

# Monitoring

## *Comment # Comment*

- 0229-001 INDICATORS In this plan process, arrive at common ground of need for healthy ecosystems in the Chugach Forest. Develop indicators of how to monitor. Get agreement that these indicators are directly linked to ecosystem health. Indicators guide creation of management policies at all levels.
- 0253-006 Finally, there must be an evaluation team that annually monitors whether the agencies are adhering to the plan.
- 0255-003 A. Look at long-term impacts of short-term decisions like road-building, logging and motorized uses. - Provide for monitoring, and make actions' continuation dependent on favorable results. - Provide for independent scientific review of probable long-term impacts, and actual short-term effects.
- 0371-007 3. A. restoration of damaged natural environment increased scientific study/survey of wildlife population
- 0371-008 and general forest condition
- 0371-011 5. A. proactive look at desired condition
- 0377-003 how FS will use issues in determining objectives for certain segments of land Thresholds should be set which would then, depending on existing condition, drive projects. example: use habitat & bear capability index as LAC Threshold which would restrict development example: use demand for moose to determine % early (illegible) stage to meet subsistence levels in Hope
- 0384-009 5. A. If you want all stakeholders to cooperate, they need to trust that policies in the plan will be monitored and enforced.
- 0388-001 1. A. Set up paired watershed study. Select 2 watersheds that have similar characteristics. Set up study where on watershed has active management, other left as natural areas. Use the difference between these areas to monitor whether a ctn management is meeting forest designed future conditions Use results to alter management direction 2. A. Need long term study of effects of manipulative management to answer some questions might help eventually resolve some of conflict 3. A. Active management fees could be put back into management A. People perceive any manipulative "use" of NF lands as unacceptable understanding how useful the 5. A. Will provide some long term answers.
- 0404-005 Monitoring programs A detailed and reliably funded research, evaluation and monitoring program should be in place for any action on the forest. No action should occur without a sufficient monitoring program.
- 0404-029 A systematic peer-reviewed monitoring program of actions that effect fisheries should be developed.
- 0453-004 If recreation will take place - and I hope it will - let it be without roads that cut through the heart of the wilderness, and be well monitored.
- 0463-021 Include a plan for monitoring the success of FS water quality best management practices in meeting water quality standards and fisheries protection. We are concerned that FS regulations regarding riparian leave strips and best management practices to preserve water have not been field tested to ascertain that they provide adequate protection for salmon and resident fish.

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- 0467-016 The plan should discuss long-term as well as short-term monitoring programs. Specific monitoring plans should be developed and discussed for aquatic, marine, and terrestrial fish and wildlife habitats. Plans should include frequency, priority, corrective measures, and time frames in which actions will be accomplished. Monitoring plan results/actions should be provided to other agencies for review and coordination, and joint-agency inspections should be encouraged.
- 0467-023 Several types of habitat capability, landscape, and population viability models are available as planning tools. We suggest that the FS begin to collect appropriate information for use with these statistical models and to employ their use as soon as possible. The latest scientific information should be utilized to update existing statistical models.
- 0469-009 Monitoring and Public Information The plan update needs to establish clear environmental and experiential indicators that can be used to monitor change.
- 0479-065 Fixed-wing airplanes: Common sense monitoring and controls should be established and addressed in the Forest Plan.
- 0479-069 In addition, the Forest Service also needs to monitor the impacts of large-scale tourism, develop baseline information regarding tourism and recreation impacts and develop limits regarding tourism and recreation, perhaps using a similar approach as "Limits of Acceptable Change." Developing limits for the Tourism Industry will help the Forest Service maintain sustainable levels of use on the forest.
- 0487-017 19) A plan that requires speed limits, registration of vehicles and monitoring and enforcement of any areas open to machine use. 20) A plan that includes monitoring and enforcement of areas closed to machine use.
- 0812-014 Areas that are selected for motorized and non-motorized uses need prescriptive monitoring programs to ensue future designations are well planned.
- 0820-043 ACE recommends an adequate program of monitoring and enforcement of appropriate rules regarding motorized uses. Recreation is a primary, not merely incidental, use of the forest. ACE would like to see the Forest Service adequately monitor and enforce rules established to allow for the enjoyment of quiet recreation.
- 0836-020 Specific monitoring plans should be developed and discussed for aquatic, marine, and terrestrial fish and wildlife habitats. Plans should include frequency, priority, corrective measures, and time frames in which actions will be accomplished. Monitoring plan results/actions should be provided to other agencies for review and coordination, and joint-agency inspections should be encouraged.
- 0860-003 Monitoring of protecting the forest in the face of increased access, protecting high impact sites
- 0862-019 Forest Plan Monitoring
- Determine what we can measure & value of it
  - Commitment to do it (funding)
  - If its not reasonable, it won't get done.
  - Get district involvement
  - Using Modern standards