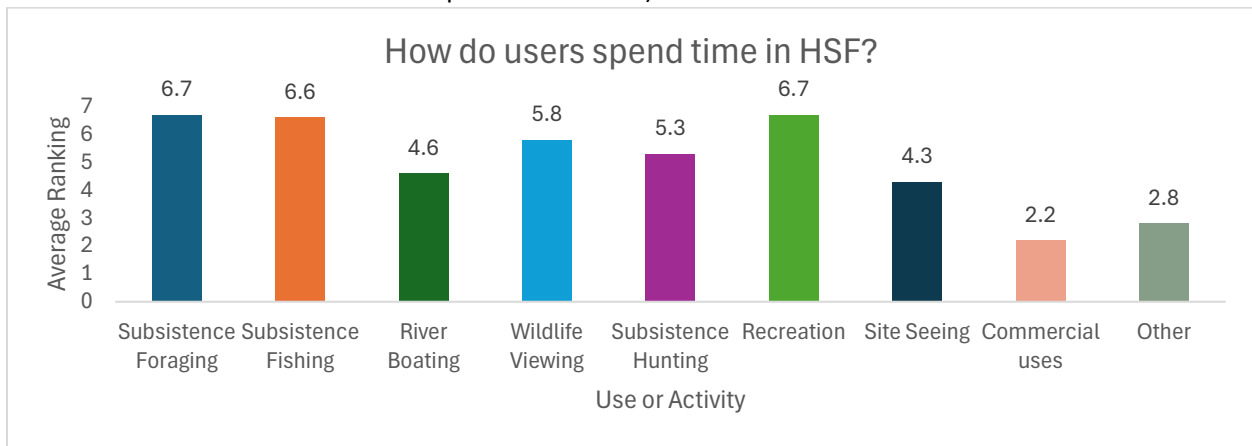


Forest Access

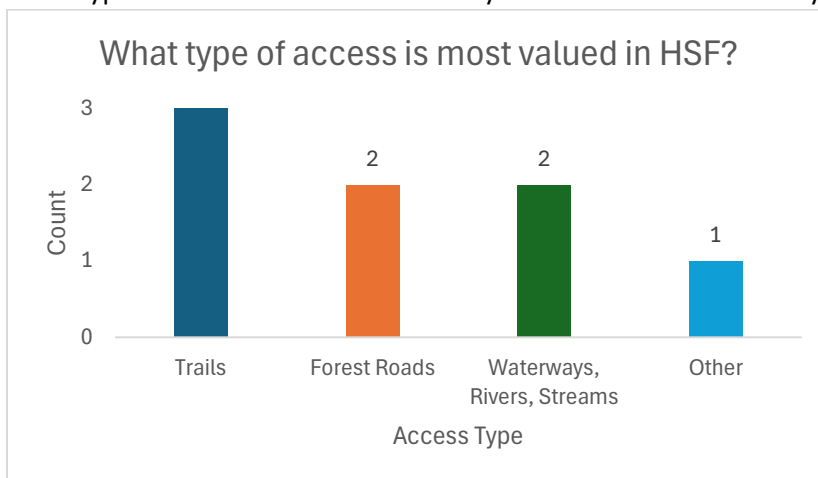
Forest Road construction has historically occurred in timber sale harvest projects. The result of the timber sale infrastructure development is further access to Forest resources for many diverse user groups; from researchers to scientists in other State and Federal agencies to local small timber sale contractors and many Alaskans harvesting resources related to subsistence such as berries, fish, and the available wild game animals in the Forest. Non-forest timber products such as commercial mushroom or berry harvesting have also benefited from the infrastructure created when timber harvest activities occurred. Trail development is another method for Forest access that has been a part of the DOF planning efforts in the past including the development of the Cave Lake Trail and a portion of the Herman Creek Trail in the 1980’s, as well as several efforts to develop trail access to Walker Lake, and the creation of the Davidson Lake Trail following the 2002 Plan amendment. These and other historic foot trails have contributed to Forest resource access since the first management plan was adopted. The first system of Forest access in the area was, and in fact is still an important method, the river and stream channels weaving through both the Preserve and the Forest.

1. Which activities do you participate in primarily using Forest road access?(can we allow selection of as many as wanted and have them rank most important to least?)



Write-in Responses
Natural soundscape, i.e. Peace & Quiet

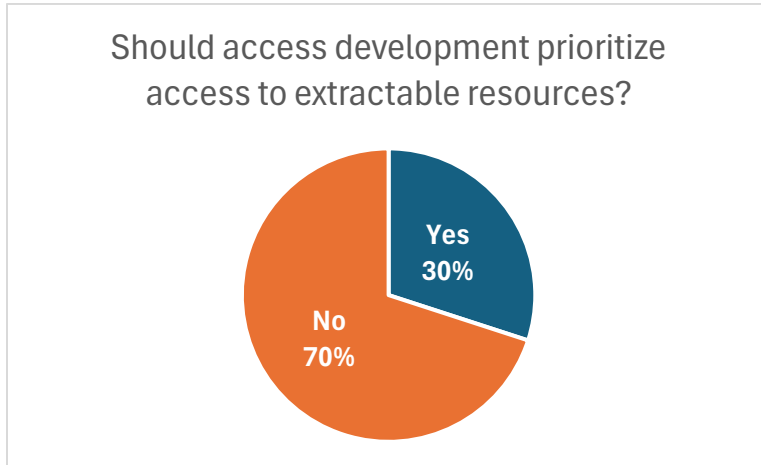
2. What type of access is most valuable to you to reach the resources you use in the Forest?



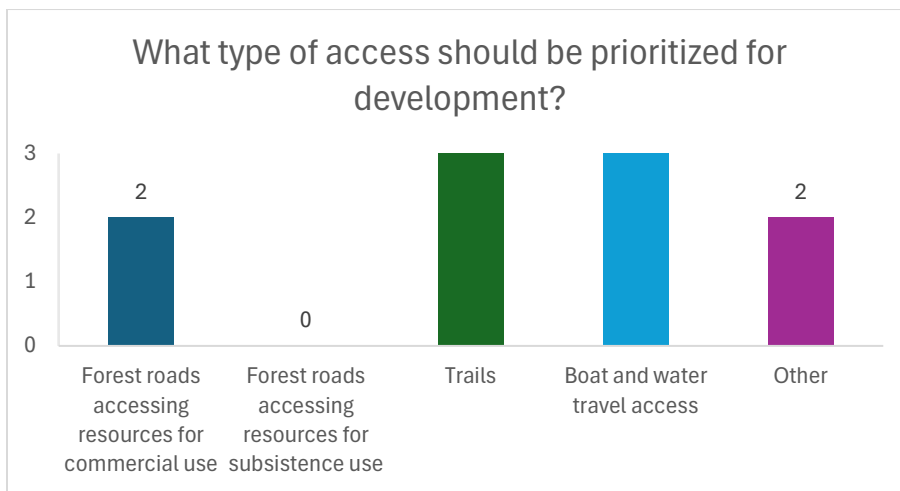
Write-in Responses
non-motorized
off-trail
walking

Write-in Responses
non-motorized
off-trail
walking

3. Should Forest access development prioritize access to extractable resources, where construction costs can be amortized in the sale, with secondary uses benefiting from that development method? Y/N

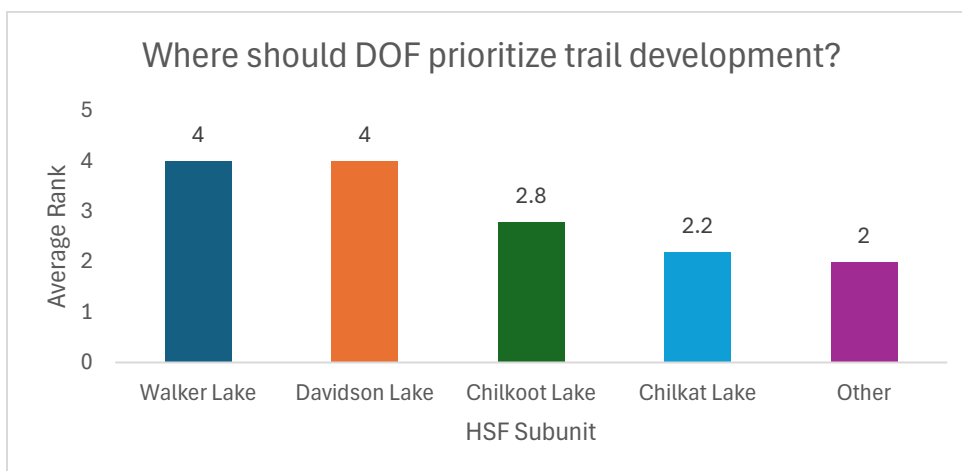


4. In the coming planning period which type of access should be prioritized by DOF when considering the use of State Forest resources?



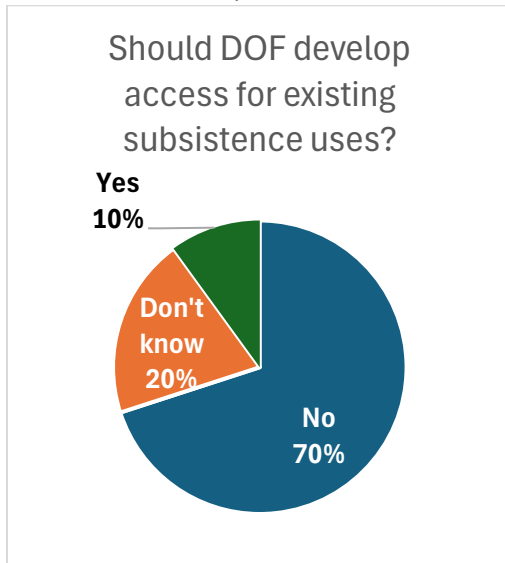
Write-in Responses
Existing trails have been enough for access
Non-motorized off-road walking

5. When developing trails for Forest access, which Subunit should be considered? (rank)



Write-in Responses
Ferebee Valley
Little Salmon Lake
Takhin River and Ridge Area

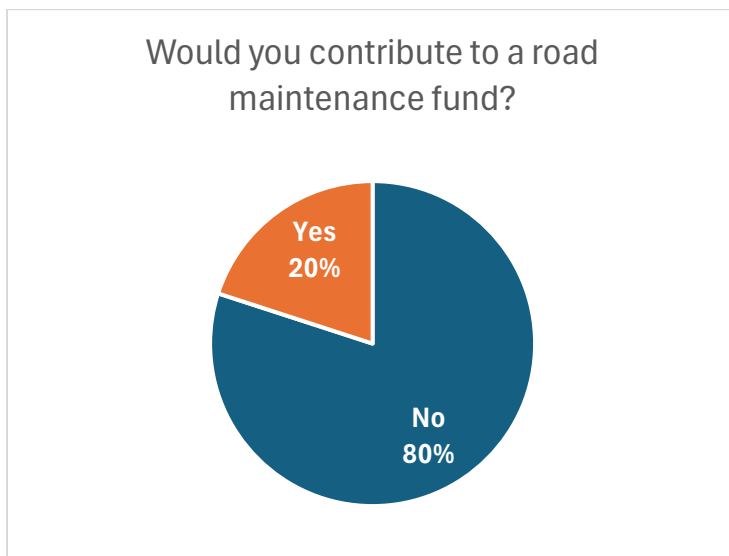
6. Should DOF develop access to areas of the Forest specifically for subsistence uses present in an area?



a. Which area(s)? (List by geographic features or Plan subunit)

Write-in responses
decaying roads can be turned into trails for access to foraging, hunting, fishing...

7. Once a resource extraction contractor such as a timber harvester has completed a project, road maintenance costs are provided by the DOF, often from a budget source shared across all the State lands managed by DOF, from Fairbanks to Ketchikan. As a subsistence user in the Haines State Forest with access to those resources provided by the Forest road system, would you contribute to an annual maintenance fund specifically to help the State with road maintenance costs on the Haines State Forest?



8. What is the most important consideration for the State when managing resource access in the State Forest?
 a. ... future access development in the State Forest?

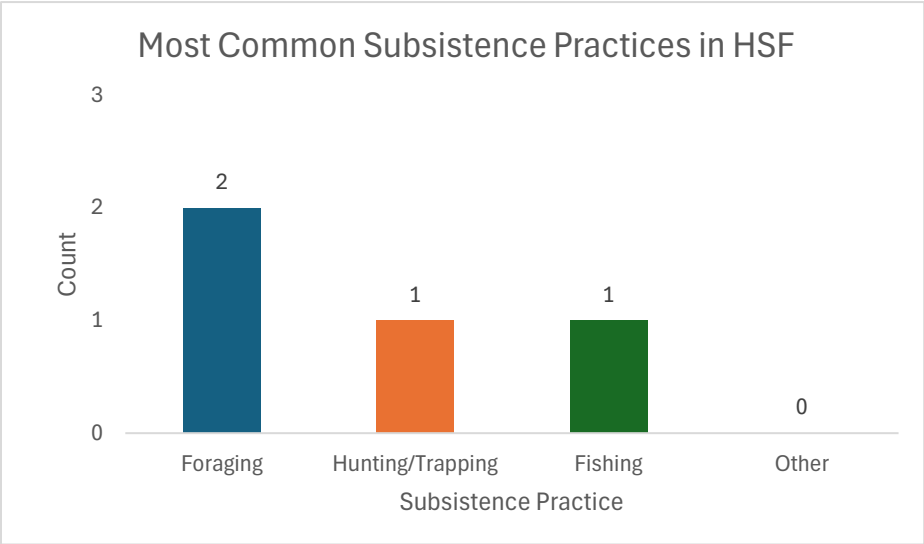
Write-in Responses
Protect the forest and the watersheds from degradation of the environment from timber harvest. Subsistence is based on a healthy ecosystem.
PROTECT the animals from a permanent human presence! Pack out what you pack in
Increasing access can damage or reduce the value of subsistence resources, so there must be a balance
Fiscal responsibility

Wildlife corridors ecosystem integrity local access
That resources are protected and conserved for future generations. We have already taken too much, too fast, from the forests of the Chilkat Valley
Sensitive wildlife species, including birds
Protect subsistence use and ecology of the forest for future generations
Multiple use of roads and trails
Focus on public recreation resources

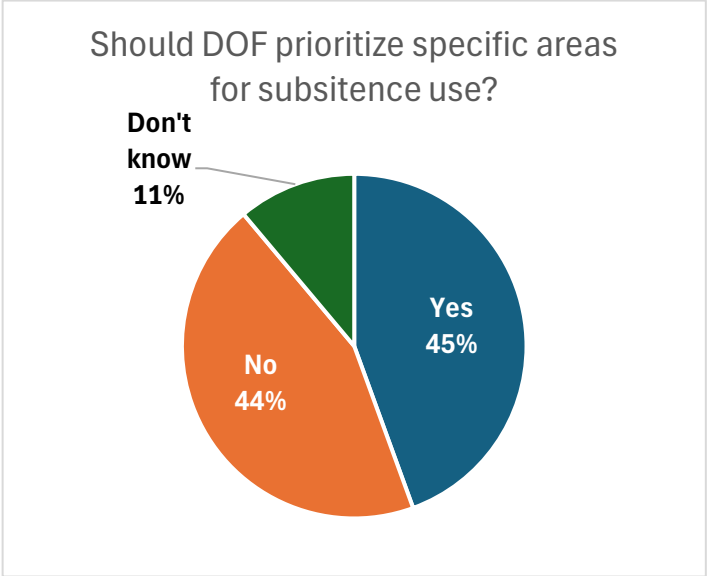
Subsistence Use

In the State Statutes that establish the HSRMA, subsistence is identified as a traditional use to be managed sustainably across the Forest, recognizing the varied uses to provide for continued access to those resources. The DOF plans for the perpetuation of subsistence uses through a balance with other resource use as directed in statute. The Forest Plan identifies known subsistence uses by subunit and develops guidance to ensure consideration of subsistence use when developing resource activities in the Forest. The DOF relies on the public to provide information on important subsistence use that may be affected by decisions for resource development in the Forest during the preparation of those decisions.

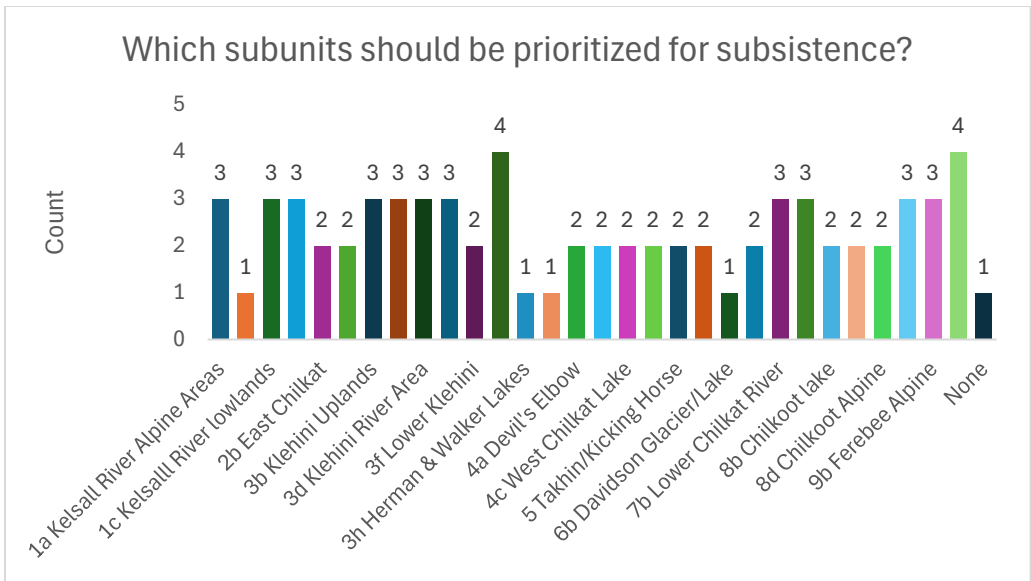
1. What is your favorite subsistence activity in the State Forest?



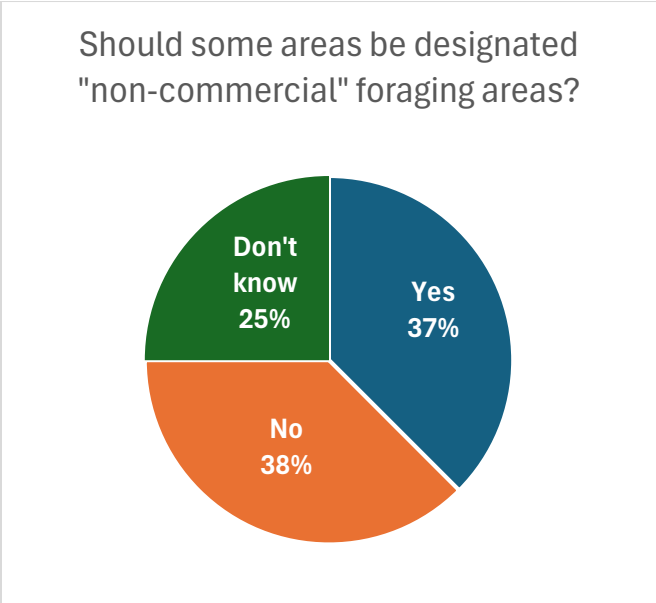
2. Should the DOF prioritize subsistence use in a specific area of the Forest?



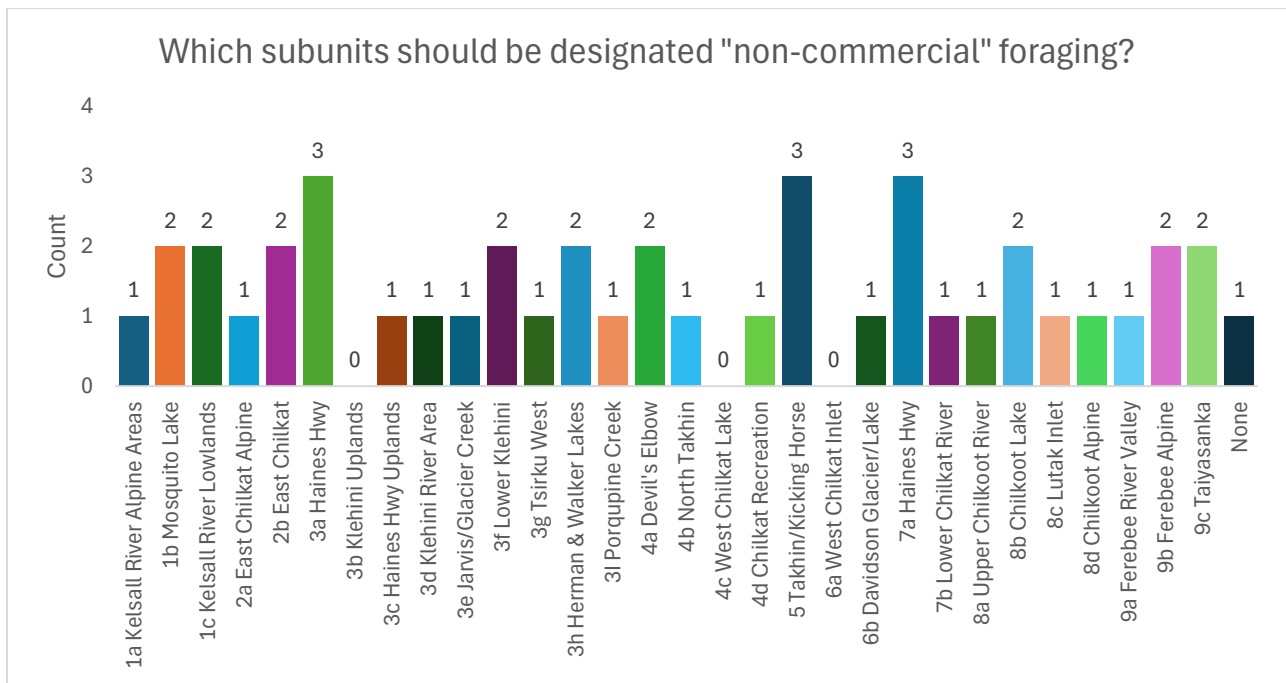
a. Which areas?



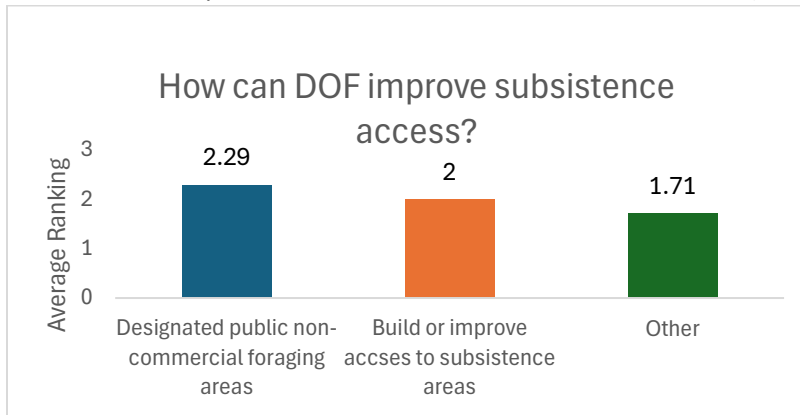
3. Subsistence on State lands is considered a non-commercial activity. Commercial harvesting of non-timber forest products on State lands is managed through the DMLW permitting process and is typically referred to as commercial foraging. The DOF management policy allows for foraging to occur throughout the Forest both commercial with an approved permit and generally by the public. Should some areas be designated as “non-commercial” foraging areas open only to the public for that use? Y/N



4. If yes, which areas specifically? (list by subunit name?)



5. How can DOF improve subsistence access in the State Forest? (rank these??)

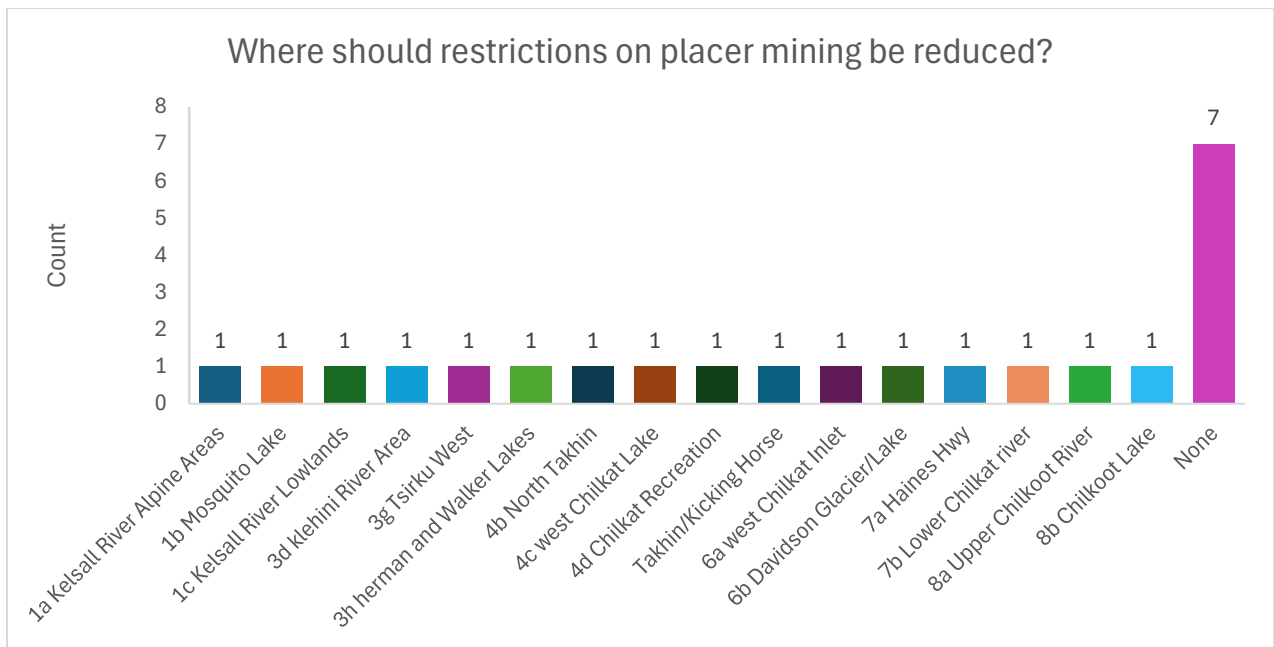


Write-in Answers
Stop logging old growth forest
End all large scale logging and mining

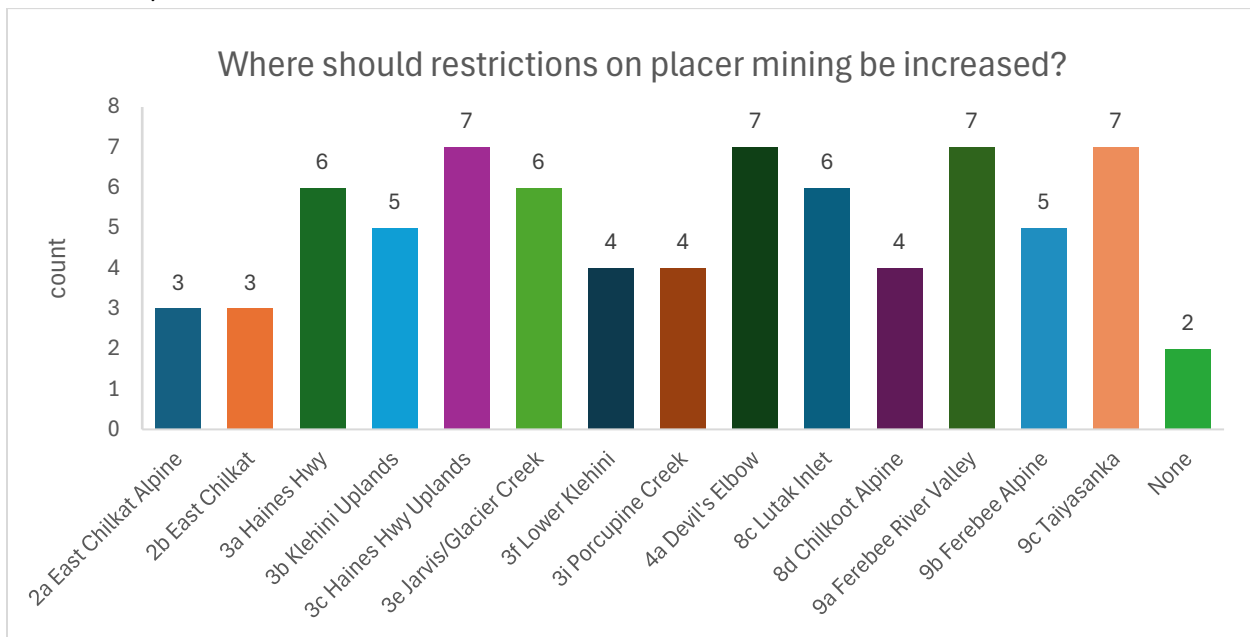
Placer Mining

Placer Mining has occurred in the Forest for decades and dates to the late 19th century. Placer Mining is managed by DOF in the Forest with some areas restricted either completely from the activity or through a limited permit. This mining activity typically occurs in alluvial, marine, or glacial deposition areas sifting through the loose material “placed” in the location naturally, in contrast to “hard rock” mining activity. The placer activity can be either recreational or commercial in application with limitations based on the size of the equipment and therefore the intensity of effort applied to the work. Most of the State Forest is open to placer mining and significant infrastructure has been developed associated with the historical placer mining activity in the Forest.

1. Should some units of the Forest be made available to placer mining that currently are restricted?
2. Which Units/subunits?



3. Should some units of the Forest be designated unavailable to placer mining that are currently available?
4. Which Units/subunits?



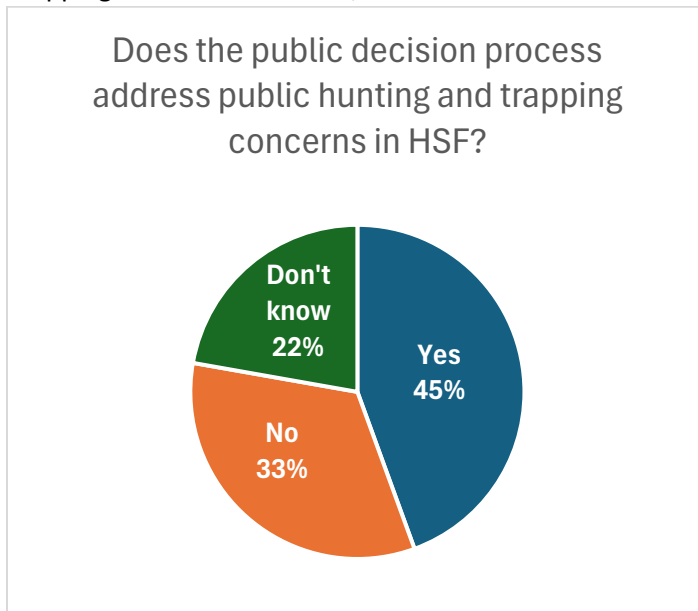
5. What changes to DOF management policy should be made regarding placer mining activities in the Forest? (200words)

Write-in Results
Placer mining pollutes the watersheds with sediment and fossil fuel spills and heavy equipment operation. It should be discontinued, no new permits or expansion of existing permits. Existing permits should not be renewed.
look at harms to fish
keep it the same? Limit some more areas
restricted to state residents clean environmental regulations only can use sustainable fuels and power - no use of fossil fuels to extract gold
Placer mining should be completely phased out as current miners and permits retire. The aquatic resources are too precious to the people of the Chilkat Valley to keep allowing what is essentially an eccentric and anachronistic hobby--that also happens to be extremely harmful to salmon.
Placer mining must be evaluated for impacts to fish.

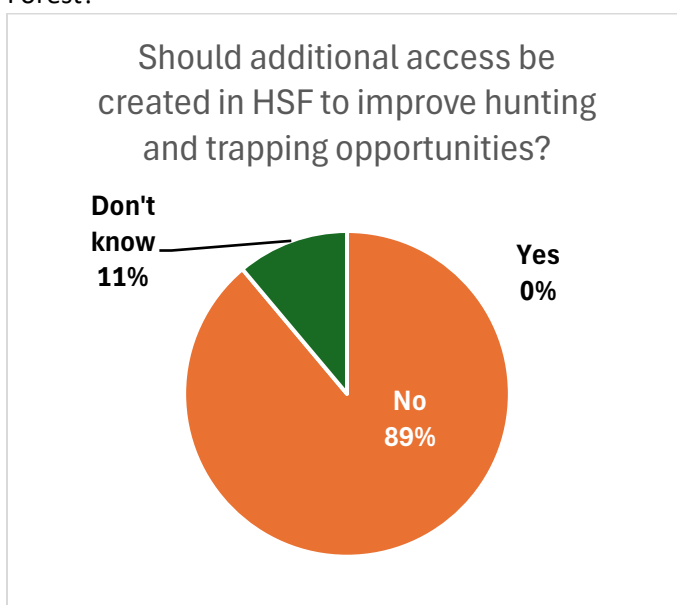
Hunting and Trapping

Hunting and Trapping activities in the Forest are managed by DOF as both recreational and subsistence uses. These activities are managed legally on State lands by the ADFG, both commercially and recreationally, or as specific subsistence activities. The DOF defers to other State agencies managing these activities with the authority to do so in State statute. Hunting and Trapping activities are not restricted in DOF management policy in the Forest. The Forest road system provides access for hunting and trapping by the public and commercial users. The DOF manages these activities with consideration of other resource use during the preparation of decisions for specific development projects. It is an important part of management of these resources to receive input from the public during the public decision process.

1. Do you think the public decision process adequately addresses the concerns of the public regarding Hunting and Trapping use in the Forest? Y/N



2. Do you think additional access to the Forest should be created to improve opportunities for this use in the Forest?



3. How can the DOF improve management of this recreational and subsistence resource use in the Forest?(300 words)

Write-in Responses
Trapping is inhumane and a relic of bygone eras. It needs to be phased out of allowable uses in the forest. Hunting for food is good. Hunting for trophies is not good.
Prioritize subsistence use over commercial use.
I think it has been working alright. Minimal human impact.
Stipulations on commercial permits, such as atv tours, restricting use during peak subsistence times
Some areas should be closed to commercial hunting and all trapping due to conflict with other users. We have an ongoing problem with dogs getting caught in snares that are set right next to popular roads, trails, beaches, etc.
Conflicts between guides and other users need to be examined. Commercial guides sometimes behave as though they are tenured.
build trails - nonmotorized.

4. How can the DOF improve management of the commercial hunting and trapping use occurring in the Forest?

Write-in Responses
The bear population is way too big!! There would be more moose, goat, and maybe some deer if these beasts were managed. It seems like fish and game does more to protect bears than any other species including humans!! Terrible!
Discontinue both.
Some areas should be closed to commercial hunting and trapping due to negative resource impacts (particularly goats) and conflict with other users
Limit it to very minimal use and only bona fide borough residents
Commercial hunting and fishing should not cause defacto restriction of recreational activities.