber harvesting.
- 0165-005 A national forest needs to have a viable timber harvesting component as part of its plan. If it does not it probably should not be a national forest. Alaskans depend on wood products, and it is a sad commentary that most of our construction grade lumber is still grown and milled outside. One mission of the Chugach National Forest should be to
- 0167-001 That wood fiber be made available to the public & to the wood products industry as intended when the Chugach National Forest was designated by Congress, and in large quantities that would sustain the industry. Humans cannot "Save A Forest." Let's manage it for future generations of Alaskan's. An aggressive, responsible timber harvest program will create jobs, utilize dying trees, improve wildlife habitat, and create access to our public lands.
- 0177-004 Please prohibit all clear cutting, protect old growth forests, and increase the logging buffer zones around waterways. All timber sales should be at market value, no below cost sales!
- 0181-001 The name Chugach National Forest is just what it is - a forest that needs to be managed at a forest which includes harvesting trees. There can be multiple uses at the same time! There should be no changes made to set aside areas for wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, or roadless areas. We have enough of this nonsense now! If roads are built to access harvest areas, then they should be left to accommodate development opportunities.

Comment # Comment

- 0183-002 The Tongass has already proven its inability to provide enough timber to sustain ever, a small forest products industry. You should be able to do better. The Chugach should be able to produce 75MM bf of timber on a sustained yield basis without harming any other resources. Between both forests in Region 10 there should be an adequate sales offering to encourage investment in a timber industry that is a substantial part of our economy. With more private land, that used to provide the resource for the forest products industry, being purchased by the EVOS Trustees Council and managed for non development you should be able to make up the volume lost plus some additional from Tongass cutbacks, with your land base.
- 0183-003 Due to the beetle epidemic on the Kenai you should have an increased salvage program to minimize losses. This epidemic on the Kenai is not natural as claimed by the non-development proponents. It is due to intensive protection from fires which have not allowed the forest to renew itself. You can provide jobs, help stem the epidemic, and renew the forest by having an accelerated salvage program. A salvage program is actually too late. You need to be converting high risk stands to young vigorous stands before the beetles move in. There can be both economic benefit and all other resource uses to satisfy everyone if you do your job as required in National Forest mandates.
- 0186-001 Harvest the beetle killed trees and any other mature trees in the area in a manner that makes economic sense. This will improve the environment for the working people and save countless lives of wildlife, especially of young and newborn birds, fish, and the small four-legged variety, from burning to death in a probable forest conflagration. I witnessed this loss of nesting birds and young rabbits first hand this year in the ILLEGIBLE area fires. I didn't see the large animals die but the young had no change. That fire travelled through the tundra moss & green trees. It would not compare to a fire with a little wind in a beetle killed forest.
- 0188-003 Finally, we hope you take the spruce bark beetle "Lemon" and make lemonade by allowing harvesting of the dead trees before they rot. Why not! Best of luck in your efforts. Hope our comments will be helpful.
- 0204-003 Spruce Bark Beetle Logging should continue, but only after a cost-benefit ratio can be established to make it profitable for the U.S.F.S. as well as the logging contractor. (I've seen where the road costs exceeded the harvest)
- 0225-002 They all relate to or affect public fish/wildlife resources - These issues greatly affect the availability of fish/wildlife resources as well as public use, accessibility enjoyment of these resources.
- 0226-005 More meaningful public participation in deciding outcomes on the forest. (salvage) It should be managed for long-term sustained use while maintaining the current values held by the current forest - or rather the integrity of the forest & the reason it is now a national (ILLEGIBLE)
- 0232-002 Logging destroys ecosystems. It is a subsidized, money-losing proposition in many forests including the Chugach. Other uses should pay their own way.
- 0232-006 A. Current incentives in Forest Service budgeting favor continued roading & logging & fire fighting rather than true multiple use of the forest.
- 0234-004 They should development a management plan to encourage (Motorized Off-Road Vehicles) "Hand (ILLEGIBLE) Trail" access to more areas of the CNF When roads are built for mining or logging access leave the road open to the public
- 0234-005 More access will allow less concentration of people competing for the same areas & will mean less conflict Access to fight fires (Beetle Kill Areas) Improved road Access is feasible by allowing others to use Logging roads & not forcing Loggers into (ILLEGIBLE) & pulling culverts from roads Forest Service requirements need to be changed. Change Management objectives from denying access to encouraging Multiple Use Access Funding for Maintenance Some Other Special Interest groups want No Access
- 0249-006 Commodity production can pay for itself thru timber sale receipts - multi-financed benefiting function financing.
- 0252-001 I believe management of the Chugach should remain as previously focused on recreation and wildlife, w/ little or no logging Logging diminishes my experience as a recreationist. I prefer and enjoy a natural landscape (beetles & dead trees included!) Logging disturbs the natural habitat & ecosystem. It is not good for tourism - the #1 industry of the Kenai Peninsula.
- 0255-002 2. A. Wilderness - recommend several small wilderness areas. Access - it limits suitability for other uses - i.e. roads disrupt connected blocks, which take away entire blocks of habitat, which will impact species by isolating them. Allocations - some allocation decisions rule out others, in perpetuity - i.e. logging roads destroy wilderness
- 0262-001 1. A. Harvest all beetle kill and mature timber that is economically feasible. Do selective harvesting so that the forest regenerates. Do this in a staggered process so all ages of timber are represented in the forest, so that animal habitat is available, and so that the scenic beauty of the forest is substantially retained.
- 0262-002 2. A. 1) We are presently wasting a valuable resource that could greatly benefit Alaskans -
- 0262-003 2) We will soon had a dead forest if we don't take action.

Comment # Comment

- 0262-004 3. A. Industry should be able to shoulder the lion's share of this harvest cost - roads, scarification, re-seeding (ILLEGIBLE) lawsuit
- 0262-005 4. A. The forest is essentially closed to further timber harvesting, most timber management (ILLEGIBLE) has been re-assigned. The solution is to establish a broad based consensus among users, weighing input in order of priority as follows: 1) local residents (owners), 2) Economic impact population, 3) state residents, 4) visitors, 5) National community - Thereby establish the forest management priority of harvest and regeneration with multiple use.
- 0262-006 5. A. I am convinced that multiple use of the forest can be established which includes a thorough harvest plan, but allows for all other uses as well -
- 0262-009 B) 1) The timber is an economic benefit to Alaskans because of harvesting (and jobs) as well as tourism (and jobs resultant).
- 0269-001 1. A. No timber ASQ;
- 0283-002 Minimal timber extraction.
- 0283-006 Timber (ILLEGIBLE) is not economic, (ILLEGIBLE)
- 0283-009 - The question of Forest health ... needs to be defined by someone besides a timber beast. - Unwise timber extraction is the biggest threat to healthy ecosystem on Chugach. Most (ILLEGIBLE) Economists Ecologists (ILLEGIBLE) Biologists (WLF, FISH) Social Sci Recreationists All IG's
- 0294-010 According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." 91% of respondents put this as the top priority. Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest, This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors. The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which export logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, recreation, and have higher values. Timber harvesting on public lands caters to a subsidized special interest and is not compatible with all other uses of the forest, especially recreation. Do not allow new roads to be built for logging, even temporary or winter roads. I do recognize small local logging projects near existing roads, can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection.
- 0295-003 3. FOREST MANAGEMENT -- The CNF is not being actively managed at this time. The FS should employ proven silvicultural techniques and scientific forest management to restore Forest health including timber harvest and controlled burns. White spruce and Lutz spruce are important indicator species of forest health in the CNF. Spruce bark beetle kill is decimating the spruce Forest, meanwhile the harvesting of dead and dying trees has been halted. Logging of beetle killed timber must be a first step leading to a healthier forest. An annual commercial timber cut must be allowed in the Forest to maintain a healthy forest and a healthy Forest Products Industry. The CLMP should establish an annual schedule for timber harvest, including a schedule of specific sales which it must adhere to. It is worth noting that the present Forest Plan included annual timber harvest quotas, but very little logging actually took place because the line officers did not propose sales. The new CLMP should contain a provision for specific sales to be made on an annual basis Logging roads should be retained, not obliterated, to provide access for forest
- 0296-003 Practical use of beetle-kill timber should be promptly implemented. If the current plan is not working, then a revised plan with incentives to promote this use should be implemented.
- 0299-003 If scenery is what people come to Alaska for, along with the opportunity to fish, hunt and view wildlife, limit commercial harvest of timber & protect the scenery.
- 0301-002 2. Timber Harvest: It is pathetic the amount of timber harvested off this forest. The Chugach has an allowable cut of millions of board feet but has basically not harvested any. An aggressive timber sale program with sales that can be economically logged needs priority. This is a national forest, timber harvest is the major reason for its
- 0305-001 It is very important for the Chugach to begin immediate implementation of a salvage program to utilize beetle killed timber and also to improve forest health.
- 0319-001 What is important to us is the preservation of our wilderness and wildlife for now & for future generations. We are among the many millions of Americans who are angry that our national forests are being "sold out" to timber corporations by the very service that is supposed to be protecting them at taxpayers expense.
- 0321-001 Stop logging within 1/2 mile of lakes and stream's.
- 0321-003 Protect the ILLEGIBLE River delta from impacts associated with logging in the Boring River. Remove this road when

Comment # Comment

- 0323-002 Logging, mining, ATV's etc are slowly eroding special quiet, untouched areas of Alaska. Quiet recreation; kayaking, backpacking, day hiking etc serve a large # of people
- 0326-007 Timber cutting is a legitimate activity, especially for beetle infested timber that has economic value remaining. The Forest Service is perfectly capable of getting it cut without long term damage to the environment or fish and wildlife. For older beetle killed forests with little or no economic value remaining, fish and wildlife, Forest renewal and forest health considerations become paramount, and best management practices invoked to accomplish those objectives.
- 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
- 0331-001 No logging.
- 0333-004 The new plan should provide for a long-term timber supply and mandate modern silviculture practices to encourage natural regeneration. - The new plan should manage the forested portions of the Chugach toward a varied species composition and different age classes to reduce the risk of significant future beetle mortality and help restore
- 0333-005 Roads built to access the timber should be maintained -- not obliterated -- to provide access for recreational users, future forest management and fire fighting.
- 0334-011 Protect Scenery-No Salvage Logging. According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." 91% of respondents put this as the top priority. Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors.
- Logging. The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, recreation, and have higher values. Timber harvesting on public lands caters to a subsidized special interest and is not compatible with all other uses of the forest, especially recreation.
- 0334-012 Do not allow new roads to be built for logging, even temporary or winter roads. I do recognize small local logging projects near existing roads, can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection.
- 0336-002 The present overall character of the forest can only be maintained through application of an active timber management program. Such a program includes vegetative manipulation through such means as prescribed burning, selective timber harvest and clear cutting. Different tree species require differing conditions for regeneration. If the goal is maintain the forests present species mix and composition, management activities must be planned and
- 0336-004 A viable timber industry should be included as a partner in maintaining forest health and character. The world market for forest products remains above the production increases generated from emerging world supplies. All that is needed to allow the development of such an industry in Alaska is a stable, dependable and operationally practical supply of raw material from Alaska's National Forests. Such an industry would enable rural residents to secure long-term employment at supportable wage rates - something generally missing from the Alaska scene at this time.
- 0336-009 Timber harvests provide jobs, raw materials that: are the engine of world economies, selective wildlife habitat improvement for target species, and improve access.
- 0337-002 My second major concern relates to the huge amounts of beetle-killed timber throughout the Chugach National Forest and particularly on the Kenai Peninsula. Accordingly, I urge that logging of beetle-killed timber be considered as the first stage in a reforestation process that eventually will lead to healthier forests. When it comes to addressing the spruce-bark beetle infestation problem, we have failed to reach a mutually acceptable corrective policy for entirely too long. The time has come for all interested parties to reach a consensus on means for managing the forest so that we ultimately will have a varied species composition with different age classes.
- 0348-002 Forest management objectives. Issues: Road building Timber harvest I am a commercial fisherman and non-motorized recreationist. Road building & timber harvest conflict.
- 0365-001 1. A. Budget timber,

Comment # Comment

- 0366-004 3. A. Timber use: it a Renewable resource that should be managed. 4. A. Very much The Local Traditional use. Without so much runaround.
- 0366-006 3. A. Sell small timber sells fire wood permits
- 0368-004 no timber harvest,
- 0369-004 Logging is of major concern,
- 0370-012 Balanced multi-use. Avoid the North Shoe situation, with that must public concern it should never have gone
- 0370-016 And working with State, Boroughs and local Governments, was with Action Plans in Moose Pass, Cooper Landing, Etc... no large scale logging. - small cuts (firewood house logs) - no roading - no roading - no roading. Its part of our uniqueness and economic future, we are not Washington, Oregon, California... we have bears, they don't.
- 0374-003 logging;
- 0375-003 logging
- 0379-001 1. A. Specific Designations: Believe that zoning is important to protect the spectrum of multiple uses. Logging: it's ok but must be extremely judicious (is that contradictory?) Other organizations: USFS must work w/DNR.
- 0380-003 1. A. Long term improvement. Increase weighting of sensitivity toward environment by logging and other uses when letting contracts to companies 2. A. Are cutters briefed about set backs? Does the company seem unable to learn? Always skidding through every creek No additional funding is necessary (unless the administrators are not now checking company compliance) 4. A. Familiarity with an old system of permitting. Resistance to change. 5. A. It will help defer a lot of criticism in the issuing of permits for large scale uses.
- 0382-002 3. A. O cut logging on all public lands. The government shouldn't compete with private land holders, namely the native corporations. 4. A. What's good for the land is good for the people
- 0384-007 3) Logging impacts on wild salmon stocks & erosion 3) Logging impacts - erosion, salmon habitat loss.
- 0391-002 Allow harvesting of already down timber for fuel or lumber.
- 0397-002 2. A. It concerns me because current Forest leadership will calculate the ASQ on all Forest lands capable of 20 ft/ac/year of growth. This will not protect or sustain values other than timber values. To protect these values, I want more wilderness A 10 year promise to do or not do something, i.e. a forest plan, does not protect in the long term. Only formal Wilderness designation protects in the long term
- 0397-003 3. A. You need to consider reducing the expectations of the logging industry for timber. They expect as much as they can process. You should also consider the amount of logging that already occurs on state & ANESA land that used to be Chugach National Forest.
- 0398-002 Forest Management: One of the original mandates of the national forest system is to provide a reliable source of timber to a domestic forest products industry. Yet the Forest Service, in its first newsletter on the revision process, asked the question, "is commercial timber harvest appropriate on the Chugach National Forest?" This question gives, the public the impression that timber harvesting, commercial or otherwise, is a discretionary activity of the national forest system. Timber harvesting is not discretionary, no more so than habitat preservation and recreation. The new plan should emphasize specific actions to restore forest health and reduce the risk of catastrophic fire. Logging of beetle-killed timber should be considered the first stage in a reforestation process that will lead to healthier forests faster than if nothing is done. The new plan should provide for modern silviculture practices to encourage natural regeneration. Forested portions of the Chugach should be managed toward a varied species composition and different age classes to reduce the risk of large beetle infestations in the future and help restore long-term forest health. An annual commercial timber harvest must be provided in the new plan to improve the supply of raw materials to local communities and industry. A program of scheduled timber sales should be provided for under the new plan to meet a predetermined allowable sale quantity.
- 0399-003 Consequently, when considering the issue of commercial timber harvest in the Chugach Forest, land management officials should be mindful not only of the unfortunate consequences of the political decisions regarding the Tongass Forest, but also of the urgent need to act promptly to restore the health of the Chugach forest by allowing the harvesting of the beetle infested timber. This harvesting, along with reforestation, could be accomplished without appreciable environmental damage, while providing jobs and preventing total economic loss of the affected timber.

Comment # Comment

- 0400-005 - Commercial timber harvest on the Chugach National Forest is inappropriate, considering the marginal value of the timber, the high cost of timber management, and the heavy logging activity on nearby lands, especially on the Kenai Peninsula. The draft plan should include several alternatives where logging is limited to local uses, such as firewood and house logs, and to areas that do not require permanent new roads. Salvage logging is not an appropriate response to the bark beetle infestation. To avoid harming the wildlife and recreational values of the forest, the plan should adopt other control methods, such as prescribed burns and the creation of limited fire breaks near settled
- 0404-004 Forest Health EKPEAA believes that much of the recent disagreement over salvage logging is a result off adhering to an inappropriate definition of forest health. We need a new definition of forest health. Here's a suggestion: "a condition of forest ecosystems that sustains biodiversity and natural ecological complexities, has the capacity for renewal, and the capacity for recovery from a wide variety of disturbances within the natural range of variability in perpetuity." 1 This definition focuses on ecological limits and removes the notion of human utility as the dominant measure of what's good about a forest. Additionally, the term "forest health" should be replaced with the more accurate and less misleading term "forest condition".
- 0404-030 LOGGING The USFS should offer no commercial timber sales. The concept of salvage logging should be dropped as a management tool. A zero ASQ should be adopted for the entire forest. No industrial export of round logs or chips should be allowed.
- 0404-031 The forest should be open to personal use such as firewood collection with a volume limit of ten cords per person.
- 0405-007 Prevent commercial export logging that cannot be done sustainably. Large-scale clearcutting and other non-sustainable practices jeopardize the forest resources for the highly-valued activities of fishing, tourism and recreation, especially as forested areas are increasingly developed and clear-cut on neighboring state and private
- 0407-001 1. One of the original mandates of the National Forest System is to provide a, reliable source of timber for the local economy. In the past, the availability of timber from the CNF has been extremely limited. Since markets do exist for the timber today, how will the plan make more timber available for the local economy?
- 0408-005 TIMBER An appeal settlement with 17 organizations by the US Forest Service in 1986 effectively negated the 1984 Forest Management Plan. According to the November 1996 Forest Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report this settlement reduced timber offerings in the past five years to 10.6 mmbf. The 1984 Plan called for 16.9 mmbf to be made available for sustained harvest potential and forest health. In the past five years about 4.0 mmbf has actually been harvested. Several factors have led to the low harvest, the most prominent, however, has been the 1986 amendment and objections to forest resource management by protectionist forces. Recent retreats from salvage timber harvests has contributed to continued decline of forest health, further spreading of spruce bark beetle infestation, and ignored catastrophic levels of forest fire fuels. I believe the US Forest Service must act with authority in providing forest management responsibilities of it's charge, through the following; Active management of Chugach National Forest timber resources must be the overwhelming emphasis of revisions to the forest plan. Adequate amounts of timber must be made available for harvest that will slow the spread of beetle infestation and salvage large quantities of dead and dying timber. Significant amounts of timber of commercial use will help to establish value added industry in Alaska. Forest Service resource management should assist the private sector in creating opportunities of value added industries. Road and trail access for logging operations should, in most instances, remain open to public access. Points of access are mostly non-existent, however, access is in great demand for dispersed recreation, the largest growth segment of forest visitation. Logging roads and trails will provide needed access for fire fighting. In areas where selective timber management techniques are utilized, such as helicopter logging, coordination with winter recreation providers, such as heli-skiing operators, will enhance activities and
- 0410-001 The chance to visit even just the edge of wilderness was inspiring. A foremost reason to not log your forest to death is the need to keep it roadless and a wilderness experience. The value for wildlife and recreation is worth far more than logging with the loss of soil and wildlife.
- 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
- 0412-003 We can cite the Tongass National Forest as a prime example of undue restrictions and mismanagement which ultimately resulted in the closure of a mill and the loss of scores of jobs. Consequently, when considering the issue of commercial timber harvest in the Chugach Forest, land management officials should be mindful not only of the unfortunate consequences of the political decisions regarding the Tongass Forest, but also of the urgent need to act promptly to restore the health of the Chugach forest by allowing the harvesting of the beetle infested timber. This harvesting, along with reforestation, could be accomplished without appreciable environmental damage, while providing jobs and preventing total economic loss of the affected timber.
- 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.

Comment # Comment

- 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.
- 0418-002 The Chugach is not a viable commercial timber forest and the timber program should not be expanded.
- 0423-001 I am glad to see that the Forest Service has decided to scrap its unpopular proposals for extensive and widespread logging, and that it has decided instead to focus on the long-term picture for the Chugach.
- 0423-009 Assessing the need for logging The Plan should take into account the fact that the current rate of logging is so high that the market is depressed. It should acknowledge the extensive logging that is going on in South-central Alaska on state, private, and Native corporation lands, and the fact that much if not most of this is not even feeding area needs but is instead supplying export markets in east Asia. Given all this, is additional timber from the Chugach really something that is going to be needed during this ten to fifteen year timeframe, or might it be more important to manage the Chugach as a forested sanctuary in a region that is otherwise likely to be extensively
- 0424-001 Having lived on the Kenai Peninsula, I've been concerned about the cumulative impacts of the logging on private lands surrounding the Chugach National Forest. As you work on a new plan for the Chugach, please keep those thoughts in mind. One of the unique Kenai Peninsula experiences is the thought of seeing a grizzly bear, and I'd hate to think that any new plan for the Chugach would further threaten their habitat.
- 0424-006 End commercial logging in the Chugach. There's already too much on private lands, and there's no doubt it will continue. It's a money loser anyway, so why do it?! The Chugach is an amazing forest. Please make history by coming up with a new plan that protects it forever. Thank you!
- 0425-009 - Protect Scenery-No Salvage Logging: According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors. -
- 0425-010 Logging: The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values. Additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection. My wife and I spent about ten weeks this last summer in Alaska and more specifically in the area from Fairbanks to Denali, to the Kenai and down to Juneau. We took the train to Whittier and the ferry to Valdez across Prince William Sound. Clearcutting is visible in too many places. More roads will only reduce the beautiful visual impact of the scenery. Please protect the area for the tourists. If we lose this area as we have so many in the lower 48, we will leave little for our grandchildren and their grandchildren.
- 0427-009 Protect Scenery-No Salvage Logging: According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors.
- 0427-010 Logging: The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values. Additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection. Additional Comments: I lived in Alaska for fifteen years & every summer I come up to the Chugach. Let's leave some real wilderness on earth and quite selling our souls
- 0428-007 SEACC urges the Forest Service to manage the Chugach for forest uses other than commercial logging. Comments from nearby population centers overwhelmingly see the long-term use of the Chugach as being primarily recreational. Over half of the State's population live within an hour's drive of the Chugach. Sustainable industries such as fishing, tourism, and recreation are growth industries which peacefully co-exist. We believe that the Chugach should not be managed for commercial logging
- 0431-001 The revised plan should provide for restoration and maintenance of forest health, and for multiple use of the Forest's resources. At present the Forest is deteriorating from spruce bark beetle infestation. Although such outbreaks are cyclical, the present one is highly serious, and covers tremendous areas. It is continuing to spread rapidly. The affected trees must be harvested. By affected trees, I intend not only the beetle killed trees, but also nearby trees that are at high risk from the insects. After harvesting, the Forest should be reforested under scientific silvicultural.
- 0432-002 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. Expanding the timber program on the Chugach is not something that Americans support. I urge you to protect this great natural heritage and keep a tight and permanent lid on the timber
- 0433-002 The Chugach National Forest is not a viable commercial timber forest. Please consider the value of its fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.

Comment # Comment

- 0435-005 5) Logging, Roads and Habitat. Harvesting trees is a great use of a replenishable resource. However, logging subsidized by federal taxpayers that sends raw materials overseas is not. The best use for the forests on the Kenai is for local loggers and mills that supply forests products for the local economy.
- 0438-009 According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors. The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values. Additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially Important that lands on the
- 0442-005 We continue to remain opposed to below cost logging. We support the Chugach National Forest's decision to put-to-bed all roads across Chugach Forest Lands following the completion of logging on native land on Montague Island. We feel that this was a commitment to those of us who opposed these roads that led us to withdraw our opposition. It would be unfortunate if the Forest Service were now to change its policy.
- 0444-011 LOGGING The USFS should offer no commercial timber sales. The concept of salvage logging should be dropped as a management tool. A zero ASQ should be adopted for the entire forest. No industrial export of round logs or chips should be allowed. The forest should be open to personal use such as firewood collection with a volume limit of ten
- 0445-009 Ninth, I would hope that the "salvage logging" myth will be laid to rest; dead trees are dead, and they can't get any deader. Trees have been dying for millions of years now, and their breakdown (slower, at this latitude, than in more southerly climes) enriches and forms the soil necessary to grow more of them. I would hope that the U.S.F.S. will not go along with the efforts of some of the more reactionary senators and congressmen from western states (including Alaska) to push "salvage logging" as a solution to the spruce bark beetle, etc. etc. ad infinitum. This is obviously a transparent effort to convert public resources into dollars to be put into the pockets of people who should be at least making an effort to make an honest living by growing and harvesting trees on a sustained yield basis on private lands, for instance! Dead trees may not be as pretty to look at as living trees, but they are better to look at, and better
- 0446-006 6. Forest Management. The forest should be managed to prevent additional destruction by the spruce bark beetle. Beetle damaged timber should be logged and an annual commercial timber cut should be allowed to maintain a health forest and a healthy forest products industry.
- 0448-005 Logging should be allowed in locations where harvesting timber is more than a marginal activity and/or it could improve the forest environment.
- 0450-001 1. Restoration of Forest Health. The Chugach timber staff should develop scientifically defensible silvicultural prescriptions to expedite establishment of a viable commercial, forest. The developed should include clear cuts, scarification, planting, and thinning activities. Every effort should be made to minimize the number of acres that begin the successional process in the grass stage. While this is the nature course for reforestation after a catastrophic
- 0450-004 4. No Net Loss: The USFS should balance the effects of private lands being removed from the resource base due to purchase by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees. As in Southeast Alaska where preservationist claim that harvest on private lands must be factored into the timber harvest planning process on the Tongass, so should timberlands remove from production by EVOS be factored into the Chugach Land Use Plan. Since 1891, when the forest reserves were established, the primary purpose of the National Forest system has been to provide an even flow of UMBER resources. The specific mix of resources has changed over, the past decades, but the primary product has been a healthy forest providing UMBER, wildlife, recreation and water resources. The staff of the Chugach should develop a plan that applies the science necessary to maintain the health of the forest. The plan should not be tailor to placate those few zealots that would sacrifice the long-term health of the Chugach for short-term political gain. Without the implementation of a scientifically sound silvicultural prescription, the Chugach will face decades, if not generations of stagnation before the existing climax stage of succession can be achieved. This is not a popularity contest, sound silviculture must take precedence over political correctness when land management decision are made.
- 0452-001 I have personally observed the effect of salvage logging In proximity of the Trail River Campground on the North shore of Kenai Lake and heartily endorse its continuance and expansion. Where logging has occurred, there is a healthy growth of seedlings which will In time restore the area affected by the forest fire and beetle kill. This is not the situation where logging has not taken place. The visual Impact of the salvage logging that has taken place is 100% favorable. To let the dead trees continue to stand is both an eyesore and a waste of natural resources.
- 0453-002 If logging is to be done let it be done sustainably without clearcuts by logging companies with respectable environmental records.

Comment # Comment

- 0456-003 THE REVISED FOREST PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE LANDS DESIGNATED FOR TIMBER DEVELOPMENT TO ENSURE TIMBER DEVELOPMENT IS GIVEN DUE CONSIDERATION AMONG THE VARIOUS MULTIPLE USES OF THE CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST Potential for commercial timber development in the CNF must be given substantial weight in the EIS and the forest plan, and lands which can sustain economic commercial timber harvests should be designated for that purpose in the plan. The "Public Comment Map" failed to indicate suitable forest lands (CFL) as required by 36 CFR 219.14. It merely indicates "biologically capable timber land." This seems to display a predisposition by the Forest Service not to manage the timberlands of the Chugach National Forest for commercial timber harvest. The plan should identify those areas of the CNF that contain commercial timber and designate sufficient acreage to sustain a timber sale program over the life of the plan. CFL designations and land designations set aside for commercial timber harvests should, at a minimum, include CNF land on the Kenai Peninsula which is currently accessible by road and contains many acres of insect damaged timber. The EIS should likewise consider putting the southern end of Montague Island into a land use designation that would make it available for commercial timber harvest, since there is both merchantable timber and existing infrastructure (a road and a Log Transfer Facility) to support economic timber sales. The revised forest plan should not only designate those lands that will be developed for commercial timber offerings, it should also include a timber sale schedule to comply with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations (36 CFR 219.16). The DEIS must also include statistically reliable growth and yield tables for all silviculture systems reasonably anticipated for use on the Chugach National Forest. This is required to meet NFMA requirements for determining sustainability of timber harvest on lands designated for such use (see 36 CFR 219.16). Without such tables, a determination that an alternative complies with sustained yield principles will be impossible.
- 0458-003 Minimize the use of clear-cut logging. Sales should only be offered if they clearly generate a profit (without giving a road building credit) for the Forest Service. Corporate Welfare through logging sales must come to an end. Small scale logging projects that provide for value added products will result in stronger long term local economies and will also result in less damage to salmon streams and other businesses such as recreation and tourism. The concept of long term, sustainable, and continual yield must be stressed in the new plan. -
- 0458-008 Do not let cutting of beetle killed trees become a justification for increasing the amount of clear-cut logging in CNF, especially in current roadless areas.
- 0460-002 There is already more than enough wilderness within Alaska without adding more by default. There is a dearth of timber harvest opportunities from the Chugach National Forest Opponents will surely contend that timber harvest will despoil the beauty of Prince William Sound. I urge you to go back and look at the State Ferry System brochures over the years. - The trained eye can see regenerated clearcuts in the background of nearly every one of the cover photos. The untrained eye sees only "pristine wilderness". Timber harvest does not preclude other uses, but in its worst case only displaces it for some period. At the same time timber development can improve the access so sorely needed in Alaska to disperse our concentrated recreational access as is now the case. Timber harvest and other resource development can co-exist with tourism and recreation. But it can only happen if science is applied
- 0461-001 I support the inclusion of timber harvesting (i.e., timber sales) in the management of this forest. Timber harvesting promotes healthy forests, provides road access to otherwise inaccessible areas and provides jobs for residents of the community. The Chugach National Forest has always maintained a balance for mining and timber interests as well as recreational opportunities. Timber harvesting managed properly is an asset to the forest by providing regrowth of a young healthy tree base and an infrastructure that benefits Alaska's people. Timber harvesting brings monies to local communities by providing jobs and by the cost of the sale itself. Recreational activities alone do not revenue enough to pay for proper forest management. I oppose the idea of designating wilderness areas. In 1907, President Teddy Roosevelt created the Chugach National Forest as a Multiple Land Use Area for all citizens to use and enjoy. Proper forest management always includes timber harvesting to promote a healthy forest. Eliminating timber harvesting from a public multiple land use area is not the what the founders intended. In the last 20-30 years timber harvesting in the Chugach National Forest has been decreasing and by 1998 will be virtually non-existent. The
- 0462-005 Subsistence and personal use logging may continue with care to protect the forest.
- 0462-006 I also do not believe commercial harvesting of other forest products such as Amer. Ginseng should be allowed.
- 0462-007 CNF Mngt. Plan should be written to cooperate with the Kenai River Special Mngt. Area Plan and protect the Kenai River drainage. Many of the critical head waters, lakes, marshes, etc. vital to the health of (over) the Kenai River are in CNF. No logging should occur within the Kenai River drainage.
- 0463-004 We believe that the economic benefits to the region from existing wilderness and wildlife values on the forest far exceed any economic benefits from development in roadless areas or any development of large-scale logging on the
- 0464-014 3 TIMBER: An original mandate of the national forest system has been to provide a reliable source of timber to domestic forest products industry. We believe the US Forest Service must act with authority in providing forest management responsibilities which encourage modern technologies. Salvage timber harvest retractions have contributed to the decline of forest health, furthered the spread of spruce bark beetle infestation, and ignored catastrophic levels of forest fire fuels. Active management of Chugach National Forest timber resources must be emphasized in revision alternatives. Adequate amounts of timber must be made available for harvest that will slow the spread of beetle infestation and salvage large quantities of dead and dying timber.

Comment # Comment

- 0465-011 Logging and Clearcutting In this, the second largest national forest, it is essential that the planning process not lead to the expansion or development of a commercial timber program on the Chugach. Commercial logging has never played a significant role there and poses a serious threat to fishing, tourism, recreation, and other values of the
- 0465-012 In this we include so-called "salvage" logging. Claimed benefits of salvage logging are highly speculative and economic arguments --especially on the Chugach-- are no more than a thinly-veiled disguise for taxpayer subsidized logging. Any proposed salvage logging program must be subjected to the highest scrutiny for its demonstrable ecological and economic benefits.
- 0467-004 Increased timber harvest and development within Prince William Sound could negatively affect their populations.
- 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
- 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.
- 0470-002 The expansion of the timber program on the Chugach is not something that I as an American support.
- 0470-006 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 support the highest level of protection for one of the country's last intact national forest.
- 0473-007 This forest can never be a major commercial lumber forest due to Its relatively low commercial resource base, and therefore should be a priority to manage It for Its wildland recreational values.
- 0473-008 It simply is not common sense to increase commercial harvests (or so-called "salvage logging" or "forest health" logging. Therefore, I urge the Chugach Forest to plan for the entire forest remain over 90% roadless, as Is now.
- 0474-001 I DISAGREE WITH EVERYTHING ON ACE AGENDA. Wilderness Areas on Kenai Peninsula. Not Including any National Forest land. 1/2 of land area is Park Service or Wildlife Refuge. With current Proposed CNF wilderness which must be managed as wilderness until decision is made that by Rough calculation Accounts for about 3/4 of land mass of Kenai Peninsula Logging.
- 0474-003 The "old growth" view sheds of Hope (Resurrection Valley). Snow River, Moose Pass, Six Mile/Sunrise Have been Historically logged for over 100 years. The STANDS that are there provided mine timbers in 1890's, RAILROAD TIES, Homes, Fuel ect.
- 0475-001 They [forested wetlands] regulate water flow, protect coastal areas by buffering storm effects, improve water quality, and provide important habitat for fish and wildlife. Recent estimates indicate that the United States has lost over 40% of the inventoried wetlands. This piecemeal alteration and destruction of wetlands is devastating. The Forest Service should remove all forested wetlands from the timber base.
- 0475-002 Riparian zones adjacent to unconfined alluvial flood plain channels, alluvial fan channels, and glacial outwash channels should also not be subject to cutting [timber harvest].
- 0475-003 Saltchucks provide important habitat for fish & wildlife. Saltchucks have an exceptionally prolific biotic capability due to the way they trap a rich mix of nutrients. There is a high diversity of species found near saltchucks. These areas and adjacent forest wetlands are important to many nonconsumptive forest users. The same characteristics that lead to the trapping of nutrients in saltchucks, and thus to their richness and productivity, also lead to the trapping of pollutants carried downstream by rivers. Thus saltchucks are highly susceptible to human-induced perturbations. The Forest Service should likewise remove these areas from the timber base.
- 0475-004 Particularly damaging to a watershed is clearcut logging and associated roads. The Forest Service should not allow any clearcutting in the Chugach and should conduct comprehensive watershed analyses to fulfill its duty to protect & conserve the watershed resource before any logging, if any, is allowed.
- 0475-005 Given that bark can be, and is used for many purposes, allowing it to be discharged as a pollutant is a waste of a useful and valuable product. The Forest Service should adopt a policy that prohibits back deposits in water and directs any person allowed to take trees from the Forest to use the entire tree in a beneficial to take trees from the Forest to use the entire tree in a beneficial manner.
- 0475-006 Such designation[wild and scenic river] helps to protect salmon producing systems from the adverse effects associated with logging. These include increased siltation, greater seasonal temperature fluctuations, and the loss

Comment # Comment

- 0476-011 Ninth, I would hope that the "salvage logging" myth will be laid to rest; dead trees are dead, and they can't get any deader. Trees have been dying for millions of years now, and their breakdown (slower, at this latitude, than in more southerly climes) enriches and forms the soil necessary to grow more of them. I would hope that the U.S.F.S. will not go along with the efforts of some of the more reactionary senators and congressmen from western states (including Alaska) to push "salvage logging" as a solution to the spruce bark beetle, etc. etc. ad infinitum. This is obviously a transparent effort to convert public resources into dollars to be put into the pockets of people who should be at least making an effort to make an honest living - by growing and harvesting trees on a sustained yield basis on private lands, for instance! Dead trees may not be as pretty to look at as living trees, but they are better to look at, and better
- 0477-004 I would suggest that you limit any timbering to small local logging projects; recreation, tourism, commercial and other fishing and protecting wildlife habitat are much more important than commercial logging.
- 0479-006 Only 94,000 acres of the Chugach are classified as commercial timber, highlighting the critical importance of that part of the forest for wildlife habitat.
- 0479-009 The Chugach National Forest is an extraordinary forest in large part due to its non-timber values. With only 94,000 acres classified as commercial timber (CLMP 1984), the Chugach National Forest is not considered a viable large-scale commercial timber forest, and as such, a long-term, large-scale commercial timber industry is not feasible in southcentral Alaska.
- 0479-010 While large-scale logging has to date not impacted the Chugach to the same extent as other forests in the country, road-building and logging could pose significant threats to the forest in the future.
- 0479-022 We do not envision a large-scale timber industry on this forest; however, we do see local, small-scale, sustainable logging operations, where logs stay within Alaska for Alaska based mills and other high value-added operations, as long as these activities do not reduce the base of roadless areas on the forest.
- 0479-044 Timber/Salvage Logging: As stated above in our vision of the forest, TWS does not envision a large-scale timber industry being appropriate on this forest. The relatively small percentage of the forest that is considered "commercially viable" for timber production is, from our perspective, more valuable for wildlife habitat -- such as for the sensitive marbled murrelet which depends on old growth forest for nesting habitat -- than it is for large-scale
- 0479-045 Analysis of Forest Service timber costs and amortization schedules clearly shows that the Chugach National Forest is a "below cost sale" forest, where the taxpayer will never recover the Forest Service costs of timber production from sale receipts. We believe the only logging that would produce an economic return and benefits to the community at large is local, small-scale logging used for high value-added wood products which are processed and produced in Alaska. TWS would support this type of small-scale logging on the forest in areas that are deemed
- 0479-048 While some may believe salvage logging is a good management tool for fire reduction, TWS does not subscribe to this way of thinking. Events over the past two summers on the Kenai Peninsula suggest that logging activities, such as road building, and slash pile burning, which are inevitable aspects of current logging methods, actually increase the potential for uncontrolled fires. Slash piles which are left to burn unattended and increased human access to the forest due to roadbuilding, both of which are associated with logging activities, heighten the probability of human-caused, uncontrolled fires. Both of these situations have caused significant fires on the Kenai in recent years. Instead of salvage logging to reduce fuel loads, which to the contrary has caused uncontrolled, human-caused fires, TWS would like to see the Forest Service develop a prescribed fire management plan during the
- 0479-075 TWS does not envision a large scale timber industry on the Chugach National Forest, and believes instead that the economic benefits to southcentral Alaska from the forest's wilderness and wildlife values far exceed any benefits from developments in roadless areas on the forest.
- 0482-005 5) No Salvage Logging. Also - no commercial logging which export logs & jobs.
- 0483-001 As a former Alaskan, (Seward) I am angered by the continued willingness of the USFS to bow to the pressures of the timber industry to log more of the Chugach National Forest. This national forest represents public lands that belongs not only to all Alaskans but also to the rest of us who live in the south 48. It does not belong to industry.
- 0483-003 Unfortunately, some of the most valuable wildlife habitat and scenic beauty have already been decimated by large scale logging in Prince William Sound.
- 0485-002 Logging in our National Forests is nothing but a huge subsidy which only benefits the timber companies. In the case of the Tongass National Forest, it has been reported that the subsidy amounts to over \$35,000 for every timber job
- 0485-003 Irresponsible logging has destroyed habitat, and caused erosion and sedimentation in neighboring rivers and streams. For example, the commercial and recreational salmon industry in the Pacific Northwest, which at one time employed more than the timber industry, has been destroyed in part by logging activities.
- 0485-008 Likewise, it is critical that subsidized logging is not given preference over sustainable activities.

Comment # Comment

- 0487-018 21) A plan to evaluate the future effect of any new roads for timber cutting or mining on subsequent road noise.
- 0488-003 3. Timber - Manage the forest to provide sufficient quantities of timber, both salvage and quality trees for full-time commercial operations.
- 0490-011 Salvage logging is important to the curtailment of the Spruce Bark Beetle infestation. The removal of the Dead Trees and the replanting of the areas will enhance the Repair of the Damage to these areas. The faster we can get started on this the sooner we can again see Beautiful forests!
- 0490-012 I believe in logging, while I am not sold on clear-cutting (yes I have spent time in Washington forests) The replanting will look good in a couple of years and the Habitat will be enhanced for the animals.
- 0491-010 The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, recreation, and have higher values. Timber harvesting on public lands caters to a subsidized special interest and is not compatible with all other uses of the forest, especially recreation. Do not allow new roads to be built for logging, even temporary or winter roads. I do recognize small local logging projects near existing roads, can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection.
- 0492-001 Consider for a moment the results of closing all our forests for timber harvest. Americans use products from the forest during every waking moment. When we discourage harvesting and manufacturing in the most stringent environmentally regulated country on the planet we are forcing companies to third world locations. Is this not promoting the very unregulated deforestation we are trying to prevent. Remember that economics are dictated every time a consumer reaches for the cheapest product on a store shelf.
- 0492-006 As many areas as possible need to be harvested and replanted. The majority of the population of South central Alaska believe that harvesting and replanting is best management practice.
- 0493-007 Expansion of the timber program on the Chugach National Forest is not a viable option. The forest is mostly designated as non-commercial timber. Only 94,000 acres of the Chugach are classified as commercial timber, emphasizing that this forest is excellent for providing wildlife habitat. The Chugach National Forest is not a viable
- 0493-008 It is a priceless place more valuable for its fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities than logging. Alaska's future economy depends upon keeping forest intact, providing quality wilderness experiences, and fish
- 0494-006 Neither the members of the JMC nor the American people support logging on this forest.
- 0495-001 1. Commercial Logging should NOT be permitted in the Chugach as envisioned by the Alaska Delegation to the Congress, toward sustaining employment over the welfare of the forest. Additionally, I would propose a ban on All export of the timbers because of the propensity to force unsustainable cutting of millions of board feet to feed the
- 0495-002 Local logging, on a smaller sustainable scale is highly desirable and this industry can both grow, and thrive if allowed to do so.
- 0495-003 No clear-cutting should ever be permitted, and no roads should be built into these lands for any reason.
- 0495-004 2. Salvage logging should NOT be permitted in any form because it interrupts the natural quality of the forest, and only serves to provide increased distribution of infestation material as logs are dismembered, cut into smaller pieces to be moved through other portions of the forest. There is a natural cycle of GROWTH-DECAY-GROWTH-DECAY that needs to take place, and while a cycle in taking place it strains the overall quality of the forest to impress upon it the economics of clear-cutting currently affected areas.
- 0495-007 5. Protect Prince William Sound at all costs, close down those ill prepared logging operations that have rushed forward in the last few years and allow only smaller scale operators to achieve a balance in any needed timber
- 0575-001 No logging.
- 0617-001 I am against commercial clearing in the Chugach. Do protect scenery & do no salvage logging. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is important that the lands on the Chugach be given added protection. Protect wild life & don't make new roads that people will spoil with trash.
- 0622-001 The Chugach Forest belongs to the citizens of Alaska & the international community of people concerned with the rapid development of wilderness areas under the name of salvage logging. No salvage logging on Beetle kill & Fire damaged areas

Comment # Comment

- 0623-001 Despite what many politicians and business people say, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill is not cleaned up. Scores of recreational beaches are scarred for at least our generation. This must never be forgotten. In an attempt to mitigate these oiled beaches, any logging near to these beaches should not occur or be given a wide berth buffer zone so runoff does not carry beach oil to sea.
- 0654-006 Include personal use and salvage logging in total harvest volume for annual logging levels.
- 0655-002 I disagree about Protect Scenery-No Salvage Logging I support sensible logging in Chugach.
- 0661-001 Areas of Vital importance to me, as an Alaska Resident, are the Logging & Wildlife Protection. Commercial Logging is devastating - we must work to save what's left. Scenery has little to do with my concerns - it's the long term destruction to ourselves that concerns me. Trees are vital.
- 0692-001 I disagree with the entire form letter. Get on clearcutting and salvage logging beetle kill spruce on the Kenai Peninsula before the timber is unsellable and rotten on the stump causing a major forest fire hazard and is more unsightly than re-planting after logging.
- 0693-002 Also, protect against commercial logging - it won't be sustainable.
- 0696-003 Logging: I'm not a "tree hugger" I am for reasonable use of land & resources.
- 0696-004 Logging & roads: Logging should be permitted. Roads supporting logging can also facilitate protecting the Forest; e.g. Firefighting access. Loggers must replant and nurture young trees (one-for-one) where they cut trees.
- 0705-004 A beetle-killed forest is still a forest. It does not need our salvage logging. Besides there is new information about the use of older beetle killed spruce that can be used for value added local artistry work.
- 0708-002 Clear cutting - or even logging - is NOT compatible with tourism. The trucks are also road hazards.
- 0736-001 Protect Scenery - No Salvage Logging: -
- 0736-002 Yes - log insect infested timber!
- 0760-001 Protect potential avalanche starting zones from logging. Logged-out starting zones can allow previously non-existent avalanche paths to form which create even more devastation.
- 0766-001 Please leave the Chugach wild and unlogged. Human encroachment is the biggest threat to wilderness areas and should be held at bay by all means possible.
- 0768-002 We never went back to Washington st after viewing the ugly clear cuts & logged areas there.
- 0770-001 After working for the U.S. Forest Service for 16 years - some of those years were spent as a timber technician marking sales, & then cleaning up slash & replanting--I am convinced that we as Americans are just destroying our natural resources for the sake of timber sales that will never make a profit for the government. Our resources are worth more than that.
- 0771-001 I totally oppose any logging in the Chugach. There are no justifiable reasons to support such devastating destruction of the earth.
- 0773-001 I am very concerned about the dramatic decline in the brown bear population on the Kenai Peninsula. Please pay careful attention to the needs of this animal, which, in my opinion, deserve as much consideration as the needs of loggers and developers. Thank you.
- 0775-010 Do not use bark beetles as an excuse to log - no salvage logging.
- 0775-011 No green tree logging except to provide firewood, houselogs, or finished products. Do not let logs or chips to be shipped out of state.
- 0776-001 Additional Comments: Logging is an essential part of Managing the Chugach. The ASQ must be determined and sold so that a viable Industry can be sustained.
- 0777-028 The Chugach National Forest Must Protect Resource Values to Provide a Reliable Source of Timber One of the original mandates of the National Forest System is to provide a reliable source of timber. In order to do this, the Chugach National Forest must protect the basic health of resource values located on National Forest lands. The Chugach National Forest has performed neither of these responsibilities well.
- 0778-002 I do not want to see any more logging on Chugach National Forest Land.

Comment # Comment

- 0781-017 Logging: ACE supports small, local, logging projects which provide value-added products for regional use. These, local uses help support local communities and encourage long-term sustainability of both the forest resource and regional economies. The Chugach is not suited to large-scale commercial timber harvest. Timber from the forest is of marginal value and requires huge subsidies for management. The much quoted 1995 GAO accounting which reported that the Forest Service receives \$7.73 for every \$70 -- 100 spent on Chugach logging sales is a good reminder that large commercial sales here don't make sense. ACE believes these forests have much higher values when logged selectively along pre-existing road corridors. This encourages local uses for house logs, personal and small commercial use of firewood, and on-demand calls for saw timber.
- 0781-018 In determining an appropriate level of logging on the forest, ACE would like the Forest Service to utilize the "forest ecology" concept laid out in the Forest Health section of this document.
- 0781-019 all forms of logging should be merged into one number for purposes of determining an appropriate level of logging within the forest plan. We would like to see the following types of logging merged for this purpose: green sales, salvage sales, personal use firewood, permitting for commercial use firewood, campground and roadway thinning, and other forms of logging we may have inadvertently left out.
- 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:
- 0783-005 6. Production of Forest Products - The Plan should include evaluation of both salvage logging and logging of quality trees at sufficient quantities to allow commercial operations. This too is an element of multiple use mandated by the Forest Service Organic Act. The potential fire dangers of not logging or ineffective forest management should also be covered. 7. Forest Products Representation - At least one member of the USFS Planning Team must be a logger with training and experience in the industry.
- 0787-004 No logging on the Chugach Forest. The Chugach is not a forest which should be logged, there is plenty of other opportunities for logs on private lands. It is also not right that we as taxpayers subsidize the roadbuilding and logging industries. Logging is also not compatible with any other use of the forest and thus comprises a taking of public land by only one entity. No salvage logging. This is not an excuse for logging. The spruce bark beetle is natural to spruce forests, let nature take its course. No new logging roads on the forest, not even so called temporary or winter roads which stay open and are not properly closed, especially on the Kenai and the proposed road from the
- 0788-004 Very little of our nation's commercial timber comes from National Forest lands. Protecting the Chugach will benefit future generations. I absolutely do not support increased logging on the Chugach. Please protect this unique forest ecosystem completely
- 0790-003 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.
- 0792-003 The Chugach National Forest is much more valuable for its wildlife habitat than for commercial timber.
- 0794-008 We need to designate or rather, recommend to Congress, that all potential wild, scenic and recreational rivers be designated. We need to protect the Chugach's scenery. It is what draws tourists and Alaskans alike to this land. Logging is not a compatible use for this particular forest. The trees are not very marketable, and the state is better served economically by having a whole, healthy, and unlogged forest. Do not use salvage as an excuse to log either.
- 0797-003 5) The Chugach should not be regarded as a commercial timber forest, but rather valued for its fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities.
- 0800-001 I believe there are five very important considerations that must be addressed in your planning process. They are as follows: Future Demand Demand for products from Alaska's forests continue to grow. World demand for forest products is projected to outstrip supply by the year 2020. This demand will be met and should come from professionally managed forests such as the Chugach National Forest (CNF) rather than areas that are least able to manage their situations. The federal government has an obligation to ensure American families have the raw material to sustain their lifestyle at its current level. Investment in a sustainable forest industry in Southcentral Alaska or anywhere else can only be developed with a dependable and predictable supply of raw material. Meaningful investments in manufacturing facilities and other forest industry infrastructure will only be made based on an available and dependable raw material supply. An aggressive approach to providing these investment opportunities
- 0800-003 Wildlife There are obvious proven benefits to a wide variety of wildlife species through properly managed harvesting practices. It is a proven fact that forests providing habitat types through the various developmental stages offers the maximum benefit to the widest diversity of wildlife species. This, due to the nature of the CNF, can only be achieved through management.

Comment # Comment

- 0801-003 3. Timber - Manage the forest to provide sufficient, quantities of timber, both salvage and quality trees for full-time commercial operations.
- 0802-013 Protect Scenery-No Salvage Logging: According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors.
- 0802-014 Logging: The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values.
- 0802-015 additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies.
- 0802-016 With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection.
- 0804-003 The Chugach National Forest is not a viable commercial timber forest, and is much more valuable for it's fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.
- 0805-004 - No large scale clearcutting.
- 0806-004 We continue to remain opposed to below cost logging. We support the Chugach National Forest's decision to put-to-bed all roads across Chugach Forest Lands following the completion of logging on native land on Montague Island. We feel that this was a commitment to those of us who opposed these roads that led us to withdraw our
- 0808-002 This includes timber, harvesting. I believe that it is essential that we observe good silviculture to achieve maximum benefit from our forests. Just take a look at the devastation caused by the spruce bark beetle and our anemic response to it. We can ensure that we derive economic benefit from the Chugach as well as protect habitat for
- 0810-017 IX. TIMBER HARVEST A. Any analysis of possible timber harvest activities should fully address impacts on existing and likely future recreation and tourism uses. It should include a realistic and reliable timber inventory and make a fair and just cost/benefit analysis that fully considers recreation and tourism related values.
- 0811-003 Chugach Land Management Plan Scoping Page 2 Timber harvest also gives professional foresters a management tool to aid in controlling the growing spruce bark beetle epidemic. Without such management of these areas and maintaining various species and age classes, the reforestation process cannot begin nor sustain itself against future
- 0812-010 Logging, in turn, allows point of access development in concert with recreational demands of all forest users, a vital requirement of the forest visitors. CLMP revision alternatives must point to the benefits of multi-use, not continue to highlight the negative effects one user group has upon the other.
- 0812-018 3 TIMBER: An original mandate of the national forest system has been to provide a reliable source of timber to domestic forest products industry. We believe the US Forest Service must act with authority in providing forest management responsibilities which encourage modern technologies.
- 0812-019 Salvage timber harvest retractions have contributed to the decline of forest health, furthered the spread of spruce bark beetle infestation, and ignored catastrophic levels of forest fire fuels. Active management of Chugach National Forest timber resources must be emphasized in revision alternatives. Adequate amounts of timber must be made available for harvest that will slow the spread of beetle infestation and salvage large quantities of dead and dying
- 0813-021 Analysis of timber harvest activities should address impacts on existing and likely future recreation and tourism uses.
- 0813-022 It should include a realistic and reliable timber inventory and provide for a cost/benefit analysis that fully considers recreation and tourism.
- 0817-004 Printed on recycled paper Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) The plan revision must address an ecologically sustainable harvest that accommodates firewood harvest, house log harvest, and local, small-scale businesses that manufacture local products. This evaluation must consider the highest and best use of the Chugach Forest taking into account local, regional, state, and national interests.
- 0817-005 The high wildlife, fisheries, and recreational/tourism values of the forest can be sustained to provide many benefits. Large-scale, industrial forestry focused on exports and clearcutting are unlikely to provide the greatest public benefits sustained over the long-term.

Comment # Comment

- 0817-025 Diurnal and Nocturnal Raptors (hawks, eagles, falcons, owls): The Bald Eagle is the most common breeding raptor in the Forest; >4,000 pairs occupy Prince William Sound. Several pairs of Peregrine Falcons breed throughout the Forest including the sea cliffs of Prince William Sound. Other breeding hawks and falcons include the Northern Goshawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Northern Harrier, and Merlin; goshawks, sharp-shins and merlins are generally associated with coniferous forests in southcoastal Alaska. Seven species of owls probably breed on the Forest. Little is known about their status or dependence on forest types. Aggregating the impacts of timber harvest or development would most likely benefit forest-breeding hawks and owls.
- 0817-032 The construction of new logging roads as a result of widespread salvage logging across the Peninsula poses a serious conservation problem for Kenai brown bears. Building roads and bringing human land-use developments into bear habitat will consistently drain bears from the population.
- 0817-034 River Otters: Coastal river otter population are sensitive to human encroachment. Increasing recreation and tourism and coastal logging have the potential to displace otters from traditional shoreline habitat, Conservation concerns for river otters should be addressed in the plan revision.
- 0820-005 The salvage logging rider, passed in 1995, encouraged the Forest Service to log an unprecedented amount on the Chugach. However, the public spoke against Chugach logging proposals at the same unprecedented level and the program never materialized. ACE believes this to be an important message about forest management on the Chugach and urges the Forest Service to prioritize low-impact recreation and the preservation of wildlife habitat, watersheds and ecosystems as its overall management direction.
- 0820-010 The Forest Service has indicated its desire to work with vegetative mapping to better understand on a cumulative level what the lands in and around the forest now represent. We encourage this level of analysis and would like to see regeneration addressed as part of this process. In northern climates, such as Alaska, regeneration standards set for the Service as a whole are inappropriate. Regeneration is much slower in Alaska and ACE would like the Forest Service to acknowledge this fact when addressing cumulative impacts for logging proposals. ACE would like to see the Forest Service address regeneration in Alaska specifically in its draft alternatives.
- 0820-011 Forest Health/Insects, Disease/Salvage Logging: The USFS definition of forest health is: a "condition of forest ecosystems that sustains their complexity while providing for human needs." We appreciate the first half of this definition as it is biology-based. However, the last clause, providing for human needs, does not address actual forest health - it effectively transforms a natural forest into a tree farm. In this scenario, if forests are not producing for human needs (often interpreted to be wood fiber) they need to be coaxed to do so; they are in ill health and need treatment. Hence, large-scale logging is "prescribed" to eliminate the so-called unproductive beetle-killed spruce and promote regeneration. The latter is questionable, as regeneration in Alaska is a slow process to begin with. When coupled with a policy of a five-year window for replanting when a logging operation is complete, one must question whether or not regeneration is actually promoted. Additionally, sites vary immensely due to local ecological considerations and making general predications and forecasts is inappropriate. One clear example of this is at mile twelve along the Hope highway. This clear-cut was defaulted on by the first timber operator and eventually finished by a second some eight years later. Five year's time from the completion of the job has not yet expired and reforestation has not yet taken place. Another example is that of Kern Creek. This area was logged some 15 - 20 years ago and left to natural regeneration. The area has been "colonized" by alders. To date, conifers have failed to grow back within the site. These cuts, then, are both within legal limits for regeneration although it is certainly arguable that either have promoted regeneration or improved forest health.
- 0820-015 Finally, according to the Chugach National Forest Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." To ACE members this means maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. Salvage logging disrupts the visual quality of the forest. Logging:
- 0820-016 ACE supports small, local logging projects which provide value-added products for regional use. These local uses help support local communities and encourage long-term sustainability of both the forest resource and regional
- 0820-017 The Chugach is not suited to large-scale commercial timber harvest. Timber from the forest is of marginal value and requires huge subsidies for management. The much quoted 1995 GAO accounting which reported that the Forest Service receives \$7.73 for every \$70 - 100 spent on Chugach logging sales is a good reminder that commercial sales here don't make sense.
- 0820-018 ACE believes these forests have much higher values when logged selectively along pre-existing road corridors. This encourages - local uses for house logs, personal and small commercial use of firewood, and on-demand calls for saw timber.
- 0820-019 In determining an appropriate level of logging on the forest, ACE would like the Forest Service to utilize the "forest ecology" concept laid out in the Forest Health section of this document. All forms of logging should be merged into one number for purposes of the forest plan. We would like to see the following types of logging merged for this purpose: green sales, salvage sales, personal use firewood, permitting for commercial use firewood, campground and roadway thinning, and other forms of logging we may have inadvertently left out. Fire:

Comment # Comment

- 0821-015 Reliance on healthy and well-distributed fish and wildlife for tourism, fishing, and recreation underscore the need to limit logging, both large-scale commercial and salvage. Large-scale commercial and/or salvage logging is not an appropriate use of the Chugach National Forest.
- 0821-016 Small-scale, community-based uses of timber such as for house logs, specialty wood products, firewood, and other similar uses are appropriate uses of timber resources.
- 0821-017 The "forest health" approach of salvage logging to "solve" the spruce bark beetle infestation must be rejected. There is no evidence that logging slows the spread of spruce bark beetles nor is it the best alternative for forest regeneration. The Forest Plan is an excellent opportunity to gather the best scientific information on the spread and control (if possible) of spruce beetles, the effect of beetle-killed trees on forest biodiversity, the role of spruce beetles in the forest ecosystem and opportunities for considering non-logging approaches for human safety and
- 0822-004 The health of the timber stands on the Chugach, particularly on the Kenai Peninsula are of great concern to many people in southcentral Alaska. The Chugach National Forest must institute forest management prescriptions to restore the health of those white spruce stands that are being decimated by the spruce bark beetle. Areas deforested by the beetle infestation must be replanted and timber stands that are threatened with infestation must be allowed to be harvested commercially prior to being killed by the insects. Areas on the Kenai Peninsula that are being actively managed for forest products are regenerating quite successfully back to white spruce. Those areas hit by the bark beetle are coming back as grass lands with losses in old growth characteristics, wildlife habitat and recreation value. It is ironic that twenty years from now the only green forest remaining on the Kenai Peninsula will be those areas
- 0825-004 Some logging may be appropriate, but not for export.
- 0826-001 1. Timber supply and a consistent timber sale program that offers a range of sales, both in volume, species and log quality should be a top priority in the revised plan. The State of Alaska is attempting to encourage the expansion of the small primary and secondary wood manufacturing businesses that are currently located in the South Central region and the Chugach should have a similar policy. The historic sale level on the forest has been very small and it would be feasible and appropriate to increase the sale level while undertaking an education and public relations program to explain the benefits and risks derived from such an increase.
- 0827-009 Protect Scenery-No Salvage Logging: According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors.
- 0827-010 Logging: The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values. Additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection.
- 0828-008 8) And protect the Chugach from logging! The public has already made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism (of which we're a part), and recreation have higher values. With large-scale clearcutting of private & state lands near the forest, it is especially important that public lands in the Chugach be given added protection.
- 0829-010 The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values. Additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large scale clear cutting of private and state lands near the forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection.
- 0830-004 ROADLESS AREAS. Stop the logging and future oil exploration roads planned for the Copper River Delta.
- 0830-008 LOGGING. Bring it to an end. This is the northern most temperate rain forest in the world! The forest practices of the past are not appropriate here. This is a habitat forest not a timber forest!
- 0832-006 Logging: The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values.
- 0832-007 Additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies.
- 0832-008 With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection. Protect Scenery-No Salvage Logging: According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors.

Comment # Comment

- 0836-006 Prince William Sound is also home to over 100,000 Brachyramphus murrelets and marbled murrelets which breed in coniferous forests and muskegs. Increased timber harvest and development within Prince William Sound could negatively affect their populations.
- 0836-011 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.
- 0836-012 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 impacts to wetlands and fish and wildlife habitat.
- 0836-013 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.
- 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
- 0839-006 In conclusion, our group supports wilderness designation rather than commercial timber harvesting for Chugach National Forest.
- 0847-001 All of the above items are of concern, but of most importance is the last one LOGGING - No large scale commercial logging should be permitted in the Chugach.
- 0850-001 We hiked in the Ozarks - loggin has made much of it just unattractive. Hard to lure quieter tourists.
- 0860-002 Allow logging only in areas where site classification of 84 or lower exist.
- 0860-008 Worst - To allow too much logging
- 0860-009 Best Allow harvesting of 10,000 bf
- 0860-013 Timber sales weighted toward logging companies that can and do adhere to rules
- 0860-016 Prevent large scale commercial logging
- 0860-020 East PWS has received zoning management and attention as thoroughly as WPWS Naked Island group has not been touched by logging
- 0860-026 Harvest beetle kill before its too late
- 0860-029 Logging on Native or private land enough
- 0860-045 All trees are logged
- 0860-076 Extensive clear cut logging Forest all logged and sold. No forest left Clearcut it all Destroyed environment. No longer usable by animals and humans
- 0860-079 Little or no commercial logging
- 0860-094 Allow beetle to run its course and salvage small portion
- 0860-103 Logging in areas that don't cause major impacts
- 0860-105 Prudent harvesting of beetle killed timber
- 0860-108 No logging (except for firewood and house logs)
- 0860-120 Dependable timber supply
- 0860-135 Clearcut of all forests No forest
- 0860-147 Salvage log all beetle killed stands Forest overwhelmed with clearcuts, noisy machines, all kinds of development

Comment # Comment

- 0863-004 Continued output of products from forest timber (house logs, firewood, small sales) minerals, fish and hunting.
- 0873-002 Trying to be responsive to free use requests when not funded, if no free use then wouldn't have to try and provide. Landbase reduced where we can't provide suitable trees without adverse impacts on other resources (ie. big
- 0873-006 Another issue – how to handle float lodges/floathouses in PWS adjacent to NFS lands.
- How to handle free use timber (CFR) suggest changing laws-good in days of settlers but not metropolitan. ANC and with all Native Corp. lands selected conveyed. Address up front.
- Do we allow “free use” if not allowing commercial timber harvest and how is access provided/paid for.
- Some people view “Free Use Timber” as an entitlement or subsistence type right. View that it does not serve its purpose anymore and it is outdated.
- 0880-022 Designate an area along the Hope Highway as a free-use area (for houselogs etc.) or develop standards and guidelines for free-use areas. Also look at designating an area along the Palmer Cr. Road and in the Granite Creek
- 0880-025 Develop S&Gs for special products: willow, mushrooms, devils club, conks, cones, Christmas trees, ferns, burls, berries, seedlings/wildlings
- 0881-004 P More definite standards/guidelines for rec. opps, protection from timber harvest/mgmt (address buffers, siting,
- 0888-003 The American taxpayer has seen far too much timber extraction at far too great an expense. As it widely recognized, when all costs of logging are added in, these are money losing programs as well as environmentally unsound. It is tantamount to subsidizing our own destruction.
- 0891-008 given that large-scale logging is taking place elsewhere in the region (especially on the Kenai), I believe the Chugach is not an appropriate forest for commercial logging.
- 0892-010 Protect Scenery - No Salvage Logging: According to the CNF Recreation Survey of 1995, "The quality of the visual resources, or scenery, of the forest is by far the single most consideration to visitors of the forest." Maintain the natural visual quality of the forest. This means, do not use logging to interrupt inevitable forest cycles of fire, insects, and disease, which is of little concern to visitors.
- 0892-011 Logging: The public has made it clear that the Chugach is not suited for commercial logging which exports logs and jobs and cannot be done sustainably. Sustainable fishing, tourism, and recreation have higher values. Additionally, small local logging projects can provide value added products for regional use that helps support local economies. With large-scale clearcutting of private and state lands near the Forest, it is especially important that lands on the Chugach be given added protection.
- 8210-004 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.