

# *Tourism*

## *Comment # Comment*

- 0002-002 We are particularly concerned about the western section of Prince William Sound. The management plan must be updated to include consideration of the impact of the addition use with the completion of the Whittier access road and the increase in tour boat & tour ship use. Air quality is already being affected in Port Wells when several tour ships go
- 0004-001 Recreation, if that involves fostering industrial tourism, new roads, more trails, etc., can have as deleterious effects as clear-cutting.
- 0027-002 No commercialism or tourist "traps"
- 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
- 0056-002 Timber harvest is not the priority for management of the Chugach eco tourism is.
- 0154-004 (3) Any plan should consider the needs and desires of tourists. Tourists are fellow citizens trying to enjoy our state and our forests.
- 0165-002 Perhaps more so than any other national conservation system unit in Alaska, the Chugach National Forest will experience intense growth pains following the completion of new access into Whittier. Demand will spring up for many new types of facilities. The Forest should not assume that these visitors want a pristine natural area. Many of these new visitors will want and expect nice accommodations, etc.
- 0188-002 Now our people need to eat, work and play. Tourism is a growing and sustainable economic "blessing" for our area of the state. We hope your new plan will encourage this industry by allowing helicopter tours and landings along with improved access for visitors.
- 0202-001 "providing a though Alaska experience to visitors" (not on map)
- 0205-001 How large scale unregulated tourism effects wilderness areas.
- 0206-001 Tourism bring in large number, crowding Camp site/beaches.
- 0236-002 The sheer wonders of seasonal tourists/recreationists of the Kenai, the numbers are diminishing the resource, how can we realistically manage the numbers of people.
- 0236-005 PWS - provide for commercial access/tourism but limit the numbers. F.S. does not manage the saltwater - states
- 0242-001 The section of tourism that has gotten labeled "industrial" tourism, that occurs within Forest boundaries, that the Forest has no control over. It seems necessary to also communicate with the state or adjacent landowners to achieve some sort of shared vision for the area (particularly Prince William Sound).
- 0242-002 I'm concerned about overcrowding. It simply will not be a wilderness experience for me to be out kayaking in an area designated as wilderness and have 2 cruise ships an hour going by all day long.
- 0242-003 I also think if Prince William Sound does get over a certain amount of use, more will have to be done to disperse people, - such as "harden" campsites. That goes back to the "Limits of Change" talked about. - I'd be glad to see something like that being done as defined.
- 0242-004 First, I think, would be the residents of Alaska, recognizing what tradeoffs we are making in order to support the economy or amount of money coming into the state. That people need to see the long term consequences of blindly supporting the growth of tourism to the state and Forest. The issue is (ILLEGIBLE) bigger that just the Forest.
- 0244-005 Reduce the overcrowding, allow for Tourism to expand.
- 0251-001 I want to insure that quiet recreation uses are maintained, expanded, etc. so that wildlife, wilderness experience, non-motorized access and use are available for this and the next generations. I am concerned that industrialized tourism will thwart the above ... to the detriment of the Alaska users of CNF.
- 0251-002 The issue is probably the weight to be placed on various user demands, i.e., should the tourism industry's desire for a snowmachine trail weigh equally with an Alaska cross-country skier's demand for a quiet area/experience. I do think recreational desires by individuals should be given higher recognition than the desire to make a buck, on public lands, when making a buck adversely impacts the individual's experience.

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- 0253-003 Avoid strip development: cluster settlement and services at suitable sites and maintain areas of open space along the highway, or waterway. This creates efficient settlement and maintains the large natural areas needed for forestry, habitat, recreation, watershed.
- 0254-003 Planning for low-impact tourism - I'd hate to see Princess Tours influence more major development like Bird Point.
- 0259-001 1. A. TOURISM IS A RENEWABLE RESOURCE FOR ALASKA. IF C.N.F. IMPROVES ACCESS TO THE FORESTED AREAS, THE VISITOR TO ALASKA WOULD RECEIVE THE EXPERIENCE THAT IS PICTURED IN THE TRAVEL BROCHURES CIRCULATING IN THE SOUTH 48.
- 0259-003 2. A. THIS IMPROVEMENT WILL ALLOW THE VISITOR TO ALASKA WHO HAS A LIMITED TIME AND CAPABILITIES TO RECEIVE A SMALL TASTE OF WHAT ALASKANS ENJOY 12 MONTHS A YEAR.
- 0259-006 5. A. THIS IMPROVEMENT RELATES TO THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE THAT USE C.N.F. APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MILLION PEOPLE ARRIVE EACH SUMMER AT THE PORT OF SEWARD AND SPEND THEIR TIME DRIVING THE 125 MILES TO ANCHORAGE. THE ONLY STOP MAY BE AT PORTAGE. WITH ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS THE TOURIST MAY STOP. THIS WOULD HAVE MINIMAL IMPACT TO THE MAJORITY OF THE C.N.F. CONCERNS AND INTERESTS
- 0259-007 1. A. TOURISM AND THE ACCESS TO THE AREAS PERCEIVED AS "WILDERNESS" BY INDIVIDUALS WHO SPENT THEIR ENTIRE LIFE IN A BIG CITY ENVIRONMENT.
- 0259-008 2. A. I OPERATE A TOUR COMPANY BY THE NAME OF "ALASKA WELCOMES YOU". WE SPECIALIZE TO TOURS FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED. THE GROUPS DESIRE AN OUTDOOR EXPERIENCE THAT THEY CANNOT RECEIVE LOOKING THROUGH THE WINDOW OF A BUS. THE GROUPS (ILLEGIBLE) A SOFT ADVENTURE ALONG A TRAIL THAT IS ACCESSIBLE BY BOTH MANUAL & ELECTRIC WHEELCHAIRS.
- 0272-001 1. A. (1) The part of the map that is of concern to me is the allocation issues, that when conflicts occur, that resolution of the conflict consider desires of users at the individual user level at an equal level to those of the more powerful corporation or state interests representing the large volume tourism interests. (2) That citizen connection to the Forest Plan. 2. A. (1) I'm concerned that large volume tourism could develop, basically without the Forest Service having any authorities over it, and thereby failing to take into account that growth that is going to happen anyway. (2) That citizen connection is essential for the plan to have any support once it's developed.
- 0277-001 1. A. Tourism. Issues: Access; specific designation. Commercial activities as applied to beauty and forest health. Education on the sciences and accumulative effects for interpreting to guests.
- 0277-002 2. A. - Access; specific designations - Important to define responsible use, don't lock the land up making it too difficult to get at or operate there as a commercial vendor.
- 0277-004 - Science; accumulative effects must be tracked so the educational processes can introduce or interpret data to visitors/public.
- 0296-006 Tourism in Alaska suffers from a lack of facilities and infrastructure. We are missing out on a great opportunity by not better developing this important industry. Timing is important in every industry, and delayed and insufficient infrastructure has seriously impeded tourism and all other industries in the Chugach National Forest.
- 0326-006 Expanded access opportunities for increasing numbers of tour boat passengers who are predominantly older, should be considered.
- 0331-005 No huge tourism.
- 0333-009 The growing need for increased access, including helicopter flightseeing and landings, should be provided. Statistics show helicopter flightseeing and landings are among the most popular and highest-rated activities for Alaska visitors. Helicopter landings often afford the only viable access to remote areas. It is often the only way for the physically impaired, aged or a traveler on a tight time schedule to experience remote, rugged lands up close and personal.
- 0333-012 The Forest Service should incorporate a tourism strategy into the new plan in order to accommodate growing numbers of visitors. The plan should provide for new visitor opportunities. - Currently 98.8% of the Forest or 5,376,400 acres is inventoried as roadless.
- 0338-002 2. A. With tremendous growth in tourism, i.e. tourist, hunters, fishers, from within & outside of Alaska, your job takes the takes on the look of people managers, not land mngrs. As an individual who has enjoyed a certain lifestyle in regards to his environment, impact from Growth/Mngmnt have a certain effect.
- 0369-006 development both tourism & local
- 0369-008 Also the impact of uncontrolled tourism on all aspects of the forest

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- 0370-008 8) Support Rail Tourism
- 0372-003 2) mass-marketing/large group tourism vs. eco-tour-type tourism(illegible)
- 0374-001 1. A. Tourism,
- 0375-007 Open Tie Hacker Mt. to Down Hill skins2. A. To bring more people to Seward in winter - & ie Hacker to Down Hill skins
- 0380-002 3. A. Providing for increased tourism by assuring the necessary facilities & safety considerations
- 0393-001 1. A. Tourism; Public Education; Access 2. Q. What are your specific concerns and interests about these issues? Why are these issues important to you? 2. A. Tourism/visitor access needs to provide for careful & controlled growth and expansion of new opportunities. These are key to economic development of the region.
- 0399-004 With population growth and the increased emphasis on tourism, I also believe there should be improved and extended access to the wilderness in Alaska. This can be accomplished by proper Chugach National Forest planning and management with minimal environmental impact. To further limit access would be counterproductive for the social and economic well-being of citizens and businesses of this State
- 0400-014 The agency's final forest plan should emphasize "sustainable tourism," defined as tourism opportunities that are clearly supported by the affected local communities; -- allow those communities a significant role in determining the terms and conditions of the development; -- bring a significant share of the economic benefits to local forest communities; and -- do not harm the ecological resources of the forest, including its roadless areas. -
- 0404-013 Economics Tourism in Alaska depends on wild land. Businesses that depend on tourism are supported by the availability of wilderness - the essence of Alaska that visitors came to experience.
- 0404-036 Commercial tourism should be sustainable, maintaining current outputs of recreation on the forest. Funds for restoration and maintenance of heavily used trails, monitoring of tourism trends and impacts could be generated from commercial tourism permits and/or trailhead parking fees.
- 0423-006 Considering the impacts on a tourism- and recreation-based economy of noncompatible uses of the forest Done right, tourism and recreation in their various forms will continue to provide the Chugach region with its most sustainable, long-term economic base. In considering various management options, it is important that the Plan take the value of the tourism and recreation industry into account, and fully assess the likely impacts of noncompatible uses on this industry. The Plan should not establish management priorities that will destroy or harm this industry. Logging in the roadbelt portion of the Chugach, for example, would effectively kill off the thriving tourism between Seward and Anchorage, and should not be made a part of the Plan without a full examination of these impacts.
- 0434-005 5. The plan must consider increased Infrastructure in the western sound to support increased visitor access resulting from the Whittier Road. The Forest Service is not meeting current demand and dramatic visitor growth is projected. I have spent over 300 days and nights sailing and anchoring in Prince William Sound over the past 10 years. In that time I can count on one hand the times I have benefited from any Forest Service infrastructure or management on the Forest. The cabins are a definite asset, but they are in such demand It Is getting more and more difficult to get reservations. The new trail from Three Finger Cove to Shrode Lake Is great, but a bridge across the stream to the Shrode Lake cabin and to connect to the Long Bay trail would greatly Improve opportunities there. Mountain biking opportunities from Macleod Harbor to Patton Bay would be a true benefit and diversification to the types of recreational experiences available to boaters. The planning team should provide some comparative numbers regarding the miles of trails and number of campground facilities per acre on the Chugach compared to national averages for national forests. I suspect there Is a great disparity, in spite of the rhetoric from within the Forest Service that it is a "recreation forest." The increased level of Kayaks and beach campers resulting from existing growth and projected growth from the Whittier road demands designated camping areas with sanitary facilities. Mooring buoys in areas that are otherwise poor Anchorages would help alleviate crowding.
- 0444-013 TOURISM Commercial tourism should be sustainable, maintaining current outputs of recreation on the forest. Funds for restoration and maintenance of heavily used trails, monitoring of tourism trends and impacts could be generated from commercial tourism permits and/or trailhead parking fees.
- 0447-001 Alaska Wildland Adventures offers its clients a variety of ways to experience the Chugach National Forest, including; traveling on scenic highways, visiting Portage Glacier, rafting the Kenai River, and day hiking on trails. In all of our activities, we strive to provide high-quality natural history Interpretation of the areas we visit and the flora and fauna that we observe. We also practice and teach low-impact methods in accordance with our permit. Wild and scenic areas within the Chugach National Forest are resources to our business because our clients want to experience and learn about wild Alaska. Our business could not exist on the Kenai Peninsula without wilderness
- 0449-003 In light of increased number of tourists and visitor's and the importance of this industry to the State, related FACILITIES, incl campsites, cabins, boating facilities, leaselands for private enterprises need to be addressed and

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- 0450-002 2. Flight Seeing Access should be provided for the operation of helicopter flight seeing and heli-skiing. With the increased number of tourist requesting access in this manner, the Chugach should make these opportunities available. These facilities are most critical for those physically impaired and the aged on tight tour schedules. While area designated for primitive recreation are important there must be accommodations made for the majority of tourist which are inhibited from taking advantage of primitive recreational opportunities.
- 0451-004 4. Please don't allow any big corporations to move in to Hope area for Motel/Hotel Resorts.
- 0456-006 V. THE REVISED FOREST PLAN SHOULD IDENTIFY AND DESIGNATE AREAS OF THE CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST WHICH WILL REMAIN OPEN FOR DESTINATION TOURISM; AND THE FOREST SERVICE SHOULD ENSURE CONTINUED ACCESS TO THOSE LANDS FOR DESTINATION TOURISM, THROUGHOUT THE LIFE OF THE PLAN The importance of Alaska's commercial enterprises involving destination tourism should not be slighted by the revised plan. All tourists are not "eco-tourists," and the plan must provide consideration for lodges, eating establishments, access roads, boating facilities and other tour related activities and infrastructure. A full range of alternatives must include factors that allow for growth in the destination tourism industry.
- 0463-005 The plan should recognize that tourism is a significant use and a driving force in the Chugach National Forest. The uses, trends and needs of the tourism industry need to be addressed in all planning phases. While there is overlap between tourism and recreation land uses and activities, each segment has unique and special needs. The revision plan must address tourism on an equal footing with minerals, timber, fishing and other land uses.
- 0463-006 The plan should specifically recognize and evaluate the resources upon which tourism depends. These include scenic viewsheds, wilderness, forests, wildlife, lakes, rivers, and coastal areas, as well as fish and wildlife resources, air and water quality, and developed areas which possess cultural, economic, and/or historical significance. These resources should be specifically addressed in relation to the needs of the tourism industry.
- 0463-007 It should be identified as a source of economic growth for Prince William Sound communities in the description of the Desired Future Condition of the Forest.
- 0464-009 RECREATION: Tourism continues to be a growing industry in Alaska. Tourists come to Alaska to see the largest tracts of public wild lands in the nation. Access must be provided for citizens to visit these lands while allowing other uses of Chugach National Forest to continue in unison. Tourism is an industry which in some ways may appear to conflict with resource extraction industries such as timber cutting and mining. This belief may be true of certain aspects of tourism or past practices of other industries. Many of us wish to see industry in the process. Operations of a logging venture are often interesting to most, although large tracts of clear cutting pose aesthetic related questions by some. Logging, in turn, allows point of access development in concert with recreational demands of all forest users, a vital requirement of the forest visitors.
- 0469-003 Obviously there will be places where facilities are needed and the only logical candidate will be the USFS, but in general, non-forest service lands can accommodate the needs for development in the forest, particularly for tourism related facilities. At a minimum, decisions on the appropriate use of USFS lands should be made in the context of a thorough understanding of the likely uses of non-National Forest lands,
- 0479-007 The Chugach National Forest is unique in Alaska with regard to annual visitation levels. Enjoyed by many residents and visitors in Alaska, the Chugach National Forest includes the most visited site in Alaska -- Portage Glacier -- and has one of the top trails in the world, the Resurrection Pass Trail. Every year kayakers and boaters flock to visit the spectacular sights of Prince William Sound and hikers and skiers travel the Resurrection Pass Trail, where people recreate, fish and hunt, as in other parts of the forest.
- 0479-025 We envision large scale tourism developments only along highway corridors, and/or in already roaded areas, but not in backcountry, roadless areas.
- 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.
- 0479-070 Air Quality: Increased cruise ship activity in Prince William Sound may well affect air quality. As part of cumulative impacts analysis, transportation planning and monitoring of impacts regarding tourism, the Forest Service needs to address changes in air quality and its affect on forest resources.
- 0479-076 We believe large-scale tourism with its associated developments and impacts, including road-building, facility development and increased access and use of the forest pose some of the most significant threats to the forest. Therefore, TWS would like the Forest Service to address the following topics as outlined above in the revision process: Wilderness, Roadless Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Other Special Designations on the Forest, Wildlife Viability; Subsistence; Cumulative Impacts Analysis; Watershed Analysis; Timber/Salvage Logging; Forest Health/Spruce Bark Beetle; Fire; Transportation; Motorized/Non-Motorized Access; Tourism & Recreation; Air Quality; and Mining. We appreciate the opportunity to submit these initial scoping comments, and hope our comments will be

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- 0487-004 The impact of large tourism and a growing local population will overwhelm the resource unless the Plan puts specific limits on human activities of all kinds in every management area.
- 0493-004 Alaska's tourism industry provides much of the state's economic income.
- 0652-001 Recommend Pull out Large Boat from Portage Lake
- 0664-001 Deal w/air quality issues generated by cruise ship companies deal w/recreational tourism impacts generated by increased numbers of visitors to Forest Service Lands numbers of visitors to Forest Service Lands
- 0705-002 Quiet is a vanishing natural quality that needs protection so people can have areas to expensive and enjoy a guest.
- 0708-002 Clear cutting - or even logging - is NOT compatible with tourism. The trucks are also road hazards.
- 0768-001 Tourism brings in the money years after year.
- 0775-005 Protect the forest for small independent power companies, not the large-scale Princess type places which do not benefit local Alaskans and the economy.
- 0783-006 8. Commercial Tourism Representation - At least one member of the USFS Planning Team must have training and experience in commercial tourism
- 0783-011 14. Destination Tourism - As with other commercial activities, opportunities for destination tourism must be considered. Most of the population of this country is not able to practice strictly remote/primitive tourism or recreation and this segment must be considered in the plan.
- 0789-003 The second oldest national forest In America has to face up to modern expectations of increased visitor use within Prince William Sound, which became Internationally famous with the oil spill. Just as reluctance came in the 1960s when the U.S. Forest Service was mandated to serve national outdoor recreation needs through campground fee collections, the Chugach may now be facing a similar fear about tourism and its now paradigm emerging In Alaska?
- 0789-004 Human values systems found within heritage tourism, resource interpretation and outdoor recreation are integrated links in MULTIPLE EXPERIENCE USE. Indeed, heritage tourism and resource interpretation can not be fully separated. In "Caring for the Land and Serving People", this multiple experience use model may fit within traditional forest boundaries where commodity production, conservation of resources and well-designed, human experiences Interact within the whole system. There has never been a better time for the Chugach National Forest to stop Into the next century with a clear and concise vision for Increased public use and for better understanding a remarkable resource
- 0810-004 I. TOURISM A. The plan should recognize that tourism is a significant use and a driving force in the Chugach National Forest. The uses, trends and needs of the tourism industry need to be addressed in all planning phases. While there is overlap between tourism and recreation land uses and activities, each segment has unique and special needs. The revision plan must address tourism on an equal footing with minerals, timber, fishing and other land uses. B. The plan should specifically recognize and evaluate the resources upon which tourism depends. These include scenic viewsheds, wilderness, forests, wildlife, lakes, rivers, and coastal areas, as well as fish and wildlife resources, air and water quality, and developed areas which possess cultural, economic, and/or historical significance. These resources should be specifically addressed in relation to the needs of the tourism industry. C. Tourism should be included as a Forest Management Goal. It should be identified as a source of economic growth for Prince William Sound communities in the description of the Desired Future Condition of the Forest. The Forest Management Objectives should reflect the potential for jobs and income from tourism. Management Prescriptions should allow for a spectrum of tourism activities as consistent with the character of the Forest, particularly emphasizing the increasing value of nature and wilderness-based tourism in an increasingly crowded and environmentally disturbed world. D. Existing and projected economic impacts of tourism must be accurately estimated and addressed. The tourism industry in conjunction with the State Division of Tourism has compiled detailed statistics and annual rates of growth by region, certain destinations, demographic characteristics, etc. that should be used as the definitive source. Demand forecasts and employment assumptions and impacts for tourism resources should be reviewed and verified by the industry. E. Site Specific Data Collection. Site specific tourism data must be collected in order to discern impacts and perform alternatives analysis. Towards this end, AWRTA and AVA are working together to initially develop maps depicting water use by different types of member boat use. If additional maps are needed to supplement the tourism/recreation data base, we are willing to work with our members to develop needed information. The Geographic Information System (GIS) data base layer(s) used to define tourism and recreation should receive industry review prior to development of alternatives. This should be integrated within a watershed by watershed inventory of the forest which would identify issues regarding water quality, riparian areas, wildlife and fisheries, and any harmed areas. This will help the Forest Service and the public better understand the impacts of

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- 0810-006 III. POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS OF TOURISM & RECREATION A. Current Trends: The trash, trampled vegetation, missing wildlife and overcrowding on the Forest reflect the increasing pressure on the ecosystem. The Forest Service must gain control over the level of current and projected use on the Forest, the impacts of that use and 2 the associated significant threats including road-building, structural developments, and increased access, both motorized and non-motorized, among other issues. These major threats coupled with the significant impacts the forest and its resources endured related to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in 1989, have the potential to indefinitely alter the character of the forest. The Forest Service needs to address these types of impacts and increased uses and demands in the
- 0812-008 RECREATION: Tourism continues to be a growing industry in Alaska. Tourists come to Alaska to see the largest tracts of public wild lands in the nation. Access must be provided for citizens to visit these lands while allowing other uses of Chugach National Forest to continue in unison.
- 0812-009 Tourism is an industry which in some ways may appear to conflict with resource extraction industries such as timber cutting and mining. This belief may be true of certain aspects of tourism or past practices of other industries. Many of us wish to see industry in the process. Operations of a logging venture are often interesting to most, although large tracts of clear cutting pose aesthetic related questions by some.
- 0813-003 The issues that need to be addressed from a tourism perspective in the Chugach Plan Revision are identified below, in no particular order. 1. Tourism and recreation need to be adequately defined and distinguished in all planning phases, and their unique needs must be considered. While there is overlap that must be considered between tourism and recreation land uses and activities, each segment has unique and special needs. The revision plan must address tourism in its present form and provide for future growth on an equal footing with minerals, timber, fishing and other land uses. Tourism must be acknowledged as a legitimate use of the forest. Recreation, by contrast, generally refers to leisure activities pursued by local residents. It is distinguished from tourism because recreationists pursue these activities for their own enjoyment rather than financial gain.
- 0813-004 The marketable resources on which tourism depends include scenic viewsheds, wilderness, forests, wildlife viewing, lakes, rivers, and coastal areas, along with developed areas which possess cultural, economic, and/or historical significance. Tourism is the third largest economic industry in Alaska. It markets Alaska's natural and cultural resources to people who live in other parts of the state and around the world. In general, tourism refers to the visitor industry serving guests coming from outside the state or the region.
- 0813-005 2. Site Specific Data Collection. Site specific tourism data must be collected in order to discern impacts and perform analysis of alternatives. Towards this end, AVA is working with its membership and the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association (AWRTA) to develop mapped information to support the tourism/recreation data base. The Geographic Information System (GIS) data base layer(s) used to define tourism and recreation should receive thorough industry review prior to development of alternatives. Part of the site specific data collection should include identification of water routes - cruise, kayak, ferry, oil tanker, commercial and sport fishing, hunting and others - in Prince William Sound. Water routes, which 2 are the primary mode of access to much of the Chugach Forest, are key to defining critical viewsheds and locations of upland use, minimizing conflicts and competing uses, etc. Mapping of water routes will help identify potential upland forest use. In turn, what happens on the Chugach Forest uplands will influence the future of tourism in the Sound.
- 0813-007 4. Land Use Designations (LUDS) and Management Prescriptions should include detailed standards and guidelines on tourism as a viable economic activity in the forest, comparable to minerals, forestry, etc. LUDS and management prescriptions specific to tourism should be developed. Activity specifics as to wilderness lodges, wildlife viewing areas, large group excursions, small group travel, hut-to hut hiking, trail systems, aircraft landing sights, coastal paddling, camping routes and areas, large scale resorts and day-resort "anchor sites", etc., should be addressed. AVA was actively involved in the development of tourism prototypes for the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP). The "Typical Tourism Developments and Activities by Land Use Designation" cover a wide range of visitor activities anticipated on the National Forest over a 10 year period. We request: - these tourism designations, representing several years worth of effort, be used as the starting point for the tourism element in the Chugach 3 Plan to take advantage of previous work efforts. - Chugach staff directly work with and involve TLMP staff, such as Ron Freeman in the Alaska Region Forest Service offices in Juneau, to understand and initially apply the tourism components in TLMP. TLMP made significant strides forward to clarify and address differences between recreation and tourism. We hope the Chugach Plan revisions will continue to work in this direction.
- 0813-008 5. Existing and Projected economic impacts and cost-benefit analysis of tourism must be accurately estimated and addressed based on market research. The tourism industry in conjunction with the State Division of Tourism has compiled detailed statistics and annual rates of growth by region, certain destinations, demographic characteristics, etc. that should be used. Demand forecasts and employment assumptions and impacts for tourism resources should be reviewed and verified by the industry. 6. Tourism should be included in Forest Management Goals and as a source of economic growth for Prince William Sound communities in the description of the Desired Future Condition of the Forest. Forest Management Objectives should reflect the potential for jobs and income from tourism and the Management Prescriptions for proposed LUD's should allow for a full spectrum of tourism activities from primitive to modern, and/or additional designations should be developed which do so.

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- 0813-009 7. The Chugach Plan should emphasize management of a tourism group (logistical planning) rather than party size as the solution to low impact land use. There are many ways in which impact can be kept to a minimum with larger parties, i.e. scheduling larger group departures early so small groups know where they are and can avoid them, using porta-potties, hauling in fuel, using firepans and establishing designated campsites.
- 0813-021 Analysis of timber harvest activities should address impacts on existing and likely future recreation and tourism uses.
- 0821-024 The issue of sustainable tourism on forest lands and the value and impact of community-based tourism businesses to local communities and forest resources should be analyzed.
- 0860-022 Improve access for visitors and recreation purposes
- 0860-111 Streamline permitting for tour operators
- 0860-133 Industrial tourism
- 0860-151 Overrun by visitors