

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	1	1-1	801.0302.00	Alternatives	6. For my personal point of view on the Roadless 7. Rule I'm going to come right out and say I'm in support 8. of Alternative 1, no action, because it falls in line 9. with my personal views on culture and everything about 10. who I am, whether it's fishing, hunting and just 11. enjoying quiet enjoyment. It's something that the 12. Forest Service has promised to protect. 13. I know that this alternative doesn't affect 14. Angoon and I can say that on paper, but if it was to 15. affect Angoon, this is something
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	2	1-2	801.0201.00	Competition	1. 25. They also want to be able to do that and not Page 7 1. 1. 1. have to worry about the big business telling you you 2 can't, which is something that would probably happen. 3. Just like around Greens Creek, I've hunted around there 4. in years past, fished as a little boy, picked berries 5. as a little boy and if I went over there today, no way. 6. So these companies that do come around and -- 7. if we weren't on the record, we'd have a lot of say-so 8. on how we live our lives. I know we've listened to 9. other communities speak on this. I know that it's 10. something that comes from the tribes and the 11. communities. It's not just me and not just Angoon. 12. It's the communities that are speaking out against this 13. rolling back the Roadless Rule.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	3	1-3	801.0302.00	Alternatives	4. I'm in support of the Roadless Rule for myself, 5. for Angoon and for our fellow friends that live in the 6. same situation as us.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	4	1-4	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 5. Anyway, I'll be real surprised on how they 6. survived without help from anyone. That's why it 7. bothers me when people say they want the same rights as 8. the Native people. One thing too that bothered me 9. quite a bit through the years is Fish and Game take 10. away rifles and taking away beach seines, which is not 11. right. 12. My wife had an uncle. He read all the time. 13. He didn't go to college. Had an 8th grade. But they 14. tested him and he said just from reading the test 15. showed that he was equivalent to a four-year college 16. student. He stated that the treaty the United States 17. signed
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	5	1-5	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	3. In those days they talk about barter. 4. Here in Juneau throw you in jail if you sell 5. some stuff. They used to barter with each other for 6. things that they need sometimes, a few dollars to buy 7. things that you need. I don't know how the heck we 8. were caught into subsistence with the State of Alaska 9. when we're under Federal. All these things that 10. happened to us as a Native village I don't think is 11. right. 12. I hand trawled when I was 12. I became a man 13. when I was 12, purse seine halibut fish. We used to 14. hand trawl out there all day. When I grew up my dad 15. had a purse seine boat. I guess, you know, when they 16. were putting in (indiscernible), I for one asked the 17. board, the interim board, they were just starting up
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	6	1-6	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	10. This is our livelihood. I've been on a tribe. 11. One thing I know for sure that isn't abided by. In the 12. tribes bylaws and regulations it said any waters that 13. you folks use for your livelihood will always remain. 14. It means we can go Basket Bay, Chatham, Kelp Bay and 15. the Fish and Game isn't supposed to bother us. Even 16. bother us up the bay. 17. So things like this going on. We talk and we 18. talk, but I guess you know that people that run our 19. country can do anything they want. I talked to Lisa 20. Murkowski and Don Young on things like that, but 21. they're more for money than anything else. They're for 22. the mines. They want mines all over. Juneau gets a 23. lot of money from those two mines and they want one 24. more mine. Still they're in the hole. We barely get 25. anything from legislators anymore. Page 12 1. 1. The Secretary of Interior is supposed to keep 2. in contact with us, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is 3. supposed to help the tribe as much as they can, but I
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	7	1-7	801.0208.00	Other	1. 1. 13. Anyway, we learned all the fishing areas and we 14. learned all the hunting areas. Title VIII of ANILCA 15. allowed us for rural preference and I think the thing 16. that concerns me most is that some of the powers that 17. be are spilling over some effects into other 18. organizations where the rule should not be allowed in 19. that other organization. 20. A lot of times I think the 21. government-to-government relationship is my concern 22. that we have a proper and professional 23. government-to-government relationship and that's why 24. I'm glad that you guys are here because it's the 25. protocol of the government-to-government relationship. Page 14 1. 1. 1. 1. You guys have an opportunity to go to USDA on 2. issues and we have the same opportunity through the 3. tribe to go to the Secretary of Interior and directly 4. to the USDA with our
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	8	1-8	801.0204.00	Availability	1. 1. 1. 25. The fact that they might roll over the Roadless Page 15 1. 1. 1. 1. Road issue, then we still want to have that respect of 2. the fact that we want to stick to Title VIII of ANILCA 3. so that they will not go and start using and abusing 4. and thereby killing off our watershed areas, our 5. subsistence, our fish, because there was logging in one 6. Southeast
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	9	1-9	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. 1. 1. 15. I think Title VIII includes the fact that we go 16. to the advisory committee with any proposal. So the 17. proposals that are put forth it should go to that 18. advisory committee for their final decision as a 19. government-to-government relationship because there's 20. some subsistence issues and we want to be able to say 21. that we would like to have an
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	10	1-10	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. My dad 2. made a statement that the gave us the natural resource 3. for us to watch over. We were taught by our elders 4. never to abuse that resource. Never take more than you 5. need so that it will always be there for the future 6. generations and it is still there. 7. In fact we set a volunteer moratorium on 8. Kanalku for our sockeye and thereby we were able to 9. save

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NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	11	1-11	801.0204.00	Availability	15. We'd like to have that continued in all 16. respects and we use Basket Bay, Chatham Straits. They 17. even had us pay for
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	12	1-12	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	19. We don't know 20. exactly where you want to log, but I think that the 21. Roadless Rule, if it's rolled back, then we would like 22. to have the city, municipality and the tribes benefit 23. from that under the forestry receipts to continue that 24. relationship so that we could finally see a benefit 25. from things that are happening around us. Page 17 1. 1. My niece mentioned it earlier that there's 2. always the fact that others come in and take and take 3. and take and we never receive. We'd like to start 4. receiving some of those benefits and to support 5. wholeheartedly government-to-government relationship, 6. to wholeheartedly sit and say this is what we would 7. like to see happen and wholeheartedly the other party 8.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	13	1-13	801.0202.00	Abundance	6. In the past several years we've all noticed 7. that the stocks of fish and catch numbers and all that 8. have been going down, but I do not believe that that is 9. due to logging. Again, this is just my opinion, but I 10. don't believe it's due to any logging
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	14	1-14	801.0208.00	Other	12. I understand that everyone around here would 13. like to protect Admiralty and keep it in its pristine 14. condition that it's in right now in its natural state, 15. but I believe it's already protected in multiple ways 16. just because it's a monument and a
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	15	1-15	801.0207.00	Geographic	22. but it will indirectly affect what I believe 23. to be ancient tribal subsistence areas, specifically 24. across the strait there, Basket Bay and over in that 25. area.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	16	1-16	801.0203.00	Access	1. That is troublesome to me, but I understand 2. that -- from what I understand of the logging roads in 3. Hoonah that seems to be working out. In my opinion, 4. have opened up more subsistence access to the people 5. that live in Hoonah. Granted, that means more access 6. for out-of-town hunters, but at the same time that's 7. more access for the local people that live there
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	17	1-17	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 15. There are some indirect benefits that I see in 16. that the potential for jobs, while they may not be 17. right here in Admiralty Island, in the past people from 18. Angoon have gone and done logging and all that in other 19. places, so there is the potential for that to happen 20. again if this Roadless Rule exemption goes through. 21. I'm looking at in the big picture any 22. development outside of the monument and this is pretty 23. far out there, but any development in Southeast Alaska 24.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	18	1-18	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	11. I would ask that the final EIS or Record of 12. Decision please address how fish habitats will be 13. protected or if those
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	19	1-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. In that industry and business that can impact 5. the subsistence way of life and cause damage to our 6. community has to be looked at critically before any 7. decisions are made for any of that industry or business 8. to come into our community. 9. In that hand-trawling regulations and borough 10. concerns and other issues are handled by the Forest 11. Service and other
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	20	1-20	801.0208.00	Other	16. I've heard many comments about our picnic 17. grounds and how we are part of the Forest Service and 18. that they see other communities that have had some 19. improvements made to those areas. Improvements would 20. be great for recreation, but also what I've been 21. hearing and what I believe is also true, they could be 22. critical for resources for
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	21	1-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. The subsistence lifestyle and values have been 2. passed down for generations, including to this youngest 3. generation, that certainly some mindsets and some 4. thought processes might be impacted somewhat from other 5. issues that have come up in the current timeline, but 6. that those basic importances of subsistence, of 7. protecting the environment, of valuing the environment 8. that you're in are critical to this generation and all 9. the generations before who had been in Angoon. 10.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	23	1-23	801.0203.00	Access	1. 25. In that we are landlocked and now that we have Page 23 1. 1. 1. no ferry, those subsistence resources and the ability 2. to maintain our lifestyle is even more critical than it 3. has been in the last years when we did have a ferry 4. service. 5. The government locally I think has some insight 6. to that, but I'm sure that Washington, D.C. is fairly 7. clueless to that. They
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	24	1-24	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. That would be my main -- well, one other 13. comment is I listen to Wally and many of the elders and 14. David Smith, who was my Tlingit dad who taught me many 15. things and he -- if he were here right now, he would be 16. speaking the same
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	25	1-25	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 1. 25. Something that ties to Angoon Page 24 1. that I know would affect the Roadless Rule is Angoon is 2. known for its king salmon. It's something I fish 3. really hard for in the spring and lately they've been 4. closing it. That affects who I am because I don't want 5. to get in trouble but I need my fish. 6. This Roadless Rule I know that if any of it 7. happens around king salmon fisheries, which I know it's 8. because you get a lot of these -- the kind salmon 9. streams are around big companies. Any more damage done 10. to the streams when it relates to king salmon fisheries 11. affects me. I'm really in favor of
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	26	1-26	801.0208.00	Other	2. You know a lot of our 3. people go out hunting and if they shoot a deer from a 4. boat, throw them in jail. I told you I've been 5. watching a lot of TV. Why are we different from the 6. white people that hunt moose? They shoot a big moose 7. off their boat. I saw that two or three times and it 8. makes me wonder why the Native people are treated 9. different. 10. We're good shots. If you're standing 300 yards 11. over there, I can shoot you right in the neck. They 12. say it's because they let the deer

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NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	27	1-27	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. I just wanted to add that I know that 6. Alaska government does not have total control over 7. this, but governments do have some input, is climate 8. change is greatly impacting our fisheries. A lot of 9. that climate change has to do with industry. 10. We also need to be honest and open about the 11. impact of climate change and what kinds of decisions we 12. make that may appear to be beneficial in some ways, but 13. in the long run we're talking about our children and 14. our children's children could be devastating. 15. Our community has already noticed huge impacts 16. of climate change and specifically to fish stocks
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	30	1-30	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. One of the 8. things we worry about and that would affect everything 9. is our mining and timber cut. Even if it doesn't 10. happen here on Admiralty because they have timber cut 11. and that took place elsewhere, it still affects 12. everyone. 13. It would be hard to say that we don't want to 14. see the roadless -- we want it to remain as priority, 15. the roadless be a
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	31	1-31	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	23. We want to make sure that our watersheds are 24. protected. It should be a priority because of our 25. health and safety
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	32	1-32	801.0208.00	Other	25. We want to make sure that our Page 28 1. hunting is covered because we live on it and our 2. subsistence in fishing is an industry where the tourism 3. rely on it. They still shed a little bit of light on 4. our community. Even if it doesn't benefit everyone's 5. pocket, they still add to it. 6. So I want to make sure those things are covered 7. because even if this here Roadless Rule is not 8. affecting Admiralty wholly we still think it should 9. remain a priority because it's affecting our sister 10. communities throughout Southeast. 11. Even if we think they're doing extremely well, 12. we do have our fellow people that
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	33	1-33	801.0301.00	Key Issues	9. I 10. just thank you for the opportunity to share how 11. important this is. Very important. To protect what we 12. have is real. 13. You know, our history goes way back and I'll 14. share a word with you that was shared from one of my 15. grandmothers who was the matriarch of the Ch'aak' Kudi 16. Hit, Eagle Nest House. Her words are, grandson, make 17. sure they hear our words. Make sure that you protect 18. what you've always enjoyed. It's the makeup of who we 19. are. 20. For the Roadless Rule, it doesn't directly 21. affect admiralty, but it supports other tribes because 22. this sustains the way of life that we've always had. 23. It's recorded back many generations. I just thank that 24. we can do this, that we can bring our children up in 25. this way of life that we've always enjoyed. Page 30 1. 1. They call it subsistence, but my father did not 2. like that word. His name was Albert Frank, Jr., 3. Kaankeek, from the Eagle Nest House. My uncle here 4. shares that same name. All it is is a regulatory word 5. that the State uses to regulate our people. They're 6. always going to take away but never give. 7. The power to take away from the people should 8. have never been given to them. Why? Because this is 9. our culture. This is who we are. The land sustains 10. our way of life. The important thing is the air we 11. breathe and the forest helps to maintain that. The 12. Tongass National Forest is the last greatest forest. 13. Sorry. 14. The trees take what's bad in the air and give 15. us life. The salmon in the streams, the water, feeds 16. these great forests and sustains the animals, the
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	34	1-34	801.0205.00	Option	24. If there's 25. anything that is changed in Southeast concerning this, Page 32 1. I hope that the water protection is increased, that we 2. can guarantee clean waters, and protect the fish 3. habitats.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	35	1-35	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	4. There's one thing that you mentioned earlier 5. that caught my ear that mining is an exception, it's 6. exempted from such things. That they're given rights 7. that they overlook what we're feeling today. 8. Can you guarantee us clean water from those 9. mines. There's always going to be overflow. Our 10. people work there. They're there working. You think 11. they'll testify on this? Why? Because they work 12. there. But they work there and they know that there's 13. no such thing that you
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	36	1-36	801.0202.00	Abundance	9. Subsistence is very dear to 10. Angoon because we've been here over 10,000 years and 11. we've done this thing. It's not just fish, it's the 12. deer, it's the ducks and geese. 13. They find a salmon weir at Killisnoo. Thanks 14. for the Forest Service and another fish weir in 15. Favorite Bay, again thanks to Forest Service, but we 16. knew it was always there. We've always left it alone. 17. And there were other fish weirs, but they got covered 18. up by now, I think, or all rotted away. 19. We've been worried about the decline in fish 20. coming to Angoon. Right now we can point fingers 21. anywhere. Anywhere we
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	37	1-37	801.0208.00	Other	6. It's really important that people know what we 7. do here. If logging is going to be going on, right 8. now, even now there's people from Haines come to Angoon 9. to get fish. Haines. They've got creeks up there. 10. There's people from Petersburg
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	38	1-38	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. So for us to speak on subsistence as hard as we 16. want to and we always must because that's our 17. livelihood, it's the way we live. We don't have any 18. other recourse. Besides, it's organic (laughs). You 19. can't beat that. Science again.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	39	1-39	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 22. we're always 23. worried about the Japanese atomic plant blowing up and 24. dumping all their radiation into the water. Has it 25. affected the fish? Is it going to affect it? Because Page 35 1. sediments can travel a long ways in water currents. 2. Just like the sediments coming out of Hawk 3. Inlet that are harmful to any living thing that is 4. dumped into Hawk Inlet. Every time the tide rolls in, 5. it rolls out, that sediment goes further and further 6. and further out. There's no stopping

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NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	40	1-40	801.0301.00	Key Issues	14. So subsistence is very important to Angoon and 15. not just Angoon. Like I said, it affects people that 16. come from Haines to come get fish, hunt. Hoonah come 17. here and get fish and they hunt. I always say our 18. island, but when I say our island, it's everybody's 19. island. So I always say it's not just our island, it's 20. everybody's island. So I always say our island. It's 21. the only diamond in the rough that we have and we have 22. to protect it. 23. I enjoy the fact that we are able to do all
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	41	1-41	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. This roadless has opened a lot of 11. questions in everybody's mind and I don't think anybody 12. has ever given it any thought on this level before, at 13. least when it comes to the new generation. The 14. old-timers have been down this road
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	42	1-42	801.0202.00	Abundance	16. I used to talk to an elder that would say all 17. the time if you go hungry in Angoon, it's your own 18. fault because everything is here for the taking. It's 19. all around us. That's how important this food source 20. is for us.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	43	1-43	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. I'm speaking this way as somebody who is an 22. advocate for more jobs in this town. That's why I said 23. this opens a whole new discussion for our people here. 24. It's a lot more serious than I think a lot of people 25. think when they think about
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	44	1-44	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. My mother, as she got older, she wouldn't eat 6. much food until we put deer or fish in front of her. I 7. would take my first king salmon and cut it up and give 8. it to people and I take fish to this one lady and I 9. remember one time she came in on the ferry and I took 10. her a small piece of king salmon and as soon as she 11. opened the door her hand shot out. Oh, fish, I like 12. fish. 13. Another example is when I was in the hospital I 14. went to visit my auntie and my cousins were telling me 15. she's not eating good, she hasn't been eating, see if 16. you could talk to her and tell her to eat, so I went to 17. see her and she was telling me they don't know how to 18. take care of me over here. We got her some pickled 19. gumbots and some fish and she was eating. That's our 20. people. That's what we know. 21. Now she's sitting home. They found out she 22. just wants her Native food. That's the way it is with 23. everybody here. We crave it. When somebody goes off 24. to school, we're expecting that care package of fish 25. and deer, berries. I don't know how exactly the Page 38 1. Roadless Rule is going to affect Angoon. Like they 2. said, across the waters. We go all the way across. 3. Like my buddy here, we went almost to
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	45	1-45	801.0208.00	Other	12. Not only the 13. Natives here in Angoon but the Natives across the 14. country are being devastated by decisions that are made 15. not in their best interest and they have tribal lands 16. too. 17. I just want to add my voice to the fact that 18. that
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	46	1-46	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. I just wanted to say that Angoon 2. is home and I cannot see myself moving anywhere else 3. because this is home and I shouldn't have to move 4. because so much has changed and so much rules and 5. regulations and no jobs and just so much that Angoon is 6. in need of. 7. I tell my husband this is home. I can't see 8. myself anywhere else because I love Angoon and I
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	47	1-47	801.0203.00	Access	15. There's so much that has changed. There's so 16. much out there that -- sorry, I lost my train of 17. thought. Like right now we don't have no ferry. There 18. are things that we need out of our village, but we 19. don't even have that. They just cut us
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	48	1-48	801.0202.00	Abundance	21. We just put a lot of food away. We stock up. 22. We fill up our freezers, we do jarring. We go out on a 23. boat and get what we need. Sorry. I'm just nervous. 24. Our land really needs to be protected. To me I feel 25. like it's not protected. Page 41 1. 1. You have Greens Creek. I don't understand what 2. happened there. Angoon does not benefit on it. You 3. have planes dropping people off for whatever reason, 4. like drop them off at a cabin. They're the ones that 5. are making money.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	49	1-49	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 15. but we 16. don't benefit much off of it. Also I just see Angoon 17. as at the bottom and not looked at for anything. 18. People are moving because there's no jobs or for 19. whatever reason. I'd rather live here because it's my 20. home. 21. As a little girl I watched my grandpa, the rest 22. of the elderlies, how we lived off our land and how we 23. just were growing up and a lot of that is kind of gone 24. because not everybody puts away food and goes out 25. there. Then there's so much that Angoon needs, like Page 42 1. gas, our ferry. Everything that we need is not there. 2. I just feel bad because I really think Angoon 3. is just left out of everything, anything that's out 4. there. My husband, when he goes out far away -- just a 5. few weeks ago we went a long ways just to go get deer. 6. Like I said, there's so much rules and regulations that 7. it just hurts our community because we have to go by it 8. or we get in trouble with Fish and Game. 9. Like we had an elderly, he's trying to
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	50	1-50	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. A lot of our elders have left and people have 6. moved. How much more do our people have to talk or 7. beg? Why isn't our land protected? Why do we have so 8. much that we have to go by and watch everybody else 9. make money, everybody else take fish, take our 10. subsistence out of here and we don't benefit on 11. anything. 12. It's just sad. Who gives the direction? Where 13. do we go? What do we need to do? It's like we're at a 14. loss and our people just talk over and over, but 15. there's no direction. There's no, okay, Angoon really 16. needs to be looked at, really needs help, instead of 17. going in circles and circles and not go anywhere. 18. If you can just give each and everyone here 19. direction so that we can get

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NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	51	1-51	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. Our people are just at a standstill and it 3. doesn't get anywhere and doesn't go anywhere. We need 4. direction. We need help. We need to save our village 5. and not just for us, for other villages. 6. We were on the ferry and had an elderly come up 7. and start talking to me. She goes where are you from. 8. I told her I'm from Angoon. She goes, oh, do you guys 9. have --
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	52	1-52	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. Also it makes me emotional. It makes me sad 17. because this is our home. We shouldn't have to go 18. anywhere else. We shouldn't have so much rules and 19. regulations. This is our way of life. So much is just 20. being taken away and we're
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	53	1-53	801.0208.00	Other	21. I don't want to have to move, but right now 22. we're like really at a standstill because we don't have 23. no ferry. 24. Then the gas station, we have a gas station. 25. We don't even -- it closed a few times, then they say Page 46 1. we don't even know if we're going to have a gas 2. station. We need gas so we can run on our boats to get 3. our subsistence. Even that's
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	54	1-54	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. But our way of life -- 17. and when she brings up regulations, de-regulating the 18. Tongass is going to affect us entirely because of our 19. kings. It affects Angoon. Angoon has always been a 20. protected place. Angoon is the only place that's
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	55	1-55	801.0208.00	Other	3. It is 4. Angoon and we always take care of ourselves. 5. Everything about who we are is affected by what 6. everyone else does.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	56	1-56	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. This is a National Monument. Our people 19. did select the Forest Service as a trustee and they 20. could unselect them if they choose and go with the Park 21. Service. I need to make that abundantly clear. 22. I also am a member of the Tlingit Nation and 23. well aware that we have unsettled traditional lands in 24. the Tongass. One of them in particular I'd like to 25. state is the land that the city of Tenakee was on is Page 48 1. traditionally Angoon land and was given to the 2. Wooshketaan Clan for a death. Because Tenakee did not 3. meet the size of a community that was deemed eligible 4. to be
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	57	1-57	801.0205.00	Option	18. The Tongass has 16.7 million acres in there. 19. One of the things that I was hoping to see was like a 20. map like this, a roadless alternative here that would 21. show the amount of the total acres of the Tongass and 22. in a chronological order list the amount of acres taken 23. by Klukwan, Inc., Sealaska, Kootznoohoo on all the 24. areas that were targeted on Prince of Wales Island, et 25. cetera, and show the acres being subtracted off of the Page 49 1. map as to areas that have viable timber supply so we 2. see the shrinkage of the timber supply that's available 3. in a timely manner. So we see the base curve. 4. That's part of a comprehensive plan, to 5. constantly update it and revise it, bring it back to 6. the constituency. You know,
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	58	1-58	801.0208.00	Other	20. And that's another thing we haven't really 21. talked about is -- you know, a lot of our people we've 22. seen the boom and bust come with logging and you can't 23. really run a sustainable industry with clearcutting. 24. You have to have some value added. You have to have a 25. valuated plan. Page 50 1. 1. It's not like we have an endless supply of 2. old-growth timber.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	59	1-59	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. It's kind of disconcerting because 3. this comes at a time when we have global warming, 4. climate change and Native corporations are 5. participating in the carbon tax credits. It's more 6. viable for us to leave those trees standing and also we 7.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	60	1-60	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 11. 1.8 million of the remaining Tongass is placed 12. in the Roadless Rule and out of that there's only 1.3 13. million acres of viable timber supply left. What 14. little if any of it is profitable to harvest. So the 15. Tongass Advisory Board was formed and they were 16. supposed to produce a revised Tongass Land Management 17. Plan that transitioned from harvesting old-growth to 18. new growth because they have Forest Service and the 19. public collectively and a different industry had 20. determined that we couldn't run a sustainable industry 21. based on the existing supply of old growth left. 22. The transition from the Tongass Board working 23. on producing a revised TLMP we haven't seen that yet. 24. So Lisa Murkowski is dealing with different testimonies 25. and the Oregon and Washington area is also. I seen a Page 51 1. televised program of Lisa and you had people that were 2. involved in talking about ecotourism, outfitting and 3. guiding, fresh and saltwater tackle and the cumbersome 4. permitting process that they have to go through in 5. order to obtain those licenses and permits to go and 6. enjoy uses of their forestlands. 7. They made it sound like the present design of 8. things is too cumbersome and burdensome on the industry 9. and people that want to get involved in ecotourism and 10. how long it takes, how tedious it is. So you had the 11. Forest Service come up after industry and they were 12. talking about, yes, we've run across the same problem 13. and
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	61	1-61	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. There's a lot that I can dig into in terms of 22. how Great Britain has created a vacuum that our 23. policies at the State and Federal level have been 24. operating and developed in, reformed, reformation to 25. that. Page 53 1. 1. I really feel that as a First Nation people we 2. have a history of dealing with the British. I find 3. that offensive and I think we need leadership in

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NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	62	1-62	801.0201.00	Competition	1. 13. The individual versus public benefit the public 14. benefit would be the salmon-producing industries, you 15. would have them listed on one side of the board, this 16. is how much this salmon industry produces, the gross 17. revenue for a year. Halibut, this is how much halibut 18. produces, gross inventory revenue for a year. Crab. 19. You have all this on the public benefit from keeping 20. those trees standing. Oyster farms, et cetera. 21. Then on the other hand this is how much people 22 are going to be implied if we allow clearcut logging in 23. the Tongass. Is that going to outweigh the collective 24. industries
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	63	1-63	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	11. Also I'm really concerned that ANILCA -- how 12. that's going to impact our abilities because we know in 13. the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act a lot of the 14. elders looked at the Goldschmidt/Haas report that they 15. had worked collectively with Walter Goldschmidt in 16. developing and showed the amount of acres that our 17. people needed to sustain our cultures and ourselves. 18. They realized that the amount of land that was 19. being made available through ANCSA was a drop in a 20. bucket, that we would be displaced. So they worked to 21. get our rights protected to continue harvesting on 22. Federal lands because the State would arrest us to go 23. on Hoonah Corporation if we went on Hoonah Corporation 24. land to
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	64	1-64	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 17. I really feel that we've been rendered down to 18. subsistence users. It's kind of a derogatory term and 19. sort of indicates like we lack the creativity to do 20. something with our resources. Here we're one of the 21. most wealthy tribes in the Pacific Northwest Coast and 22. now we're barely even struggling. We can't even get a 23. road cut to village safe water in Hood Bay and breaking 24. a road to our tribal holdings in Hood Bay would raise 25. the value of our lands in Hood Bay.
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	65	1-65	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. I just wanted to add before I close that I'm 11. really saddened to see so many grade school and high 12. school students now from various ethnic groups that are 13. worried sick about the future, that are having anxiety 14. attacks, that are
NOA3- subsistence	1	Unique	66	1-66	801.0207.00	Geographic	19. There are other issues that are to do with 20. Chatham Straits and other issues that -- although 21. Chatham Straits does not belong to Angoon, any things 22. that impact Basket Bay, Chatham Straits and other 23. environmental waters that are near our
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	1	2-1	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	21. I've been on the island since 1981, '82, 22. something like that. Grew up in Southeast Alaska. I 23. grew up in Sitka with pulp mill town. I grew up with 24. industrial logging all around and a town covered in a 25. haze of smoke all the time. People don't
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	2	2-2	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. Subsistence has always been an important part 4. of my family. My grandparents had fox farms out in 5. rural areas in Southeast. They pretty much lived off 6. the land and the sea. It's an important component for 7. these communities.
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	3	2-3	801.0201.00	Competition	8. My big objection is that I over the years have 9. picked all the little places where I used to go deer 10. hunting. I've had to change over the years because of 11. logging in certain areas and then privatizing of the 12. Tongass either through the Native corporations or more 13. recently through the State Forest and Mental Health and 14. all the other State land. 15. So the little pieces of pie keeps getting 16. smaller and smaller. To go deer hunting in those areas 17. you're also going in the areas that I
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	4	2-4	801.0302.00	Alternatives	25. It just seems to me that we need -- enough is Page 9 1. 1. enough and we need to keep the Roadless Rule intact
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	5	2-5	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. I 2. really hope that Mr. Secretary back there listens to as 3. many comments as he can because I just feel that this 4. is almost a waste of time. I mean I've been involved 5. in a lot of these and I know people have been involved 6. a lot more than me on these things. I just don't feel 7. that we get heard. 8. Then we get lumped in with outside interests. 9. You know, we're
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	6	2-6	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 1. 9. The contrast between Baranof and Prince of 10. Wales is night and day. It is amazing. You've got old 11. growth up there like you can't believe. The sunlight 12. actually hits the forest. They had 100 percent deer 13. mortality in 2006, the winter of 2006. Well, between 14. 2006, '07 and '08 there was 35 feet of snow that fell 15. on the east side of Baranof. There was 10 feet of snow 16. in April. There was 100 percent deer mortality. The 17. deer were wiped out. 18. Now there's so many deer that they just issued 19. two more per resident, so you, as Alaska resident or as 20. a non-resident -- I'm not sure on non-resident, but the 21. limit used to be four deer, now it's six. Why does the 22. deer rebound so much? We have more hunters. We don't
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	7	2-7	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 1. 13. We have so many roads. We have so many 14. clearcuts. We have so much second growth that isn't 15. habitat for anything other than a slug. So I'd just 16. like to see our old growth protected. It would be 17. great if -- I don't want to see any loggers put out of 18. business. I don't want to see the mill put out of 19. business, but for crying out loud why can't you find a 20. market for the second growth. They're all geared 21. towards the old growth because they don't want to 22. change. They don't want to retool. I don't know what. 23. You know, you drive around and you see the 24. clearcuts and there's nothing that
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	8	2-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. It's my wish to see the betterment of mankind 12. in every aspect that it can be made. What I observe 13. here on our island of Prince of Wales is we have ample 14. land area relative to the amount of people here. We 15. have abundant sources of water that comes right out of 16. the rocks or, of course, we also have the nearby ocean 17. and we have lots of people that have left our island 18. for lack of work. 19. So what I see is we have resources that could 20. benefit mankind. The rain here

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NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	9	2-9	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. I'm a longtime resident of Prince of Wales 2. Island. Choosing to live where we can harvest deer, 3. salmon, berries and other foods to supplement our diet 4. with healthy alternatives. 5. I've been involved in Tongass issues since the 6. 1980s. Over the decades our public lands of the 7. Tongass National Forest and more specifically those on 8. Prince of Wales Island have been
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	10	2-10	801.0207.00	Geographic	1. Exempting Alaska from the Roadless Rule will 2. only further degrade the critical habitat areas left on 3. Prince of Wales. Most of our subsistence activities 4. are in roadless areas, including 11 Mile and the 5. outside islands. Over the years areas where we used to 6. harvest deer are no longer huntable because they are 7. either newly clearcut, roaded or in a dark, young
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	11	2-11	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. Also Prince of Wales is different from much of 14. the Tongass and other communities in Southeast Alaska 15. because the impacts on subsistence are not just from 16. National Forest land, but also from older and continued 17. logging on State lands,
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	12	2-12	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 22. Land selection and land exchanges continue to 23. happen. The cumulative impacts on deer and other 24. wildlife habitat need to be addressed fully. The 25. Forest Service needs to look more specifically at these Page 16 1. cumulative impacts to deer habitat from lands already 2. harvested adjacent to the National Forest. 3. The impacts for us are much greater
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	13	2-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. The no action alternative, keeping roadless 10. areas roadless, is critical for Prince of Wales Island 11. subsistence users. Prince of Wales Island and other 12. rural areas within the Tongass National Forest are 13. different from other regions of the country. We don't 14. want to be compared to Idaho or Colorado to look for 15. ways to care for and manage our public land.
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	14	2-14	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	8. Came in 1985 9. as a timber sale administrator for the U.S. Forest 10. Service. Under my administration of the timber sales 11. I've probably been involved in a billion board feet 12. being taken. 13. Now in my opinion when I got here, when I got 14. off the ferry, I told my wife, I said, man, look at 15. this. This is like what you dream of. You see so many 16. animals. The fishing
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	15	2-15	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 22. Some of the places that had flowing 23. water already logged in steep places, there's 24. landslides, put sediment into the creeks, kills eggs in 25. a lot of cases. Page 18 1. 1. 1. This is a special place. Like the last of the 2. temperate rain forest that's intact, kind of. You 3. know, we've lost a lot of wildlife corridors. Like 4. I've heard, the hunting is nothing like it
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	16	2-16	801.0202.00	Abundance	9. We used to drive different places. It's now 10. been logged along the road. You'd see -- well, in an 11. extreme, my wife and I
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	17	2-17	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 1. 14. There is too much pressure with roads. Roads 15. near streams, no matter what you do, you have drains, 16. trucks and things driving on them, cars. Sometimes we 17. get rain here. 18. (Laughter) 19. MR. CLARK: It puts more and more sediment into 20. these ditches. It flows down into the streams, so the 21. more roads -- believe it or not, overall, the way the 22. rules are, and they could be very strict because I was, 23. some people didn't like me much, but you have different 24. kinds of logging. You have partial suspension, full 25. suspension and highly. Highly used to be the biggy Page 19 1. here, but it's changed now so it doesn't do the damage. 2. But the lands are sensitive and the more you do 3. this and the farther you go
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	18	2-18	801.0202.00	Abundance	11. I also would like to touch 12. on the concern with deer and the changes we've seen 13. over the 40 years or so that I've been here. 14. It's clear to me that we have a significant 15. habitat issue. There's nearly a million acres of young 16. growth that is in Unit 2, which is Prince of Wales and 17. the islands to the west. A significant percentage of 18. this is pulp mill era
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	19	2-19	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 23. The number of deer and the hunting has become 24. much more difficult in the last -- you could really 25. start to notice it about 10 years ago and it's really Page 21 1. become glaring in the last five years. This is clearly 2. tied to a loss of old
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	20	2-20	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	3. Much of the pulp mill era stands today are 4. entering into stem exclusion, which we've heard 5. referred to here. There's very little forage in a fully 6. stem excluded forest and this is going to continue to 7. manifest itself for decades to come. I don't think 8. that that's something that people are really, really -- 9. I don't think people understand how long this is going 10. to go. 11. Foresters and forestry research shows that stem 12. exclusion lasts for somewhere between 50 and 75 to 150 13. years. Then it only begins to revert to full old 14. growth conditions at about 200 to 300 years, generally 15. around 250. That's what
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	21	2-21	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. I cannot support, you know, overturning the 6. Roadless Rule. I support leaving things status quo. I 7. would like to see the industry remain here, but I think 8. it's also incumbent upon them to seriously begin a 9. transition and figure this out. If they
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	22	2-22	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. I'd like to leave people with this one last 14. thought. Part of the Forest Service's mandate is to 15. support community economic development opportunities. 16. What we know is that fishing, commercial fishing, 17. guided fishing, recreational fishing, subsistence 18. fishing and visitor industry are the biggest private 19. drivers of the economy in Southeast Alaska. They
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	23	2-23	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. My home town is in Chichagof 3. Island, but we all have the same issues, you know. 4. We're all subsistence. I was born and raised in 5. Southeast. Hear everybody talking they moved here, 6. moved there, but I was pretty much born and we all have 7. the same issues, you know, and it's subsistence. 8. I heard somebody say one time, you know, 9. subsistence is a thing of the past and I kind of shook 10. my head at that because I grew up subsistence. My 11. mother -- my tribe is from Glacier Bay. I'm a

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	24	2-24	801.0204.00	Availability	1. 1. 23. Anyway, I'm from Hoonah, but we all seem to 24. have the same issue. One of the biggest ones is the 25. deer, you know. My dad, you know -- I mean everybody's Page 25 1. hit on it, you know. That old growth, we need the old 2.
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	25	2-25	801.0201.00	Competition	7. I was here maybe a couple weeks ago they were 8. talking about the wolves, you know. But I think it's 9. all these roads they're building. They're talking 10. roadless, you know, and they build too many roads. 11. That's the same thing they did in Hoonah. We get 12. hunters from Haines, Skagway, Juneau, Petersburg, Kake, 13. Angoon. They all come from Hoonah to hunt.
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	26	2-26	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	19. A subsistence lifestyle takes a lot of work. I 20. used to get up before it gets daylight and I wouldn't 21. come back home until it was dark. I always made sure I 22. brought something home. We do that all winter. Come 23. January after hunting
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	27	2-27	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	2. That fishing too, you know. They're having 3. hearings on this transboundary stuff. That 4. transboundary will destroy a lot of fish. Look at that 5. Mount Polley down there in British Columbia. Nobody 6. knows what that dam did yet. I heard they want to
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	28	2-28	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	11. Everything has an impact on our land here. 12. They talk about impact statement. Nobody really knows 13. the impact. We do. We feel it. All our fish is gone. 14. Back in the '20 we had these fish traps and fish traps 15. catch fish 24 hours a day.
NOA3- subsistence	2	Unique	29	2-29	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. Until they start paying, giving people money to 18. go do it, everybody start doing it. When it was a 19. subsistence lifestyle, we did it to barter. We'd go to 20. Haines, go to Juneau, go to Klukwan and we trade them 21. subsistence for subsistence. Up in Haines they get 22. moose and we don't get moose on our island. 23. Anyway, until the almighty dollar came into 24. play it was all subsistence and that's what we're 25. talking about tonight. I don't think it will ever Page 27 1. change. I think it
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	13	3-13	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. Once we begin to logging 18. more old growth trees in our Tongass Forest, then we'll 19. really be harmful to our subsistence way of life, our 20. way of life, harvesting, hunting, fishing, clean water 21. for our communities.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	14	3-14	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. The Organized Village of Saxman, Saxman IRA 2. Council stands on our Resolution No. 2018 10-223. The 3. resolution by the Organized Village of Saxman, Saxman 4. IRA Council, to authorize tribal support for 5. application of National Roadless Rule on the Tongass 6. National Forest and to authorize strong support for 7. lasting protection of the Roadless Rule. Signed and
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	15	3-15	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. We, the people of the Tongass, the Haida, the 8. Tlingit, the Tsimshian, have been here for 10,000 years 9. and more. We want our forest intact and healthy. The 10. existence of our way of life depends on it. The 11. Federal government calls it
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	16	3-16	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	15. We have this 16. special relationship with the U.S. Federal government. 17. A unique and special relationship being Federally 18. recognized tribes. That's an important thing to 19. exercise. 20. Coming along with that trust responsibility is 21. a fiduciary responsibility. In exercising your 22. fiduciary responsibility you're acting in the best 23. interest of the tribe that you're working with. In 24. this case you're working with many tribes in the 25. Southeast area in the Tongass. On Saturday you were Page 8 1. able to hear from eight of us. All pretty much united 2. that were here to protect our forest for
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	17	3-17	801.0301.00	Key Issues	14. There is cause and effect when roads and 15. logging and mining are done in the forest. The Tongass 16. is our nation's largest forest. Being the largest 17. forest for health of the Tongass is vital, not only for 18. the region but globally. The Tongass is vital to the 19. health of our world. 20. Forests or lack of them play a great part of 21. climate change. Earlier today at the Southeast RAC 22. meeting the RAC members spoke about their regions that 23. they represent. Each region they pretty much talked 24. about the change that we're experiencing, that climate 25. change that's happening that's here in Alaska. Page 9 1. 1. A lot of it revolved around fish. A lot of it 2. was salmon. Now salmon require a healthy habitat. 3. Most often what was
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	18	3-18	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 22. So it's important to note that we really 23. thought things had changed in working through this. A 24. lot of time and effort. All of a sudden President 25. Trump met with Governor Dunleavy in July. Right after Page 10 1. that meeting the procedures of those cooperating 2. agencies went sideways. It was like the rug was pulled 3. out by them and said, sorry, we made a decision, we're 4. going with full exemption. One conversation with 5. President Trump and Governor Dunleavy. 6. I'm going to go back to a meeting in July. 7. Lisa Murkowski has been here in Ketchikan/Saxman a 8. number of times and I got a communication from her 9. office and they wanted to meet with tribal leaders to 10. discuss any issue they wanted to talk about. One of 11. them was Roadless. At that meeting with Lisa I said, 12. you know, Lisa, there were times when we agree on items 13. and there's times when we don't and that's fine. When 14. we don't agree that's when we need to have that 15.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	19	3-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. For years the timber sales in the Tongass 13. really questionable. Were they able to really compete 14. in the World Market and the answer is no. For the most 15. part the sales of the Tongass timber sales are highly 16. subsidized. If there's going to be
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	20	3-20	801.0208.00	Other	1. 21. I just want to close and thank you for this 22. opportunity, but finally before I do Saxman and our 23. region -- years ago Bostwick Inlet was up for a timber 24. sale and for a road to gain access for recreation. 25. Saxman and KIC was against that. We fought and we Page 12 1. prevailed, but when you go full exemption we're going 2. to be back at the table again

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NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	21	3-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. I want to say that as a weaver since I was a 3. child the first thing that we do in the spring is we go 4. into the woods and we find a beautiful cedar tree and 5. we connect with the land and we reaffirm our 6. relationship and our responsibility to be good
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	22	3-22	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. I believe that our area -- although Saxman is a 14. rural status, I think the rules aren't really what 15. fits. I subsist off traditional foods, foods of the 16. land, 90 percent of my food, and I live here in town. 17. So I think it's a real issue.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	23	3-23	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. But a big issue really is for Roadless -- first 19. of all I want to say that support the no -- no no 20. Roadless Rule. To keep it..... 21. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No action. 22. MS. BURNS: No action. I was like I wrote it 23. down, no action and am
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	24	3-24	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. For myself personally one of those reasons is 2. long conversations with my father about the 3. unsustainability of using the forest in the manner that 4. it is with timber sales, them not making any money. 5. You know, conversations I had with him where he would 6. say he would go in and they weren't supposed to log 7. next to a creek, but the creek was always logged.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	25	3-25	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. When I think about as a weaver I need for those 14. trees to be healthy. My family needs that for our 15. livelihood, for our cultural and spiritual beliefs. It 16. really feels awful that I have to support no -- that 17. for me the most logical choice is to
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	26	3-26	801.0208.00	Other	1. 22. I 23. feel as though Washington DC is looking down at me and 24. saying, hey, it's just going to be this way. I just 25. can't ever get behind that and that is truly what this Page 15 1. process feels like now based upon all the 2. recommendations that were made by the tribes that 3. offered cooperating agency comments and then were 4. ignored. 5. Then we're in a
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	27	3-27	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. You know, yeah, I would like potentially a road 12. to be able to drive and make it easier for me to 13. subsist but not at the expense of a place like that 14. being developed and potentially changing the entire 15. landscape. I remember being a child, I remember 16. driving by and it would be my own Native corporations 17. and they would clear cut an area and I remember being 18. so ashamed. I don't want my nieces and nephews to see 19. that. 20. I believe that we have a responsibility to 21.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	28	3-28	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. It just doesn't make any sense. It doesn't 8. make any sense and so for that reason I absolutely 9. support no change in the Roadless Rule because until 10. people start acknowledging what's going on around us, 11. that our water temperatures in the
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	29	3-29	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. I'm going to pretty much just refer to some 2. documents and statements that have been sent to the 3. Forest Service previously on behalf of the tribe. I 4. have a letter that's dated a year ago exactly. Our 5. past tribal president is here and that happens to be a 6. letter that was signed by her a year ago. Let me just 7. start and read a couple things. It was when you first
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	30	3-30	801.0203.00	Access	1. 16. A couple things back a year ago was the tribe 17. was definitely concerned about removing the protections 18. that the Roadless Rule designation provided for sacred 19. sites and the old-growth timber from unnecessary 20. development activity. Related to that there was some 21. discussions -- because it's a complicated issue there 22. were discussions about limited
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	31	3-31	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. The greater concern is our local culture and 7. economy is based on a healthy regional environment and 8. KIC wants to ensure the ecosystem of the Tongass Forest 9. is adequately protected for both the short and 10. long-term benefits of our tribal members. That's 11. pretty much what won out in our discussions. 12. A letter dated this summer basically I'll read 13. a
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	32	3-32	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. The Ketchikan Indian 19. Community therefore supports the no action alternative 20. in the Alaska roadless rulemaking
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	33	3-33	801.0302.00	Alternatives	24. Associated with that letter was a resolution 25. that accompanied it. I'm just going to read a few Page 19 1. excerpts from that fairly extension resolution, which 2. happened to be the fourth resolution that the tribe 3. actually considered when looking at the Roadless Rule. 4. Because of the complexity there was a lot of discussion 5. and Council really considered it carefully. Just like 6. your group has looked at various options, it's not a 7. simple yes/no necessarily. 8. The fourth resolution finally passed and was 9. sent out to the Forest Service this last July. I 10. highlighted a few points here. Maybe I'll just close on 11. -- let me see. The tribe wishes to protect their 12. traditional territory from exploitation. The current 13. Roadless Rule
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	34	3-34	801.0101.00	Notification	1. I've got a few pages of draft prepared comments 2. that I'll be working with the tribe to submit before 3. the December deadline. So we'll continue to be 4. discussing this with the tribal council and tribal 5. leadership trying to come up with some
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	35	3-35	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. It 17. will be 20 years ago next July that I first stood here 18. defending the Tongass from more development. I want to 19. thank the 16 Southeast sovereign tribal entities that 20. endorsed the no action alternative. 21. If I could have everybody in the
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	36	3-36	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. By the way, I'm one of those 1,700 that did have 2. not form comments. Not just this last fall, but 2003, 3. 2007, on and on. In 60 years I've never seen a tree as 4. big as the stumps on any Forest Service land near any 5. road system, anywhere on the

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NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	37	3-37	801.0208.00	Other	1. 1. 11. We know that in the rest of the world there are 12. hundreds of people defending their homes and their 13. environments that are dying. Three a week are murdered 14. in the Philippines, in Brazil, in Columbia, for 15. defending the environment that supports their fish and 16. their wildlife and their way of life. 17. Now here we are. We get to talk about it, but 18. people are dying to save our earth and here we are with 19. the largest forest in North America, the largest carbon 20. sink and who in their right mind would even think of 21. cutting any more of the old growth here down. It makes 22. no sense.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	38	3-38	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. I'll state right from the 17. outset that I support the no action alternative. I am 18. extremely upset with our President and
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	39	3-39	801.0207.00	Geographic	21. I grew up in pretty much of a subsistence 22. household. My mother was a hunter. She taught me how 23. to hunt, so I've been hunting since my early teens 24. mainly on Gravina. When I was a teenager we moved over 25. to a piece of property just north end of the airport. Page 23 1. There was lots of deer. They'd come right down in our 2. yard and our strawberry patch. 3. I've hiked all over Gravina hand in hand, side 4. to side, probably 90 percent of its coastline. Been 5. hunting on it like say ever since a teenager. Hiked 6. clear to the top of California Ridge, been to the top 7. of Dall Ridge. A couple times I hiked all the way from 8. the Tongass narrow side all the way over to Grant Cove 9. on the other side. So Gravina is an important place to 10. me. 11. Yet I see besides just the Forest Service we 12. have State land, we have Mental Health land, we have 13. Borough land, private land. They're all wide open. 14. When we look at especially the private land, the way 15. you realize
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	40	3-40	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. I'm a fisherman. I've also been a fisherman 13. since my early teens. Today I'm a harvest diver. 14. Every fishery in Alaska is now in danger from ocean 15. acidification and warming waters. So we need to 16. address this and get away from this idea
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	41	3-41	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. I think I've about run out of steam. Again I 19. am for the no action alternative. Leave it the way it 20. is. We went through this in the early 2000s. Ninety 21. percent or more of the people at that time wanted at 22. least the protections of the
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	42	3-42	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. One thing that always struck me was this idea 5. that somebody could come in and say that your way of 6. life is not at a level of my way of life. When we 7. start telling people that their way of life is not as 8. important as those that live in the city who
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	43	3-43	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	14. It's 15. saying that you do not matter and we are going to come 16. in and we're going to do what we want with your land. 17. The Federal government can say it's their land, but 18. it's not. It's the people who live and have lived here 19. for
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	44	3-44	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	22. I used to think I wanted to go someplace else 23. and do other things. I got to the point where fish was 24. -- I didn't want to eat fish everyday anymore. Now 25. it's like I want to eat fish everyday, but I want to Page 27 1. know where it came
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	45	3-45	801.0102.00	Involvement	4. I find it offensive that our Governor and our 5. President think that it's okay to just disregard 6. everything that everyone in this room who worked on 7. this and just dismissed it. I find that offensive and 8. I feel bad. I mean if I could fly to Washington 9. tomorrow, I would. I'd step in that office and give 10. him a piece of my mind, but I can't. 11. I'll stand on this alone and I will go to war 12. with everybody in this room. There's something better 13. than just saying, oh, have fun with this because I see 14. this as a couple mining companies have decided they 15. want our land and they want to take and do whatever, 16. rape, pillage and burn, and that's what I see in this. 17. I know they're out there. I know they're testing. I 18. know what they're
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	46	3-46	801.0302.00	Alternatives	6. That's all I got. I'm for no exemption, 7. especially with the climate change. It's 50 degrees 8. outside right now. It's November. When I was a kid it 9. would be snowing. We'd be sledding. We have no snow 10. on the mountains. We've had no water for two years. 11. And we've been on diesel. That is unheard of. In 53 12. years that I've been born and raised -- I mean
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	47	3-47	801.0302.00	Alternatives	24. I support Alternative 6. Alternative 6 puts roads in. 25. Not necessarily is it all logging. There's other Page 29 1. resources to be brought. We have a ferry system that 2. is no longer going to be running. We need roads to get 3. from one
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	48	3-48	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	5. I have the 6. floor, Susan. I'm a Native American. I don't belong 7. to any tribe. The Webster's Dictionary says Native 8. American is somebody who is born to the land. I'm born 9. to the United States. So I don't have subsistence 10. rights because I
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	49	3-49	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. The tribes keep telling you they need a healthy 16. forest to do their subsistence, their cultural. If 17. they don't want roads, then they need to take and no 18. longer log any of their lands. So if they make that 19. promise, I might change my mind if they no longer do 20. any logging or build any roads or Sealaska takes and 21. reconstructs the roads that they just inherited from 22. the Federal government. 23. Private land ownership you have no guidelines 24. on what you can harvest. In the
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	50	3-50	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. So I'm for Alternative 6. I don't know 9. what else to say other than other people in the 10. community also believe that Alternative 6 is the proper 11. way to go.

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NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	51	3-51	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 14. Now I ask -- I'm just going to let you guys 15. reflect on something a little bit for a second. If a 16. tree falls in the forest and no one pays attention, 17. does it make any noise? My answer is no. But the more 18. trees that go, the more vibrations it makes and the 19. farther the impact is. If a hundred trees fall, do you 20. feel it? Do a thousand? Do a million? Do you even 21. know how big a million trees are? Can you visualize 22. that in your head, especially in our Tongass National 23. Forest
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	52	3-52	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. Look at the forest for everything that we have 12. here. Our way of life, our subsistence, everything 13. that we have here, everything that we've had for 14. thousands and millennias of years that we have. Native 15. or non-Native alike, we all benefit from what we have 16. here. Because you don't see the trees for the forest, 17. you see the forest fall. I'm asking you to see the
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	53	3-53	801.0302.00	Alternatives	24. I 25. support no action because sometimes less is best.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	54	3-54	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. But I do feel like the choice of Alternative 6 13. is disrespectful to our local tribes and the knowledge 14. that they have and that they have tried to share with 15. people. I believe a lot of that is being dismissed. 16. It's obvious that Alternative 6 is
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	55	3-55	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. It takes 165,000 acres of old growth and 20,000 21. acres of second growth and suddenly designates it -- 22. oh, it used to be unsuitable timberlands, now it's 23. suitable timberlands overnight. Just the thought that 24. subsistence is not just about
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	56	3-56	801.0302.00	Alternatives	3. So given that so much information is being 4. ignored I support Alternative 1.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	57	3-57	801.0208.00	Other	20. Some of the things that I've not heard about 21. tonight or when our boats need repaired and they need 22. to go to Craig, what do we use. We use a road. For 23. most of the families that I know here we can't say that 24. we haven't used those roads to harvest our deer. Many 25. times I'm asked to proxy hunt for elders and I use Page 35 1. those roads. Now do I hunt from my truck? No. I'll 2. get out of my truck. 3. I have some feedback for the Forest Service, 4. which is indirectly related to this process tonight. 5. When we water bar the roads, we concentrate everybody 6. hunting in the same area that can't get out of their 7. trucks or choose not to. 8. I would respectfully -- part of this process, 9. my comment would be that if we're going to build a 10. road, that we leave it open. Leave it open so that we 11. can access our game, our cedar bark, our berries, 12.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	58	3-58	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. I'm a Sealaska member. I'm a member of KIC. My 8. mother's people, like I said, are from the Tongass 9. people. 10. So I know this is very emotional for all of us. 11. We all have stake in this. The Tongass is our home. 12. It's our identity. We've
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	59	3-59	801.0302.00	Alternatives	25. I would like to state first that I support the Page 37 1. 1. no action alternative
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	60	3-60	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	3. I first became 4. aware of the environmental degradation of our forest in 5. 1977 as an emergency room nurse, which is kind of a 6. backdoor way, but back in those days the loggers and 7. the fishermen would frequent the emergency room as they 8. were very adept at inflicting injury on each other. 9. One night I had had it. I had had so many 10. loggers and fishermen before there was a moratorium. 11. They had to keep them out of the town eventually 12. because of the fights. Finally one night I said
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	61	3-61	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. I'm a subsistence, we're enjoying our salmon, 22. we're enjoying venison and I'm a would-be weaver thanks 23. to Gloria's mother's patience in teaching me, and I 24. have harvested the cedar on our land too.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	62	3-62	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. 24. I have heard 25. reference in the question part of the presentation Page 38 1. tonight as far as who should be allowed to testify. 2. This is a National Forest. Taxpayers pay and subsidize 3. for those roads on our National Forest.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	63	3-63	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. Climate change is 9. real. This summer Knudson Cove water temperature was 10. 55 degrees. I mean that's unheard of. I mean I guess 11. I have a little bit more time to not succumb to the 12. frigid temperatures in the ocean if I should go 13.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	64	3-64	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. I'd like to also point out that 1.17 million 17. visitors visited us this last summer. Saw it in the 18. newspaper today. They don't come to see clearcuts. 19. They don't come to look at the mining waste also. I 20. mean as Gloria alluded to and Janalee.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	65	3-65	801.0302.00	Alternatives	25. We need to preserve the Tongass. Like Mr. Page 39 1. 1. Buchanan said too, there is a balance. We have to 2
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	66	3-66	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. 18. I would just really like 19. to start out by encouraging our government agencies to 20. maximize their efficiency working with their 21. cooperating agencies and maybe look to some of those 22. agencies that they work with, these tribal governments, 23. and look to their value system and implement 24. regulations that really look towards the next 10,000 25. years and are not these short-sighted regulatory Page 40 1. issues. 2. Something that keeps coming up in all of this 3.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	67	3-67	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	10. I know that you're not answering questions 11. right now. I apologize I didn't get my question in 12. earlier, but I would like to know how many projects 13. that have requested access for road building in 14. roadless areas have been denied. I'm just going to 15. leave that one out there.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	68	3-68	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. I'm really concerned about our changing climate 17. conditions. I'm concerned about our changing ocean 18. conditions and I don't see a whole lot that we can do 19. on the local level and with regulation to change what 20. is happening in the ocean.

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NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	69	3-69	801.0301.00	Key Issues	25. At the RAC Committee meetings earlier there was Page 41 1. a lot of talk about making sure that our elders have 2. access to our cultural foods and I kept thinking about 3. that. You know, in absolute no disrespect because that 4. is a huge importance, but I think about my children and 5. I think about how our food is connected to who we are. 6. It's part of our DNA.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	70	3-70	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. A lot of people have also mentioned carbon 14. sinks, carbon sequestration. You know, these trees are 15. very well that are out there and the amount of carbon 16. they're able to store is huge and it's part of why it's 17. a national interest, the Tongass
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	71	3-71	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 21. I also keep hearing this economic argument, but 22. as some of the folks who have been fighting this fight 23. my entire lifetime mentioned, you know, the timber 24. industry was heavily subsidized. Just a person who was 25. born and raised in
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	72	3-72	801.0208.00	Other	5. Also that there are many Forest Service roads 6. out there that are not able to -- or that are currently 7. not being maintained and I wonder if these new roads 8. are built would we really have access to them or would 9. they just be shut off after the
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	73	3-73	801.0302.00	Alternatives	10. I am for a no action alternative if that wasn't 11. obvious.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	74	3-74	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. I attend a school here in 18. Ketchikan run by the Federally recognized tribe KIC. 19. It's called Tribal Scholars. So there we practice a 20. lot of indigenous peoples things that we wouldn't at K 21. High and that already says a lot to me about how the
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	75	3-75	801.0205.00	Option	24. I would like to see a balance with the Roadless 25. Rule, but right now I don't see it possible with how Page 43 1.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	76	3-76	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	3. When this rule was made I was not even born. I 4. was born in 2004, so I've not had any sort of 5. experience with any of this
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	77	3-77	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	8. It was originally going to be exempt from the 9. 2001 Roadless Rule, but there was so much public 10. comment about it being included that it was, and now I 11. believe 18 years later we want to say let's exclude it 12. now because suddenly everybody wants in.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	78	3-78	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. Alaska is warming two times faster than the 14. rest of the Lower 48 and it's really concerning. I 15. mean everyone who has been up here has attested to 16. that, about how warm the water is getting. My science 17. teacher made the joke to me the other day permafrost is 18. now permamelted. Yeah, that's how it is. 19. I'm only 15 and in comparison to some of the 20.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	79	3-79	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. To me this is not anybody's land to manage. I 2. was not alive at the time when Alaska was not a state, 3. but this still is not anybody's land to manage but the 4. indigenous people and the people who live here and care 5. about our land, even if they're
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	80	3-80	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. Honestly, all this talk about logging makes me 13. think of the Ward Cove dock issue that's been here. Do 14. we want all of Southeast Alaska to end up like Ward 15. Cove is really what we're saying here. That's not a 16. pretty thing. I don't go to Ward
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	81	3-81	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 22. We have the largest forest in North America and 23. I don't understand why other people don't see how 24. sacred that is and how important it is to the rest of 25. us because while some of these people were talking I Page 45 1. was almost crying is how much it means to me and how 2. much it means to other people. I don't understand why 3. you would want to
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	82	3-82	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. Some of the people here don't have to deal with 12. it. I do. I'm 15. I have to watch my children deal 13. with it. I have to watch my grandchildren deal with 14. it. If this is passed, it's going to be the majority 15. of my life unless somebody stands up
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	83	3-83	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. I can't support Alternative 6, so I do endorse 22. no action
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	84	3-84	801.0208.00	Other	1. Myself, personally, I've been in both worlds. 2. I worked for 20 years at the pulp mill, various jobs 3. there. Also 20 years at the shipyard here in town. 4. I've subsisted. I've dipnetted at the Karta River. 5. I've gillnetted at Yes Bay. I've beach seined over in 6. Klawock and also dipnetted up at the falls, Redoubt Bay 7. in Sitka. I get other greens and stuff. I used to get 8. them here, but once the cruise ships started flushing 9. their toilet in our water, our beaches, well I don't do 10. that anymore here, but that's another fight for another 11. day. 12. We really feel strongly about our lifestyle. 13. We don't take it lightly and I
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	85	3-85	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 24. Then you think of the roadless aspect of it, 25. okay. They've got to build the roads and they're going Page 48 1. to go through the forest and they're going to mightily 2. impact throughout all of the Tongass Forest and it's 3. happened and not only the good things they did by doing 4. culverts as they went through the forest and made the 5. roads. 6. Like Gloria or
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	86	3-86	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. I don't know if you're 11. aware of it, but I'm sure everybody here is, the salmon 12. in Southeast Alaska is in distress. 13. You look at Bristol Bay and they're just 14. booming up there and Southeast Alaska isn't and it's 15. really quite alarming to
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	87	3-87	801.0207.00	Geographic	21. I thank Shania for mentioning Ward Cove, you 22. know. You see what happened with the road building and 23. the logging, but then further down the line a lot 24. happened at the pulp mill. Like I said, I worked there 25. for 20 years and I saw a lot of what happened and I'm Page 49 1. not really proud of it.

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NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	88	3-88	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. Another viewpoint I have is a lot of people 3. don't realize there's actually two facets to the Native 4. logging. There is the corporation, which is 5. profit-driven. Then there's the tribe, you know. Even 6. within ourselves we have a lot of conflict, a lot of 7. arguments and it's not like, okay, all of a sudden 8. everybody just quit logging if you're a Native. There 9. is two different entities there that need to try and do 10. what's best, they feel is best for the citizens. 11. I'm not saying I'm against the corporations. 12. They did a lot of logging and it took some very, very, 13. very poor people and gave them a better lifestyle.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	89	3-89	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. Reflecting on it, I would 7. probably be much more vocal on not as much Native 8. logging. You know, maybe more control. A lot of it 9. happened at a very short period of time. At the pulp 10. mill, although it gave me a very good living, now I'm 11.
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	90	3-90	801.0302.00	Alternatives	15. That just makes it stronger for me now as I'm 16. older to be a no on any options. I believe they call 17. it no action. Thank
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	91	3-91	801.0201.00	Competition	When I first got here in the '60s, we would Page 51 1. hunt in the north end. I always lived in the north 2. end, so we would hunt by boat from the north end and 3. people who lived in town on the south end they would 4. hunt down in Carroll inlet, George Inlet, Thorne Arm. 5. So I would hunt the north Revilla and it was kind of a 6. shorter run by boat for both parties. 7. So when George Inlet and Carroll Inlet were 8. logged, the people that hunted down there would move to 9. the north end and it got a little crowded. If there 10. was a boat anchored up someplace, you just went 11. someplace else. You didn't bother that person. So 12. then all of a sudden North Revilla got logged, so 13. people started moving over to the Cleveland, some
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	92	3-92	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. So I'd like to see that continue for the next 4. generation. She has two beautiful little grandkids and 5. they enjoy the forest. That can perpetuate itself for 6. generations to come. I don't want it to end. So when 7. you hear the great speakers tonight,
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	93	3-93	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. So I'm for the no action alternative. If you 13. don't break it, you don't have to fix it
NOA3- subsistence	3	Unique	94	3-94	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. When it's 14. broken, it's not just the deer, the habitat, but the 15. plants, devil's club, everything that people use, my 16. indigenous friends use a lot of the..... 17. (Laughter) 18. MR. WEIHING: I guess the mic still works. I'm 19. not in the spotlight though. So we can make this 20. happen forever along with the fisheries. I'm not a 21. scientist, but like I told Forest Service
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	1	4-1	801.0208.00	Other	18. This plan is just the latest plan in a long 19. line of disasters. It just keeps getting worse and 20. worse. The Central Tongass Plan, the Big Thorne, 21. Prince of Wales Plan. I mean that's what I was trying 22. to say. It's just one thing after another. Every six 23. months, every year.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	2	4-2	801.0301.00	Key Issues	24. You say the Governor wants this. Well, of 25. course. They're trying to gin up economic activity and Page 5 1. damr the torpedoes. But the people that actually use 2. and utilize these areas, the economic opportunity 3. doesn't even begin to
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	3	4-3	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	4. The other day I recited all the clearcuts in 5. the Tongass from Mental Health to pulp mills to 6. University to all the different Native corporations and 7. it's a list about this long. We've got clearcuts and 8. roads coming out our ears and having lived on Prince of 9. Wales I got pretty up close to it. 10. And just being a greenhorn the first thing I 11. noticed is these guys don't
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	4	4-4	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	17. Then nowadays, because of tightness of money, I 18. guess I can only say the half-ass management. Like on 19. Kosciusko Island. Well, you guys take care of it, best 20. management practices, let us know how it turns out. I 21. can just about guess how that kind of stuff turns out. 22. When nobody is looking, things always go another way. 23. I know story after story after
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	5	4-5	801.0302.00	Alternatives	3. The no action alternative is the only sensible 4. alternative because the whole purpose of roadless was 5. man can't help
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	6	4-6	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	6. Look, we've only been -- in 1806 Lewis and 7. Clark crossed the -- the whole thing since 1806. We've 8. run through the whole works and now we're down to the 9. last little scraps at the bottom of the barrel. 10. Two hundred years, give or take a decade and 11. counting. Two hundred years from a virgin wilderness, 12. screaming wilderness filled with Native tribes. Hardly 13. no
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	7	4-7	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. This fellow wants to say we can equvalate the climate 19. change is the same. Well, not according to the 20. scientists. Even the Pope said that major 21. deforestation is a global threat. I believe it is.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	8	4-8	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	22. Just the day before yesterday I was up on the 23. mountainside. The trees hold up the mountains around 24. here, not the other way around. Six, maybe eight-foot 25. trees. I don't know how old they were. Six hundred, Page 7 1. eight hundred years old. And there's my little mite, 2. two-thirds or three-quarter run through my time on 3. earth and there's these giants. 4.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	9	4-9	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. It's extremely offensive and I 11. don't care how you sell it. The Alaskan public is 12. going to fight this tooth and nail. It's going to be 13. in court for years. As soon as politicians -- as soon 14. as we kind of drain the swamp, we're going to have 15.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	10	4-10	801.0207.00	Geographic	21. I'd like to remind the agency that 22. began cutting Mitkof Island in the '60s and in the 23. course of two winters in a row completely decimated a 24. prior deer factory into a state of irreparable harm. A 25. 17-year deer hunting closure occurred. Ever since that Page 8 1. time, ever since it has reopened, it has resulted in 2. Mitkof Island being the lowest, most

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	11	4-11	801.0203.00	Access	9. The consequences of limiting our ability to get 10. off the island or basically forcing us to get off the 11. island during the worst time of the year results in 12. hazard, threat, risk. This couldn't be any more 13. clearly represented than the three crosses that are on 14. the beach on Kupreanof Island where Kake residents were 15. forced to go to Admiralty at the wrong
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	12	4-12	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	18. So the credibility of the agency to actually 19. rise to the occasion of Section 810 -- boy, you've got 20. one heck of a track record that really needs to be 21. understood as a crisis of confidence. The same thing 22. goes in terms of crisis of confidence with the 23. consequences of the Washington office activity review. 24. It's demonstrated systemic contempt for the National 25. Environmental Policy Act. Page 9 1. 1. It's a hard sell for us who have immersed 2. ourselves in the Freedom of
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	13	4-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. So I would like to point out that there is only 12. one feasible alternative here and that is no action 13. based on what we, as the public, understand what 14. pressures -- this is not to indict any person in this 15. agency. I know the agency. I have many
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	14	4-14	801.0302.00	Alternatives	20. So please consider the fact that 21. there are people who depend upon the resources of the 22. Tongass. Based on that
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	15	4-15	801.0102.00	Involvement	6. I guess I would like to say my analogy for roadless is 7. that it's kind of like a child-proof cap on medicine. 8. It doesn't keep the people that are supposed to be in 9. there out, but it does keep people that are children or 10. whatever from getting into the bottle. 11. I lived on Prince of Wales for over 20 years 12. and 3,500 miles of logging roads did not bring 13. prosperity to that island, so here's my testimony. 14. On a sunny day in September 2018 I attended a 15. scoping meeting in Point Baker wherein the Forest 16. Service and State tried to convince the locals that the 17. new Alaskan version of the Roadless Rule needed to be 18. crafted. Further, that the process would be responsive 19. to the public and reflect what Alaskans wanted. 20.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	16	4-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. For 40 years I've been procuring and eating 8. subsistence foods; fish, shellfish, venison, sea 9. vegetables, beach greens, berries, fiddleheads and 10. mushrooms. And I've gathered medicinals as well, 11. usnea, sundews, devil's clubs, yew berries and golden 12. thread. Subsistence nourishes the body and the spirit. 13. The food is clean, healthy and meaningful.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	17	4-17	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	23. During the last 70 years of 24. intensive logging, great swaths of fish and wildlife 25. habitat have been destroyed. With over 5,000 miles of Page 12 1. logging roads, there are accompanying 5,000 miles of 2. clearcuts. 3. Watersheds have been cleaned. Damaging fish 4. streams leaving a backlog of plugged culverts and 5. restoration projects that will never be funded. Closed 6. canopy second growth stands do not provide forage for 7. deer. Our fish and wildlife species are old-growth
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	18	4-18	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. When something is wrong on one level, it's 17. generally wrong on a lot of levels. Today's timber 18. industry employs very few people. By their own 19. reckoning Alcan employs about 50 people and the Viking 20. mill employs about 40 people, yet the timber industry 21. gets an annual \$24 million taxpayer subsidy and wants 22. to lay claim to the remaining public forest lands. 23. The same forest lands that drive the true 24. economic engines of the region, commercial fishing and 25. tourism.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	19	4-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. In the face of climatic change these roadless 8. areas are more important than ever, especially since 9. the Tongass, the world's largest carbon sink, is the 10. world's largest carbon sink. The most intact 11. ecosystems have the best chance of
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	20	4-20	801.0301.00	Key Issues	14. We owe it to the next generations 15. to leave what's left of the Tongass as standing old 16. growth
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	21	4-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. Lastly, I find it reprehensible that funding 18. rural schools is held hostage to clearcutting and round 19. log exporting the Tongass. That's like saying I'll buy 20. you new gym shoes and a laptop, but I'm squandering 21. your college savings fund.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	22	4-22	801.0302.00	Alternatives	I support the no action alternative.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	23	4-23	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	5. I use 6. the Tongass extensively for many, many subsistence 7. activities and I'm most concerned about loss of deer 8. habitat in the roadless areas that that might occur.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	24	4-24	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. I would support Alternative No. 1, the no 10. action alternative, and I oppose Alternative No. 6
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	25	4-25	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. I 11. would like to read the following statement. 12. While the Tongass National Forest is the 13. largest intact temperate rain -- excuse me. The 14. Tongass National Forest is the largest intact temperate 15. rainforest on the planet. While its value as
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	26	4-26	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 19. This ecosystem already transforming due to 20. climate change is facing enormous challenges from a 21. more serious threat, politics. President Trump, 22. Senator Sullivan, Murkowski, Congressman Young and 23. Governor Dunleavy have all publicly stated their dogged 24. admission to pursue a determined and aggressive 25. rollback of environmental protections in Alaska. Page 15 1. 1. According to the Washington Post, President 2. Trump has instructed Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue 3. to exempt Alaska's Tongass National Forest from logging 4. restrictions after a private discussion with
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	27	4-27	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 17. I would challenge that the forest product 18. sector contributed little to the long-term health of 19. our rural economy and instead gave us a short-term boom 20. that busted when costs became too high, markets 21. collapsed, sub-cities ended and the timber industry 22. failed to modernize and innovate. 23. The Forest Service reports that the Tongass 24. produces 25.

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NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	28	4-28	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. Some say that the Roadless Rule inhibits 8. necessary infrastructure projects from occurring, but 9. my understanding is that since the Roadless Rule was 10. enacted the Forest Service has approved all 58 project 11. requests it has received for roads in Alaska.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	29	4-29	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	12. I'd like to finish by reading a quote from Mike 13. Dombeck, the former Chief of the Forest Service in an 14. editorial in the Los Angeles Times. Nevertheless, 15. Alaska's congressional delegation and its governor, 16. pushed primarily by logging interests, want an 17. exemption from the roadless rule. But decisions that 18. affect our shared land shouldn't be made at the behest 19. of special interests. They should be made by 20. professional land managers and informed by science, not 21. politics. 22. The roadless rule has served our national 23. forests well. It affirms a basic truth. Most Americans 24. value their
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	30	4-30	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. I would echo that 9. I urge you to leave the Roadless Rule intact and 10. unchanged for the long-term health of the Tongass
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	31	4-31	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. The Roadless Rule has handicapped the economy 17. of our Southeast communities long enough. It has 18. totally decimated an industry that once directly 19. supported our schools and roads and indirectly our 20. doctors, hospitals and local businesses. Logging once 21. supported many of our communities. As jobs were lost, 22. families moved away, taking students with them. 23. Southeast needs to develop its infrastructure. 24. Power, water and transportation needs must be met soon. 25. The recent loss of one of our underwater cables should Page 18 1. be a wake-up call to everyone. The power grid is 2. totally lacking in alternatives and leaves us dependant 3. on expensive diesel fuel as a backup. 4. The proposed intertie to Kake, should it be run 5. along the shoreline at Frederick Sound, would open many 6. opportunities for both communities. Should the State 7. hold any more land acquisition rights, they could file 8. a land claim to DNR and auction land out of the 9. 1,000-foot buffer strip along the beach. This would not 10. only be a great benefit for our tax base, but also open 11. up desperately
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	32	4-32	801.0302.00	Alternatives	13. It will be hard to resist 14. changing the Forest Plan and increase the annual timber 15. harvest if the Tongass exemption is
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	33	4-33	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. I support the U.S. Forest Service turning its 19. assets into carbon sequestration resources as a 20. formidable defense against an ever-increasing global 21. climate catastrophe.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	34	4-34	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. I support the no action 22. alternative, Alternative 1.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	35	4-35	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	10. I 11. came from northern Missouri where there are no roadless 12. areas. There are no old growths left standing. 13. Everything has been clearcut. Everything has been 14. converted into fields, farmlands, et cetera. 15. If you want to go deer
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	36	4-36	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 21. I am deeply concerned that removing the 22. Roadless Rule or exempting it in Southeastern Alaska 23. could turn Southeastern Alaska into much of what I 24. moved from. I believe I speak for myself, my father, 25. my mother and my little brother who all moved here Page 21 1. about six months ago when we say that we would 2. wholeheartedly like to in the future take advantage of 3. Alaska's abundant resources and continue to live here. 4. However, due to my concerns and my - I would 5. like to say scientifically-minded perspective, I am 6. concerned that removing or exempting Southeastern 7. Alaska, specifically the Tongass, from the Roadless 8. Rule will only increase clearcutting, decrease old 9. growth, as well as decrease biodiversity in the region. 10. I'm concerned that an exemption would destroy 11. natural watersheds as well as endanger
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	37	4-37	801.0302.00	Alternatives	6. I'm not trying to indict anyone or say that 7. anyone in any agency is responsible, but rather that 8. there are larger interests
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	38	4-38	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. Anyway, I wish to speak clearly to the notion 13. of the Roadless Rule exemption and subsistence. I do 14. not favor a
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	39	4-39	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. I rely on the Tongass to provide commercial, 17. sport, recreational and subsistence opportunities. I 18. subsistence fish, gather berries, mushrooms, hunt deer 19. and gather firewood. I am thankful for the bounty of 20. this place. The salmon
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	40	4-40	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 23. Shipping our habitat overseas diminishes our 24. subsistence possibilities and our future. The U.S. 25. Forest Service mission statement is to sustain the Page 24 1. health, diversity and productivity of the nation's 2. forest and grasslands to meet the needs of present and 3. future generations. 4. That's the Forest Service Mission Statement. 5. Let's consider the
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	41	4-41	801.0302.00	Alternatives	I do not support a Roadless Rule exemption.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	42	4-42	801.0207.00	Geographic	21. We have land on 22. Kupreanof Island and we use East Kupreanof roadless 23. areas quite a bit for all manner of foraging in the way 24. that most of our community does.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	43	4-43	801.0301.00	Key Issues	24. Berries, mushrooms, 25. seaweed off the shores, deer. Our chest freezer is Page 25 1. full right now with moose and deer from this year. 2. Fish obviously. We also commercial fish.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	44	4-44	801.0103.00	Hearings	3. Both of us really clearly oppose what you're 4. trying to do here. As much as truth matters anymore, I 5. think it has to be said that this whole thing is just a 6. sham and 100 percent corrupt. You hear what people 7. actually think and yet you're trying to do something 8. that's coming from somewhere else. 9. It just doesn't square with us on the ground. 10. It just doesn't

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	45	4-45	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	24. First, most people view this proposed full 25. Tongass exemption of the rule to be the direct result Page 26 1. of a brief visit by Governor Dunleavy with President 2. Trump aboard Air Force One. This resulted in an almost 3. immediate top-down edict from the Secretary of 4. Agriculture to fully exempt the Tongass from the 5. Roadless Rule. 6. This was also heartily
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	46	4-46	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. Locally harvested Sitka Black-tailed deer 13. comprise about 95 percent of the red meat in my 14. family's diet as well as both of my sons and their 15. families for a total of eight individuals. Our other 16. protein needs come from local wild seafood
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	47	4-47	801.0302.00	Alternatives	22. I support the no action alternative for a 23. number of reasons, including the impact to my family's 24. subsistence needs at the expense of a guarantee in 25. profits to Alcan/Transpac Group of Vancouver, B.C. and Page 27 1. Viking Lumber of
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	48	4-48	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	4. Moreover the Forest Service has no business 5. opening up areas which currently do not even meet, 6. naturally or as a result of logging, the TELUM standard 7. and guideline of supplying a habitat capability of 18 8. deer per square mile in exchange for the exclusive 9. benefit of a few Alcan and Viking jobs. 10. Moreover, in cases where habitat capability is 11. below the 18 deer
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	49	4-49	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	16. To that end I'd like to -- perhaps there is a 17. layer in the DEIS, I haven't seen it yet, of all the 18. wildlife analysis areas in relation to the roadless 19. areas and the habitat capability at stem exclusion 45 20. years and beyond. 21. Please keep in mind that simply because habitat 22. capability has been reduced to rock bottom in some 23. areas does not mean it should be exploited further as a 24. sacrifice zone. 25. Speaking of sacrifice zones, I look at the Alt. Page 28 1. 1. 6 map there and
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	50	4-50	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	9. Now that much of the Tongass's high-value deer 10. winter range has been clearcut what little habitat 11. remains is vitally important, including all deer 12. habitat; low, mediocre, high and the highest value deer 13. winter range, as well as leave strips that serve as 14. important elevational corridors for wildlife. 15. In reality, these leave strips are seldom left, 16. but rather
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	51	4-51	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 19. I believe the demand for deer in Southeast 20. Alaska is much greater than the harvest. For instance, 21. my son, who is an excellent shot, and I have no 22. prejudice there, recently harvested one deer on Mitkof 23. Island on a two-day hunt. He had a designated deer tag 24. in his possession both days. 25. As I understand, there are many more designated Page 29 1. 1. 1. tags issued than actually used, which is a statement to 2. the big demand for deer and consequently the need to 3.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	52	4-52	801.0203.00	Access	10. They hope to return when the snow brings the 11. deer down to lower elevations, but this means another 12. expensive trip across the big waters of Frederick Sound 13. during a time of rough seas. Others who have done the 14. same have lost their lives or nearly so while crossing. 15. My husband and kids have been overdue on several 16. occasions waiting out late fall
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	53	4-53	801.0202.00	Abundance	17. For those without the means to get to areas 18. with greater abundance, hunters often stop hunting 19. altogether. This fact is substantiated in a study by 20. Sigman and Doerr who explained that many of the 21. Petersburg deer hunters travel to
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	54	4-54	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	2. MS. KNIGHT: ANILCA mandates that wildlife 3. resources and customary and traditional use areas, like 4. Petersburg and Kupreanof, are available in close 5. proximity to rural residents proceeding with a major 6. reclassification of Tongass wildlands
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	55	4-55	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	10. So I have a buddy that worked on the 11. (indiscernible) Committee back in 1997, the 12. Conservation Strategy for Wildlife, and I asked him did 13. that strategy consider roadless areas and of course it 14. didn't because the roadless areas were enacted in 2001. 15. But -- and I'm going to read to you exactly what he 16. said. He said we emphasize that the habitat 17.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	56	4-56	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. I'm not for the roadless act. I would like to 17. see something change in that effect. What I've seen 18. tonight you guys are looking at all alternatives and I 19. think that's a good thing. I think we need to find a 20. common ground that we as a region can survive and not 21. deplete our resources. 22. Tongass is a National Forest, it's not a 23. National Park. It's multi-use and it's your guys's 24. responsibility to treat it that way and give the 25. loggers some trees to cut, give the miners some stuff Page 32 1. to do. That's what multi-use is just by the general 2. nature of it. 3. Fishing, timber harvest, mining, recreation. 4. We do two of them really well. We do recreation and we 5. do fishing top notch. We overdo it in some cases. I 6. think we do lack in the timber and the mining and the 7. other parts of the forest that are supposed to be open 8. for economic
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	57	4-57	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. Where we're at now is were in a lull. 5. Producing-wise, now the mills are shut down. I've 6. heard people talk, well, there's only a couple mills 7. left. Well, there used to be a lot more even 8. smaller-scale mills. When you put 10, 15, 20 jobs into 9. a community, that's a big boost. These are small 10. communities. Those things help. Every dollar helps. 11. Timber sales used to pump a lot of money into 12. schools. Timber receipts -- I don't know the exact 13. number, but there was a big chunk of timber
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	58	4-58	801.0301.00	Key Issues	23. Ferry systems are going to shut down. If we 24. don't have enough economic base, enough people 25. traveling around, we're going to lose everything we've Page 34 1. come to want and need. If we don't find a way to turn 2. things around
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	59	4-59	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. So you couple that up with tourism, which 6. tourism is not a clean source. I mean we've got these 7. big ships coming

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NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	60	4-60	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	10. I'd like to talk a little bit about the hunting 11. part of it because I'll probably give you a little 12. different perspective on it. I spent many hours in the 13. woods. I would kind of blame the Forest Service a 14. little bit on the deer habitat, but it's only because 15. you gave us access. That's the biggest thing. 16. If you're hunting old-growth timber on the 17. beach front, people
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	61	4-61	801.0202.00	Abundance	4. Moose population in 5. Southeast, this area here, non-existent before the 6. '50s. Thomas Bay was the first place. It came right 7. after the logging came in. Moose come in afterwards. 8. Moose came from Stikine, Thomas Bay, Mitkof, Kupreanof, 9.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	62	4-62	801.0202.00	Abundance	21. During the last six to seven decades there's been a 22. significant loss of intact habitat Tongass wide 23. resulting in greatly diminished abundance for species 24. like Sitka Black-tailed deer. This is particularly so 25. in localized areas, for instance in a portion of Game Page 36 1. Management Unit 3, where hunters there have experienced 2. most restrictive hunting season in Southeast Alaska, 3. including a 17 -- I think I already said this. 4. As wildlife experts have acknowledged periods 5. of
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	63	4-63	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. Therefore I request that there be no further 13. loss of deer winter range, be it high, medium or low, 14. as this will
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	64	4-64	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	17. I'd also like to see the cumulative economic 18. loss of deer to subsistence hunters over time 19. disclosed. If Forest Service should analyze and 20. disclose accumulative economic losses of deer to 21. subsistence hunters over time as part of the EIS's 22. accumulative effects economic analysis. I think there 23. needs to be an accumulative effects analysis. 24. For instance, during the 1961 season, this is a 25. jaw-dropping figure, 1,922 deer were harvested from Page 37 1. Unit 3 where deer
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	65	4-65	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. According to the Forest Service, the proposed 9. rule would effectively bring only 185,000 acres, about 10. 2 percent, out of 9.2 million designated as inventoried 11. roadless areas on the Tongass into the set of lands 12. that may be considered for logging. 13. You also claimed that this improved flexibility 14. could in turn improve the Forest Services's ability to 15. offer economic timber sales that better meet the needs 16. of timber industry and can contribute to rural 17. economies. You need to look at other economic sectors 18. as well. 19. Regardless, I bet dollars to doughnuts that 20. these acres have been carefully overlaid on timber 21. volume maps with input from industry and comprised of 22. very best of the rest of the high-volume stands of 23. trees remaining on the Tongass, which the industry has 24. yet to access. 25. While the amount of acreage appears small Page 38 1. 1. relative to the overall size of the Tongass, the public 2. lands that the exemption seeks to obtain for logging 3. include probably some of the region's richest and most 4. biologically productive sites. 5. One measure of this is tree size on any given 6. acre, not just board feet, but tree size. These large 7. trees are not only disproportionately valuable 8. economically for wood volume, these same areas provide 9. vitally and increasingly scarce habitat for a variety 10. of Tongass wildlife. Large tree stands on the Tongass 11. identified as Class 6 and 7 comprise just 3
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	66	4-66	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	18. Over the past decade the Forest Service has 19. concentrated its timber sale program in this area and 20. on Prince of Wales Island. Simply put, this 21. concentration of logging is unfair to subsistence users 22. from Petersburg and Kupreanof. It also
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	67	4-67	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. With the best habitat gone now and with canopy 2. closure occurring 25 to 40 years after logging, 3. depending on location, what is occurring is a continual 4. succession debt on the habitat. Following canopy 5. closure a virtual forage desert predominates. Now, in 6. the later decades, year by year, the debt is being paid 7. at a high price in terms of the amount of
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	68	4-68	801.0304.00	Other	9. Proposed restoration activities such as 10. thinning fail to protect the resource on a meaningful 11. scale, nor will their effects be sustained long term.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	69	4-69	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. 20. After witnessing the devastation caused by 21. clearcutting, I am not yet against the export of timber 22. from Southeast Alaska. I believe that the export of 23. timber is a vital and key resource that Southeast 24. Alaska has to offer. 25. However, I
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	70	4-70	801.0302.00	Alternatives	4. I believe that if Southeast Alaska could show 5. that we could manage areas that have been clearcut in 6. the past and help rehabilitate them in a meaningful and 7. useful way instead of just leaving them to rot or 8. leaving them as piles of debris that will take decades 9. to regenerate themselves, I believe that if we could in 10. some way show that we could rehabilitate these
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	71	4-71	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 18. Where 19. I left off on the moose populations, and I watch it 20. really close on Thomas Bay, in the early '90s after the 21. clearcuts became what I would call prime for moose 22. habitat, Thomas Bay had the highest moose population in 23. the state of Alaska at 6.1 moose per square mile. 24. Since then the timber has grown up. It's 25. gotten beyond any height that would sustain the moose Page 42 1. population and now it's dropped back down to one of the 2. lowest in the state.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	72	4-72	801.0202.00	Abundance	11. As far as the deer populations, it's purely 12. predation. The access you've given us through the 13. recreational part has made us better predators. That's 14. the biggest part during the '70s on this island that 15. made the deer populations go down

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NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	73	4-73	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. I would encourage you guys to, you know, even 21. look at second manufacturing as part of this deal. I 22. don't know what you guys get into, but it would be nice 23. to be able to get the jobs of the timber harvesting but 24. also the millet and maybe even beyond that put out a 25. product, some incentive, something that we can start Page 43 1. putting products out or products we could even buy here 2. locally that typically we have to barge in so we can 3. make our carbon imprint even that
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	74	4-74	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. I guess, lastly, I'd just encourage people not 14. to be hypocritical. I mean if you live in a wood house 15. on wood piling, drive out the road and use the road 16. systems, you read a book or newspaper, you hunt moose, 17. you have a wood boat, you live on a lot that's been cut 18. clear of trees so you could put up your house and you 19. use toilet paper on a regular basis
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	75	4-75	801.0301.00	Key Issues	24. As far as the carbon part of it, trees die. 25. Seven, eight hundred years, the trees are going to die. Page 44 1. I don't know how old the Tongass is at this moment, but 2. there's a continual cycle of dead trees out there and 3. dead trees left standing are going to release the 4. carbon back into the atmosphere one way or the other. 5. Eventually when that tree is completely 6. decomposed all that carbon is gone back out. You 7. haven't gain anything. Everything is filtered in and 8. built
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	76	4-76	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. So I would encourage you guys to manage the 22. forest well, do your job. I trust the people we put in 23. place. You do it full time. You know what you're 24. doing. We always have public input, so I'm not worried 25. we're going to rape and pillage
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	78	4-78	801.0302.00	Alternatives	23. I think the Roadless Rule I would like to keep 24. as is at this point because I think some of the things 25. that the Forest Service is doing regarding some of Page 48 1. their management decisions I think is beginning to 2. affect and could
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	79	4-79	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	4. Specifically I'm seeing on different planning 5. documents on Prince of Wales and as well as the Central 6. Tongass where they're trying to relax or suspend 7. protections for visual resources or for Karst. I'd 8. like to remind the Forest Service that you can't 9. suspend something that's imbedded in law. We have 10. protections provided for both visual and Karst 11. protections.
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	80	4-80	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. I'd say my support for ongoing protections 19. regarding the Tongass and the roadless has to do with 20. some concern regarding Forest Service policies for 21. protections of other resources and how they're 22. interpreting it at this time. 23. Also there is the issue that did come up 24. regarding the 2016 GAO report and the lack of 25. accountability with the Forest Service regarding the Page 49 1. timber sales, the fact that there was actual theft that 2. took place, lack of production because the industry 3. does not cut according to the contract, if that was 4. ever let. 5. It was estimated that almost \$4 million worth
NOA3- subsistence	4	Unique	81	4-81	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	11. First of all, I guess regarding the process and 12. I guess the tendency to try to lean towards the Alaska 13. State direction for what we want to do regarding this. 14. Keep in mind that the State of Alaska does not 15. recognize subsistence rights. The State of Alaska is 16. an equal access provider as far as the resources go and 17. the protection of the resources is a Federal
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	1	5-1	801.0202.00	Abundance	17. I got to see most all the Tongass as it was before any 18. logging really took place. We had a logging company 19. here in Sitka, but they didn't hardly really touch the 20. forest and it kind of went belly-up before even the 21. roadless came into effect. Logging costs a lot of 22. money besides that. 23. I got to watch the logging that took place in 24. the '50s and '60s and '70s and what kind of problem was 25. caused with subsistence. It's really great at the Page 7 1. first three or four years,
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	2	5-2	801.0202.00	Abundance	10. Not only that, the clearcut logging that took 11. place in a lot of places where they crossed rivers and 12. streams that had salmon, they tended to block some of 13. the streams off and change the direction of the 14. streams. So we lost some of the salmon in some of 15. these streams. 16. I know they went back and tried to redo that 17. and straighten it all out. In the
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	3	5-3	801.0301.00	Key Issues	22. You've got to have some old-growth forest for 23. the deer to survive and all the other animals. Food 24. becomes a real problem for them in the wintertime. So 25. we need some real controls on how they log. We don't Page 8 1. want to see
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	4	5-4	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. This is a very complex issue and the 2. Alternative 6 is such a simplistic solution without a 3. problem. We don't really need
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	5	5-5	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. In fact, as one of the gentlemen pointed out, 5. this isn't a Roadless Rule anyway. That's kind of 6. trigger language. We want it to be roadless. It 7. sounds like -- you know, sorry to bring up these kind 8. of words. I don't want to offend anyone, but it's 9. like, oh, we're a bunch of hippies or something. No, 10. this is a real issue. 11. I also object to the word subsistence in the 12.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	6	5-6	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	19. We looked at the chart up here. At best -- 20. usually people going for something really paints 21. something with rosy glasses, looking through rosy 22. glasses. This one at best we had minimal beneficial 23. effect. We could have major, major
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	7	5-7	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. There's going to be one last boom, one last big 2. payday and the rest of us have to pay for it for the 3. rest of our lives and our grandchildren's 4. grandchildren's lives
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	8	5-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. We're prioritizing logging and 5. mining over every other industry which we know by the 6. numbers tourism, healthcare, these are the real 7. economic drivers in our region. Sure, logging is an 8. industry in transition, but I guess nuance doesn't 9.

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NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	9	5-9	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. There's also climate change. We have to worry 12. about salmon habitat. It's not just trees. It's clean 13. water. I'm very concerned about our veterans. It's 14. possibly another way to pit Natives against other 15. Natives because some Natives will
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	10	5-10	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. 21. You know, the former 22. Governor Hickel was once famous for saying -- I'm 23. paraphrasing -- you can't let nature run wild. It's 24. very ironic, but, you know what, you can. 25. This just seems like it's another way we're Page 11 1. 1. 1. getting our nose rubbed in this Alaska as a colony 2. idea. I really hope the Forest Service would look out 3. for us and not
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	11	5-11	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. To be clear, we're adamant that either the no 19. action alternative be selected or, better yet, that 20. this rulemaking
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	12	5-12	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 1. 21. Forest Service officials suggest that the action 22. alternatives will merely be shifted to where logging 23. will occur and there will be no impacts from that, but 24. we entirely disagree with your analysis as shown up 25. here and the lack of a distinction between the Page 12 1. alternatives. 2. The action alternatives shift logging areas of 3. old growth instead
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	13	5-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. Only the no action 8. alternative is pro-subsistence.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	14	5-14	801.0301.00	Key Issues	9. Also the focus on logging in roadless areas 10. will result in more miles of road being built than 11. otherwise per amount of timber volume. Additional road 12. mileage is detrimental to water quality, aquatic 13. habitat and all that depends on the
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	15	5-15	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	18. Finally, this entire rulemaking process from 19. its very beginning with the State's petition is 20. fundamentally baseless and corrupt. See details in 21. Sections 1 through 3 of our scoping comments on that. 22. Briefly, false pretenses underlay Governor 23. Walker's petition for rulemaking. It was every bit 24. about logging, not the other reasons that were given 25. instead. If those other reasons were true, the Chugach Page 13 1. National Forest, which has no timber industry, would 2. also have
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	16	5-16	801.0208.00	Other	11. I appeal to the Forest Service employees 12. listening to this and who will be reading the 13. testimony, please resist, blow the whistle and demand 14. that your higher-ups end this rulemaking travesty. Do 15. it right now. Your work time and those
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	17	5-17	801.0304.00	Other	19. I'd just like to add one other thing. The 20. radio story that was on today from KFSK it said that 21. both democratic and republican gubernatorial 22. administrations here supported changing the plan. 23. I'd just like to note that when Governor 24. Knowles filed suit in 2001, this was a whole different 25. place back then. That was only four years after our Page 14 1.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	18	5-18	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	3. What's happening with President Trump having 4. given his directive to the Secretary of Agriculture to 5. pick the Alternative 6 is I think absolutely corrupt. 6. It's totally contradictory to the NEPA process. We 7. need you folks to be there with us and resist that for 8. us.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	19	5-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	23. I have a lot of interest 24. in this because the effect would be so long that it 25. would affect our unborn so far. I think they have a Page 15 1. right to clean water, Native food that they would be 2. able to garner through the forest and practice
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	21	5-21	801.0102.00	Involvement	4. Any elected official in Alaska who supports a 5. full exemption is disregarding their constituents, 6. undermining the public process and ignoring the 7. sovereign tribal governments. One of the things to 8. know about Native people, Tlingits in particular, how 9. you do something is as important as what you do. 10. These folks have come to the table and they've 11.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	22	5-22	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. We've been stewards of this land since time 16. immemorial. We know that the full exemption for 17. development activities would forever harm our 18. homelands. The Tongass National Forest is the United 19. State's largest National Forest and the largest 20. remaining temperate rainforest on earth. 21. It's our traditional homelands. Our ancestors 22. are buried
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	23	5-23	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	2. Our tribes were treated as cooperating agencies 3. instead of sovereign tribal governments that they are. 4. That's an insult that will reverberate for years. That 5. one does not go away. They tried to work within 6. impossible deadlines and arbitrary deadlines. Our 7. pleas for respect and justice have been ignored. 8. There's not a single tribal government engaged 9. as a cooperating agency advocating for a full and 10. complete exemption of the Roadless Rule. The entire 11. process has repeatedly disrespected and ignored 12. sovereign tribes, sovereign nations and their tribal 13. citizens. 14. The USDA compensated the Alaska Forest 15. Association, a timber industry lobbying group, \$200,000 16. for their lobbying. The State of
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	24	5-24	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. We cannot compromise with our homelands. As the 8. original land managers of Southeast Alaska, we know 9. that a blanket removal of protections for remaining old 10. growth is not a viable situation.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	25	5-25	801.0102.00	Involvement	11. They need to meaningfully engage the tribes, 12. the State and Federal governments, on the management of 13. the lands that we depend on. No outcome is credible 14. unless tribal governments are respected as full 15. partners in the decision-
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	26	5-26	801.0302.00	Alternatives	4. Right now we're exporting vast numbers of round 5. logs. This is ridiculous. We're treating our old 6. growth as a mineral. We're mining it. We're leaving 7. tailings in the form of clearcuts. This is not 8. sustainable. We need to ban the export of raw logs and 9. almost raw logs. We need to selectively cut, 10. manufacture the timber in state, keep the jobs in 11. state. We could make just as much money with a lot 12. less damage. 13. If the government wants to subsidize the timber 14. industry,

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NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	27	5-27	801.0101.00	Notification	5. From my understanding the Chugach National 6. Forest was included into the area to be exempt from the 7. Roadless Rule
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	28	5-28	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. My family uses our 9. National Forest to camp and for other recreational 10. activities. 11. Also, as a Mt. Edgcombe student, I and many 12. others use the Tongass Forest for various activities to 13. feel more welcome while away from home and to maintain 14. success with our education. 15. Exempting the Tongass and Chugach National 16. Forests from the
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	29	5-29	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. The Tongass Forest to me is no 6. different than Noah's Ark. If you look from space, the 7. Tongass looks just like a boat. We are a people who 8. have never left the ark. All our food, our way of 9. life, all comes from the Tongass Forest. 10. I grew up here thinking that the Tongass is 11. such a strong, vibrant land, but I now realize how 12. fragile it is. We are living in a time of Anthropocene 13. where human beings think that they can manipulate 14. nature, where they can make major decisions regarding 15. nature. That is so wrong because the mindset of the 16. Tongass management is cutting timber. That is 17. narrow-minded to only cut timber. 18. There's so much to offer here. Our way of 19. life, the oxygen that these trees provide
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	30	5-30	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	10. I have only four minutes to protect the life 11. that I hold dear, to catch the fish and the animals and 12. the deer and the mountain goat. We should be allowed 13. two days of testimony. We should be allowed to sit 14. here all night long and the
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	31	5-31	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. It's my 18. way of life. I can't live on Ruffles, hamburgers, 19. french fries, potato chips. Those things make me fat 20. and unhealthy. I would love to share deer with my 21. grandsons, to catch a king salmon. It is not necessary 22. to build a road
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	32	5-32	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. I support the no action 8. alternative.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	33	5-33	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. I am submitting written testimony, but 9. for this subsistence hearing I just wanted to make a 10. very simple statement, which is that I depend upon the 11. bounty from the sea and I spend a lot of time 12. collecting in areas from Goddard Hot
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	34	5-34	801.0207.00	Geographic	13. It would be a crime to take Hoonah 14. Sound, Ushk Bay and Poison Cove out of LUD II status.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	35	5-35	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. The Tongass, this area provides a place for 16. spiritual renewal as well and retreat into wilderness, 17. which is so rare in this time and so important. Not 18. only for the people who have been here for 10,000 years 19. or more but any person who
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	36	5-36	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. my family relies on a subsistence lifestyle that 6. would be greatly affected by Alternative 6.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	37	5-37	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	7. The justification used by the Department of 8. Agriculture is that logging will provide economic 9. benefits and that roads for the logging will connect 10. communities; however, both of these are completely 11. inaccurate. 12. First of all the Tongass economy is not 13. dependent on logging. It's dependent on fishing. 14. According to the SeaBank annual report, seven out of
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	38	5-38	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. Also subsistence fishermen rely on fish for a 21. huge portion of their food. My family depends on 22. subsistence hunting and fishing every year as do most 23. families in Southeast Alaska. Why would we trade 24. people feeding their families for
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	39	5-39	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. In addition to being dependent on fishing, 2. tourism makes up a large portion of Southeast Alaska's 3. economy. Southeast Alaska hosts two-thirds of all 4. state visitors making it the most visited region in the 5. state. 6. The Southeast Conference's 2017 annual economic 7. report identified the tourism industry as Southeast 8. Alaska's top private sector industry in terms of both 9. jobs and wages. Pristine and remote locations are the 10. basis of this entire industry. No one wants to come to 11. Southeast Alaska to drive down a logging road, boat 12. past giant clearcuts or wade through polluted waters. 13. Our economy
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	40	5-40	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 23. Additionally, the Draft EIS itself states that 24. logging roads will be decommissioned after use, so even 25. those roads won't be of any use to the public for Page 25 1. subsistence hunting or other uses. The only possible 2. justifications for
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	41	5-41	801.0301.00	Key Issues	19. Subsistence fisheries are extremely important in 20. Southeast Alaska and especially to rurally qualified 21. residents. These resources are for the most part 22. robust and healthy and this is largely due to intact 23. freshwater habitat. Eighty percent of
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	42	5-42	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	3. So we encourage the Forest Service and 4. Secretary Perdue to not ignore the inevitable impacts 5. that road building and resources extraction will have 6. on fish habitat and these critical fisheries 7. subsistence resources. These impacts have been well 8. documented in the scientific literature and those 9. impacts will be outlined in the comments that we're 10. providing written. 11. Kind of lastly we encourage the Forest Service 12. and Secretary Perdue to put science first when 13. evaluating
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	43	5-43	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	10. Most of my food comes 11. from subsistence and I simply don't find it believable 12. that logging 165,000 acres of old growth will have zero 13. impact on our fisheries. Just not believable.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	44	5-44	801.0204.00	Availability	14. So what I want to know is if the logging 15. companies are going to bail us out when our fish stocks 16. collapse. Are we going to be left with muddy rivers 17. with no salmon or what? The politicians that are 18. pushing this they don't live here,

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NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	45	5-45	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. For the record, I'm opposed to the 9. exemption. I favor the no action alternative
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	46	5-46	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	9. But, 10. folks, this process is a sham. Not your words, not 11. your testimony, but the fact that this administration 12. in Washington, D.C. and Juneau, Alaska are going to 13. ignore your comments and you should be outraged. 14. These employees have to hear us and my comment 15. to you is the whistle needs to be blown on the 16. trampling of years of research and
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	47	5-47	801.0301.00	Key Issues	19. I can put it in a national magazine that I 20. believe aliens have taken over some of our top 21. administration officials because no reasonable human 22. being with a heart could make the decision to reopen 23. the Tongass to roading when we already have thousands 24. of miles of road and the Forest Service themselves has 25. documented hundreds of streams that
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	50	5-50	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	4. So what I predict based on years of testimony 5. at meetings like this and that are wonderful comments 6. -- and, boy, have I heard some great comments today -- 7. are going to be ignored and this Administration with 8. the aid of the Dunleavy Administration are going to go 9. ahead and exempt the Tongass from the Roadless Rule and 10. we should be outraged and do
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	51	5-51	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. I make my living catching salmon from the 18. Tongass, most of them. And it hurts my income as the 19. logging industry has damaged the streams, particularly 20. for cohos which are a big part of my income. 21. It breaks my heart that we cannot as a human 22. species learn from the mistakes we've already made that 23. are well documented on damage to our deer habitat,
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	52	5-52	801.0301.00	Key Issues	19. Growing up in Southeast Alaska I have 20. lived in surroundings far different than most other 21. kids my age and received an education catered to 22. learning about the environment and learning about the 23. surroundings that we, as a region, have grown so 24. dependent upon. 25. From dissecting salmon in fourth grade to Page 32 1. 1. finding phytoplanktons in sixth and testing our local 2. water pH in seventh, I have been able to learn more 3. about the intricate web that our entire
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	53	5-53	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 14. When considering alternatives for roadless, 15. what I ask of you is to think about that big picture 16. and think about the effects that cutting down one of 17. our greatest national resource would have because, 18. contrary to the presentation, I severely doubt that the 19. impact of it would be minimal to moderate. 20. At the end of the day the fact still stands 21. that the entire case for exempting the Tongass from 22. roadless rests on shortsighted and wholly underwhelming 23. economic
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	54	5-54	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. It is because of this and the fact that I 10. support our industries and want a sustainable future 11. that I am strongly in
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	55	5-55	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. With my experiences, both cultural and 2. scientific, I'm here today to tell you e must not 3. exempt this Tongass National
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	56	5-56	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. The forest will manage themselves just fine. 7. They have since time immemorial. The Tongass truly is 8. one of the last relatively untouched corners of this 9. world. It provides me with everything I need. I 10. harvest berries, cedar bark, hemlock branches, tea 11. leaves, devils club, mushrooms, salmon and many other 12. resources from the Tongass and Baranof and Chichagof 13. Islands. 14. The entire region of Southeast Alaska provides 15. my family with food and resources. Don't get me wrong, 16. I know logging is necessary to an extent. I also 17. realize that is just one paradigm I subscribe to. I'm 18. also willing to adapt my lifestyle to one that is more 19. sustainable to the environment. That is something we 20. must do collectively.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	57	5-57	801.0302.00	Alternatives	I am not for the exemption at all.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	58	5-58	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. Enough 18. has been said about the ways of life that people have 19. been talking about generously. That one word has a 20. common ground for anyone who has had any experience 21. here in Southeast and that word is subsistence. 22. I want people to know and understand one thing 23. about Southeast Alaska and that is its people. These 24. ways of life have been taught traditionally. I have 25. been taught traditionally. Haida means people of the Page 36 1. land. Tlingit means people of the tide. Tsimshian 2. means people of the salmon. We have a holistic view 3. that is being affected corporately. 4. This industry that is such a threat to us needs 5. to continue to be a threat and I agree with our elder 6. who spoke earlier, Jordan, we should be outraged by 7. these decisions. This is going to impact us for 8. generations to come. This forest that we've lived in, 9. that we've taught. 10. I also want to say that my Tlingit name 11. actually ties me to the lands where I come from. The 12. first part of it talks about the clan I'm from, which 13. is the Kaach.adi. The Kaach.adi are the raven sockeye 14. from Kake. Keex' Kwaan. The second part of it talks 15. about the legend of the salmon and the salmon need the 16. harvesting beds in order for the life cycles to 17. continue. 18. That's what my name means. My name means that 19. I continue to bring
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	59	5-59	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	4. I want to begin by saying that I know this 5. Roadless Rule issue is the result of political 6. pressures from high up in the State and Federal 7. Administrations and that I know and respect the people 8. and the work of our local Forest Service team. I'm 9. testifying so you can pass this on up the chain of 10. command and hopefully have an impact because I know 11. that you value

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NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	60	5-60	801.0103.00	Hearings	1. 12. The topic is subsistence and I want to talk a 13. little bit about effort, the amount of effort we have 14. to put in because that's a critical component of 15. subsistence management, the effort that we put in on 16. this Roadless Rule issue. 17. More than 90 percent of the comments in the 18. last comment period preferred the no action 19. alternative. We've already had this discussion. We 20. just reached a reasonable, hard-fought compromise in 21. the 2016 Tongass Land Management Plan. So I've
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	61	5-61	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. More 8. than 100,000 comments have been made by Southeast 9. Alaskans against Alternative 6 and in support of 10. keeping the Roadless Rule the way it is. Hundreds of 11. hours of testimony against the Roadless Rule and the 12. Tongass Land
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	62	5-62	801.0208.00	Other	1. 1. 15. The Forest Service has many important missions 16. to accomplish; adapting for climate change, cleaning up 17. the mess from old-growth logging, protecting the fish 18. and wildlife habitat. Every dollar and every hour 19. spent on this issue is time away from this other 20. valuable work, both for the Forest Service and for the 21. public. 22. Everyone in this room
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	63	5-63	801.0302.00	Alternatives	17. I believe that alternative 1, no action, is the best 18. option
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	64	5-64	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. The Roadless Rule is incredibly important for 19. environment and for our people. By opening the Tongass 20. up for road building we are allowing for opportunities 21. for old-growth logging, which would harm our fish, our 22. habitat and our
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	65	5-65	801.0302.00	Alternatives	25. We are Page 41 1. benefitted so much every year by this beautiful land we 2. live in and the wonderful Tongass Forest, which would 3. be harmed by any of the Alternatives 2-6. 4. I would say that all of these alternatives are 5. going to
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	66	5-66	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. because no matter 7. if you're Native or if you're just an Alaska we all use 8. this land because we all love this land and we all love 9. the people around us and the trees around us and the 10. fish. 11. Even if you don't hunt and fish you still 12. experience it every day and that's something that's so 13. special about the Tongass. I don't think many people 14. really appreciate that who don't live here in this 15. amazing forest because they don't understand the effect 16. it has. The effect on the people who come here who 17. just say, oh, my goodness, this is so beautiful. 18. That is the reason we have a tourism industry. 19. That is the reason we have all of this money coming in 20. is because this is a beautiful, beautiful place and 21. it's
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	67	5-67	801.0302.00	Alternatives	14. So, with that, I implore you, please, please, 15. think and choose Alternative 1 because this is our 16. forest and we need to
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	68	5-68	801.0302.00	Alternatives	2. but I 3. strongly support a small-scale timber industry and I 4. think that we actually can have a future for a 5. small-scale
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	69	5-69	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. So regarding subsistence, my family is what I 8. jokingly refer to as grocery store vegetarians, which 9. means that we simply do not buy meat. I have three 10. boys, two teenagers and a 10-year-old who thinks he's a 11. teenager. In the food department, it's a vital part of 12. our family, subsistence. It's not just fishing and 13. hunting, it's also gathering. 14. So I'm here to say that I think that 15. subsistence is actually the most important part of our 16. economy in Southeast Alaska. It doesn't generate 17. dollars, but as far as I'm concerned, as it has been 18. for thousands of years, it is the number one most 19. important part of our economy. 20. So as part of this process we were told to name 21. our favorite subsistence areas, but I
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	70	5-70	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. I support the full Roadless Rule as written in 12. 2001. Just full disclosure, I'm also a logger. I do 13. harvest on a small scale old-growth trees, 14. predominantly dead ones. And I'm just going to come 15. out and say that I think it is past time to completely 16. abolish and end industrial-scale old-growth logging. 17. There is absolutely no reason to be exporting round 18. trees to China as most of it is. So there's ample room 19. in my view for both subsistence and a small-scale local 20. timber industry. 21. I mean let's just look at the numbers since 22. 1959 when the first pulp mill fired up. Roughly half 23. of the
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	71	5-71	801.0302.00	Alternatives	17. I am in support of no action 18. on changing the Roadless Rule.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	72	5-72	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. I feel that removing 19. the Roadless Rule will expose our forest to corporate 20. greed and will not allow enough protection for our 21. watersheds, especially our salmon streams and our deer 22. habitat. 23. Lifting the Roadless Rule puts us
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	73	5-73	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. My wife and I have raised three children here 22. mostly in Sitka, all of whom have deep connections to 23. this land. Our oldest daughter is now teaching her own 24. children how to value and take care of this place. 25. Subsistence hunting and fishing are at least Page 47 1. 1. partly responsible for our family's good health, both 2. physically as well as in our hearts and minds. I think 3. this gets spoken to too little, is the intrinsic 4. benefit of wilderness and the importance of it to our
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	74	5-74	801.0302.00	Alternatives	14. These are all valuable haunts I would like to 15. continue to be protected with the roadless designation. 16. I support
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	75	5-75	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 16. It should stay 17. like it is. For subsistence users everywhere we need 18. high water quality standards, clean healthy salmon 19. streams, and intact old-growth habitat over large areas 20. to protect the health of entire ecosystems, all the way 21. from the mountaintop to the estuaries. 22. Keeping the Roadless Rule will help get the 23. Forest Service to take care of the existing roads in 24. the Tongass. We can do thinning again. There's a lot 25. of things we can do. People need jobs. We

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	76	5-76	801.0208.00	Other	2. I'm so happy to see the young folks because 3. this battle that we're facing right now. It didn't 4. just start today. It didn't happen a year ago. This 5. has been going on since Teddy Roosevelt first formed 6. the Forest Service. It's going to keep going
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	77	5-77	801.0302.00	Alternatives	13. I'm here to explain my strong support of the 14. Roadless Rule as it is. Make no changes or 15. alterations, please
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	78	5-78	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. The Tongass provides my 16. livelihood, our family's food and our restoration. Did 17. I say restoration? That's recreation. It is 18. restoration also. 19. I'm a 40-year commercial fisherman out of Sitka 20. dependent on the Tongass. Our family eats venison and 21. salmon for subsistence foods. Our recreating is done 22. camping and hiking all over the place, different 23. beaches. This is what we're here for. This is what we 24. live for. 25. In salmon, habitat is everything. You can't Page 50
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	79	5-79	801.0302.00	Alternatives	10. Again, I urge you to make no changes to the 11. existing Roadless Rule. Let's not endanger the fragile 12. growing economy
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	80	5-80	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. 21. I live and gather berries in the 22. immediate Sitka area. I'm not going to tell you that I 23. go to this area or that area seeing this impact or not. 24. It is not up to me to prove that Alternative 6 is 25. wrong, but it is up to you, the regulatory
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	81	5-81	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	4. I have been listening to people 5. passionately testifying to protect their way of life. 6. I have nothing to add to that. 7. What is wrong with this process is that the 8. burden of proof to protect our subsistence is now on 9. the citizen. This is wrong. Truly the burden of proof 10. that our subsistence will not be harmed should be on 11. the regulatory agencies, the forest Service,
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	82	5-82	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. I also have a problem with referring to our 18. temperate rainforests as something to, quote, harvest, 19. unquote. Our forest is not a crop of corn. It is not 20. an agribusiness monoculture, which is the business of 21. the USDA. Rather, it is a rich habitat with a 22. diversity of trees, shrubs, providing shelter for 23. animals and the birds, some of which only nest in old 24. growth. 25. We have lost a billion birds since 1970 and Page 52 1. 1. that breaks my heart. The word, quote, harvest does 2. not belong in the Forest Service vocabulary and is a 3. business word and not respectful. It is not applicable 4. to the natural web of life. 5. I am also very concerned about climate change 6. and carbon sequestration. The analysis that we were 7.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	83	5-83	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. I rely on Tongass for my 11. economy, but I'm here to talk about subsistence. I 12. think everyone that spent time in the woods here it's 13. the reason you're a Sitkan. It's the reason why you 14. choose to live here. 15. We could all live other places, but this place 16. is special and it's hard to put an economic value on 17. that, but having a population of people here.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	84	5-84	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. This is a 6. very special place and many people have stated that. 7. The other perspective that I'm offering is 8. while I've lived here for 15 years and I enjoy all the 9. subsistence benefits and recreation benefits, I'm also 10. born and raised in British Columbia and I've seen 11. firsthand the devastating impact that large-scale 12. forestry and mining that has gone mostly unchecked has 13. on fishing and hunting opportunities and commercial 14. fishing and clean drinking water and all the rest. I
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	85	5-85	801.0302.00	Alternatives	22. I think it's very unfortunate that we need to 23. have laws to keep greed in check, but we do, so I 24. support the no action
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	86	5-86	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. I 8. support no action.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	87	5-87	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 8. I'm a subsistence user here in 9. Sitka. I rely on salmon, deer, berries, mushrooms, 10. like many of the others in this community and in this 11. room. 12. There are few places left in the world where we 13. can have a life such as this connected in the way that 14. we are to the land and the sea. It's this way of life 15. and it's this community that has kept me here. I'm 16. originally from Pennsylvania, which has seen its share 17. of resource extraction through oil, through coal, and 18. then Marcellus Shale before I left. I've seen acid 19. mine drainage and the pollution of our rivers and did 20. not grow up eating the
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	88	5-88	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. I do not feel that Alternative 6 reflects 6. responsible management of our forest or our resources. 7. I truly do commend the work of the Forest Service staff 8. and this team to try and create something nuanced and 9. unique for this region that would
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	89	5-89	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	15. It almost feels like every time we get close to 16. reaching collaborative reasonable solutions, like with 17. the TLMP in 2016 and now this, it gets thrown out by 18. somebody from very far away that has no idea what it's 19. like on the ground. 20. We
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	90	5-90	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	24. In the presentation earlier I heard the Forest 25. Service try to say that the impacts would be equal Page 57 1 regardless of the chosen alternative and I've heard a 2. number of justifications for this. I've heard the 3. statement because the Forest Management Plan would not 4. change, but these plans get reviewed every 10 to 15 5. years. So nothing actually prevents that plan from 6. being changed and everything being opened up after the 7. roadless protections are removed. 8. I've heard the justification that there would 9. be no impacts to fisheries because there are stream 10. buffers, yet stream buffers do not replace intact 11. watersheds or ecosystems. The most frustrating piece 12. that I see was that chart that says like minimum impact 13. no matter what and I've heard the analysis that all the 14. impacts are equal because the amount of
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	91	5-91	801.0102.00	Involvement	7. I've recently attended the Southeast RAC 8. meetings and I've regularly traveled to various 9. communities across the region and I've been incredibly 10. inspired at the ways people all over and diverse 11. stakeholders have come together to hold

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	92	5-92	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. We all rely on these resources to feed our 16. families, fill our freezers and fill our souls. Please 17. keep these roadless protections in place for the 18. benefit of all of us.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	93	5-93	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. I just want to say that I am in total support 8. of the Roadless Rule
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	94	5-94	801.0302.00	Alternatives	15. I support the no action. I 16. like the Roadless Rule exactly like it is.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	95	5-95	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. 25. The amount of people that have spoken already Page 60 1. 1. 1. shows the importance of this issue and demonstrates 2. that the people that live on this land should be the 3. ones that get to decide what happens to it. After 4.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	96	5-96	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	7. About an hour ago me and some students were 8. talking to one of our teachers about the possibility of 9. debating this issue in class, but our teacher's 10. response to that was there wouldn't be any points for 11. the other side.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	97	5-97	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 12. You can see subsistence in the daily lives of 13. everyone in Sitka. Families enjoy fish, berries, 14. venison and more. Hunting and gathering in Alaska has 15. existed since time immemorial and it's such a 16. significant part of everyone's lives that it makes no 17. sense to harm the environment that allows us to live in 18. that way. 19. It is logical that if you cut down all the 20. trees in an area, especially the old-growth trees, 21. animals, the environment, and even us people will 22. suffer. First of all, animals do not want to live in 23. an area that has no trees. It's as simple as that. 24. People may claim that the roads produced 25. because of the exemption will provide more ways for Page 61 1. people to harvest, but the reality is that
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	98	5-98	801.0302.00	Alternatives	17. Communities all around our state will not 18. profit in any way from Alternative 6. The environment, 19. animals and the
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	99	5-99	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. The forest is my 5. solace. It's been a source of life for us and for me 6. since losing William. 7. Our food, fish, game, berries, plants, 8. recreation, our clean air, sequestration of carbon in 9. our forest intact. We have good economic drivers in 10. fishing and tourists who come to see our beautiful 11. wilderness and wildlife. I now rely on the kindness of 12. others who make it
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	100	5-100	801.0302.00	Alternatives	No action is the best action.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	101	5-101	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. I'm a Sitka resident, a 2. subsistence fisher and forager, as well as an avian 3. care specialist. I'm also an avid supporter of
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	102	5-102	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 5. Nature has always astounded me. It was 6. actually the beauty of Baranof that brought me here in 7. the first place, as well as the wildlife. What we have 8. here in Southeast Alaska is particularly incredible and 9. amazing. That's the largest temperate rainforest in 10. the world, the Tongass National Rainforest. 11. From the top spires of these towering 12. old-growth trees to the lush understories this forest 13. provides the most wealth to this community hands down. 14. It provides us with clean air, clean water, a bounty of 15. food and a perfect habitat for many unique species, 16. some which are found nowhere else in the world. 17. With the irresponsible management and 18. clearcutting of this rainforest we will see devastating 19. destruction that will last centuries. Old growth, 20. believe it or not, is a non-renewable resource and 21. takes hundreds of years to regrow. 22. Many species here rely specifically on these 23. old-growth forests to live and nest, such as
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	103	5-103	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. No action is truly the best action to take in regards 22. to the Tongass National Rainforest. 23. So let's stand up together as
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	104	5-104	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. I'm not going to limit my comments to 9. subsistence because in this town it's all woven 10. together. Subsistence, commercial fishing, subsistence 11. uses of the forest, subsistence uses of the ocean. I'm 12. not following their rules because I
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	105	5-105	801.0102.00	Involvement	19. Before talking about the value of these 20. resources, I wanted to just briefly comment on the 21. process. As others have said, for decades hundreds of 22. us have participated in the management process of this 23. forest and again and again come to the recommendation 24. for roadless protection, for wilderness protection, for 25. protecting intact ecosystems to protect the economy of Page 66 1. all of us who live here. 2. Just two years ago a very diverse group of 3. stakeholders once
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	106	5-106	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. What becomes increasingly obvious to me is that 11. the Forest Service or those who are directing the 12. Forest Service cannot see the forest for the trees. 13. Where the Forest Service sees board feet, we see a 14. complex forest ecosystem. In fact, the largest 15. temperate rainforest in the world, host to 14,000 miles 16. of anadromous salmon habitat, 12,000 square miles of 17. estuarine habitat, 20,000 lakes, 40,000 miles of river. 18. We see one of few largely intact forest 19. ecosystems remaining on the planet. We see an 20. extremely productive bioregion rich in natural capital, 21. forest, rivers, estuaries that return goods and 22. services every year, year after year, to residents and 23. to visitors alike provided we don't destroy the forest 24. for the trees. 25. To provide a sense of some of the values of Page 67 1. 1. those goods and services

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	107	5-107	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 22. The Forest Service is now again proposing to 23. exempt the National Forest from the Roadless Rule. As 24. I said earlier, the FEIS that was done in 2000 clearly 25. documented the impacts of logging on fish habitat of Page 68 1. increased sediment, degraded water quality, habitat 2. fragmentation and high temperature regimes. Road 3. construction and inventoried roadless areas will 4. contribute to habitat loss. 5. There are currently 1,100 stream crossing 6. mostly filled culverts that the Forest Service has not 7. been able to repair since those happened that are 8. currently serving as small dams
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	108	5-108	801.0302.00	Alternatives	22. I know that my time is up. We have submitted 23. scoping comments. We will be submitting extensive 24. comments on this environmental impact statement. I 25. certainly urge all of you to do so. I just want to say Page 69 1. that we very clearly support the no action alternative. 2. There has been some push for Alternative 2, 3. some offering that as some kind of compromise. Our 4. review of Alternative 2, most of the streams that 5. support our coho fisheries, our sockeye fisheries, 6. fisheries depend on pink salmon, so the same fisheries 7. depend on streams that are not included in Alternative 8. 2. They're
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	109	5-109	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	7. I am here not as myself. This is not me 8. speaking. It's not I. Gunalcheesh everyone who is 9. here to speak for the Tree People. I mean we go all 10. the way back to the crucifixion. What held up Jesus. 11. Cedar. What was the food that they ate. It was all 12. from the land. 13. This is not a fight that we started. There's 14. only three types of people in this world. There's 15. biblical, there's religious and there's secular. What 16. is secular? People who don't believe in God. What is 17. religious? People who do things repetitively that is 18. being told what to do. 19. And then biblical people, God's people, they do 20. it by their own thoughts. That they're going to stand 21. up or do something first on their own. We're not being 22. told. We decide on ourselves and our heart and our 23. mind and our soul and our body. We love it all with 24. our heart, mind, soul and body. That's what makes us 25. come from time immemorial. Page 71 1. 1. So when you are speaking from the elders, you 2. always know. Take care of the old person that you are 3. going to become, children. There's a lot of you up 4. there speaking tonight. Being a Lorax with us. First 5. it was Happy Feet. Now we're being a Lorax. What's 6. next? How many other cartoons have to come to light 7. before we even watch what's going to happen next. 8. We already know. It's already been written and
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	110	5-110	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. For as long as I can remember I've been eating 9. and harvesting subsistence foods from Sitka Sound and 10. the surrounding areas. 11. Old-growth forest, pristine salmon streams, 12. clean oceans and intact ecosystems have made this 13. possible.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	111	5-111	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. For these reasons I support the no action 19. alternative and I think that opening up the Tongass to 20. logging would be
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	112	5-112	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. If we were to remove the Roadless Rule, that 8. would take away from tourism. We spent a lot of money 9. on tourism to get people here, to be here to see this 10. place because this place is so beautiful. It keeps 11. making people say wow. 12. Subsistence is very important as well to me and 13. I subsist all throughout Southeast Alaska. Every port 14. I'm in, every place I go in Southeast, all the way from 15. Metlakatla all the way to Yakutat, we have an 16. opportunity to get off the ship and pick
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	113	5-113	801.0302.00	Alternatives	4. I support Option 1, keep the forest intact, the 5. trees and the ground and the animals and the forest
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	114	5-114	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. I wanted to say that I'm a weaver. I both do 21. basketry and I do wool weaving, which comes from our 22. land. It's traditional art. I harvest cedar bark, 23. spruce roots, berries, traditional plants for use. I 24. fish. My sons, who are both teenagers, they fish for 25. salmon, rockfish, halibut. My sons go hunting now that Page 76 1. they are old enough. We
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	116	5-116	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	14. I also want to say that I'm here for those 15. people who are not here. I'm here for those people who 16. are suffering from anxiety. We all probably -- most of 17. us have stage fright, but there are people with 18. crippling anxiety out there who can't come up. People 19. with depression. People who work two or three jobs. My 20. Native people. 21. All those people out
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	117	5-117	801.0208.00	Other	2. That trauma that is in part from our land 3. being taken from us. 4. Tlingit-ani. I think that's really important 5. because the Tlingits were one with the land and we 6. didn't own the land. The land owns us. I think that's 7. important. You can't just take something and harvest 8. it. You are borrowing the land. You never can own it. 9. I want to say that those who spoke about 10. subsistence and all so passionately, whether you're 11. Native or not, I really appreciate it. Gunalcheesh. 12. Because I think when people do that, when they have 13. subsistence, it's more than subsistence. Subsistence 14. implies that it is barely
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	118	5-118	801.0302.00	Alternatives	2. So I'm going to say that I support the no 3. action alternative. We don't need additional roads. 4. All the government
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	119	5-119	801.0301.00	Key Issues	22. But I think 23. that there's far more at stake here than subsistence. 24. I do not hunt or fish, but I certainly know 25. many who do. I recreate in the Tongass. I hesitate to Page 79 1. use the word recreate because it does not quite capture 2. what the Tongass means to me. You cannot quantify how 3. much the Tongass has contributed to my development as a 4. human being or the people I have come to know while 5. living here. We are better people. We are more 6. connected and many have stayed and raised their 7. families here. Not because of the economic prosperity 8. of Southeast, but of the many

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	120	5-120	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	23. When governments speak about subsistence, it 24. seems they are most concerned about resources. 25. Something we can extract and utilize. While the Forest Page 80 1. Service is very aware of the cultural and economic 2. necessity of
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	121	5-121	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. I support the no action alternative to the 6. Roadless Rule and I insist that we contemplate needs 7. much deeper and more
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	122	5-122	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. We are avid subsistence 17. users. Most -- I would say the majority of the food in 18. our house comes from the Tongass. 19. On a given year we're going to harvest anywhere 20. from Dorothy Narrows up to Appleton or maybe over North 21. Arm,
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	123	5-123	801.0204.00	Availability	24. Beach asparagus has also been a livelihood for 25. me. For over a decade I've been harvesting it Page 81 1. commercially and bringing it here to local markets. I 2. notice when I'm harvesting, when I get to where there 3. has been a logging road put in, the patches just stop. 4. They're done. 5. There's a lot of beach asparagus, especially in 6. Hoonah Sound,
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	124	5-124	801.0207.00	Geographic	13. Just going to places again, it's mostly north 14. of town where I'm getting beach asparagus, but 15. definitely all through Hoonah Sound and up there around 16. Baby Bear, Poison. Nakwasina is a very precious 17. hunting ground and everywhere is.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	125	5-125	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. You can't harvest or hunt where there's been 19. clearcuts, so I support the no action to the Roadless 20. Rule
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	126	5-126	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. I support Alternative 1 or no 6. action. Since I moved here three years ago the Tongass 7. has become vital to my way of life
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	127	5-127	801.0203.00	Access	9. As one gold miner from Juneau, who was here in 10. October of last year and instrumental to the 11. development of the alternatives to the Roadless Rule, 12. put it when I asked her why we need roads in the 13. wilderness, she told me the Tongass needs to be 14. handicap accessible. 15. This is exemplary of the contemptuous spirit 16. with which public comment has been
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	128	5-128	801.0301.00	Key Issues	25. raised a family on what I consider a Page 83 1. semi-subsistence lifestyle. We have stores here and we 2. can purchase food. We choose to harvest as much as we 3. can from the forest.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	129	5-129	801.0302.00	Alternatives	3. I support the no action option to 4. the Roadless Rule
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	130	5-130	801.0204.00	Availability	5. As I understand it, what we're talking about 6. tonight is an Alaska-specific exemption to the Roadless 7. Rule. And, as I understand it, the Department of 8. Agriculture has embraced a full exemption and that 9. can't be based on subsistence. That would be an 10. economic decision to embrace a full exemption and we're 11. being asked to speak in terms of subsistence tonight, 12. but I do think that they can be related as we'll see. 13. Anyway, Alaska, interestingly, is either the 14. only one I know of or one of the very few locations 15. that really allow subsistence harvest and the 16. subsistence lifestyle in the first place. So having an 17. Alaska-specific exemption to a Roadless Rule is very 18. pertinent to the subsistence lifestyle that we
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	131	5-131	801.0301.00	Key Issues	9. Sustainable ecotourism is compatible with 10. subsistence use. So here comes the economic end of it. 11. There are many other economic factors that pertain to 12. the Tongass Forest that ecotourism particularly is 13. compatible with subsistence use, which we're talking 14. about now. 15. The rules have changes in the last three years. 16. This is a new era because the prevalence of forest 17. fires, wildfires, throughout western North America and 18. the Interior of Alaska have changed the opportunities 19. for ecotourism elsewhere. So many of the Parks, many 20. of the National Forests, thousands of acres, are no 21. longer an option for people to go to who have 22. ecotourism desires. 23. But they can come here and they will continue
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	132	5-132	801.0102.00	Involvement	4. I'm kind of scared that the Forest Service is 5. not going to listen to a lot of that testimony because 6. this is a subsistence hearing and I would request to 7. Chad and Frank that you all include that full 8. transcript that you're going to get transcribed into 9. the regular comments for this process so that we don't 10. get any of the subsistence comments that weren't to do 11. with subsistence disregarded because I think that you 12. heard a lot of important things here and I hope that 13. all of that is considered in this process. 14. I've got a bad feeling about the comments being 15. considered because I spent three weeks last fall a year 16. ago on the State's Citizen Advisory Committee trying to 17. come up with your durable solution for roadless and
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	133	5-133	801.0207.00	Geographic	6. I'm going to speak personally from my household 7. subsistence uses of the Tongass. We harvest a lot of 8. deer and coho salmon and we do that in areas like 9. Salmon Lake, Peril Strait, Ushk Bay, Poison Cove, 10. Hoonah Sound and up around
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	134	5-134	801.0202.00	Abundance	14. The impacts of roading and timber harvest in 15. those areas to young growth deplete deer populations 16. here in Sitka on Baranof and Chichagof Islands. Those 17. areas that are roaded and have had previous timber 18. harvest don't hold deer.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	135	5-135	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. For those reasons I am for the specific 22. subsistence feedback that you all are seeking, and 23. request those areas stay as
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	136	5-136	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 1. 12. What I'm saying is I've seen a lot more of the 13. Tongass than a typical person who lives here. I've 14. seen firsthand the impact of road building and timber 15. harvesting. I've seen blowdown on edges of clearcuts. 16. I've seen perched culverts and the damage they do. In 17. deep snow, I've seen how the deer can't navigate 18. through clearcuts to get to old growth. Hence, I've 19. seen many dead deer on the edges of these clearcuts. 20. In nearly 1,000 scuba dives in the waters of 21. the Tongass I've seen the benthic life obliterated in 22. bays where there was a log transfer facility. I've 23. seen firsthand

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NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	137	5-137	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. For 15 years I worked in four different 12. hydroelectric plants that rely on the rain that falls 13. in the Tongass. So I know firsthand how vital these 14. hydro plants are for our towns. I also know, as the 15. Roadless Rule stands today, it does not impede these 16. plans or future plans nor the transmission lines that 17. come from them.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	138	5-138	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. Additionally, I've built several homes in Sitka 19. that have been partially or totally built from wood 20. harvested on the Tongass. The wood was logged and 21. milled by several ma and pop sawmills spread across the 22. Tongass National Forest. In other words, as long as 23. existing roads are used I support small-scale logging 24. in the Tongass. 25. As you can see, my days of exploring, Page 91 1. 1. volunteering and working are over. That doesn't mean I 2. don't still care about the future of
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	139	5-139	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. Therefore, I know that the only logical action 12. is a no action alternative
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	140	5-140	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	6. I'm standing here as an angry person. I'm 7. angry because I'm here testifying again about asking 8. for the no action option on the Roadless Rule. I'm 9. angry because I don't know how to get the message 10. across. I'm angry that the interests of a few
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	141	5-141	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 12. I do not travel to Prince of Wales Island much 13. anymore, but I still care deeply about it. I love the 14. karst and the caves. I love how limestone changes the 15. way the forest works. I love that the salmon streams 16. are more productive. I love the difference in how the 17. water travels in a different way from other kinds of 18. topography. 19. I hate how the island has been decimated from 20. logging. I get angry when I think how I stood in a 21. 100,000 acre clearcut on karst in a watershed. I hate 22. thinking of how poor the regeneration is on karst and 23. how the complicated terrain is being affected. I hate 24. what the logging has done to the creatures that use the 25. forest. Page 93 1. 1. 1. 1. I do not like to look a
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	142	5-142	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	17. I did not like seeing the Cave Resources 18. Protection Act treated as an obstacle rather than as a 19. useful tool to understand a complex ecosystem that will 20. not allow forests to regenerate in the same ways as one 21. that is not on
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	143	5-143	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 1. 22. I loved exploring caves on the other islands 23. and finding the rich history of the peoples who have 24. lived on these lands for time out of mind. I hate to 25. think how close some of the discoveries about those Page 94 1. peoples came to being destroyed by road building and 2. logging. I hate thinking that shortsighted greed will 3. lead to those who practice subsistence living to be 4. harmed by the impact of those roads. 5. I like thinking of the Tongass as a bearer of 6. hope
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	144	5-144	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. I would like to see us approach the Tongass as 19. a valuable asset just as it is. We all use it to 20. exist. We should not always and cannot continue to 21. view the natural world as ours for the taking without 22. regards to future generations.
NOA3- subsistence	5	Unique	145	5-145	801.0204.00	Availability	8. I want to pass along my traditions of weaving. 9. Spruce roots you can only get certain kinds. They're 10. only in certain areas Cedar bark. The yellow cedar 11. is dying out around here. That might be due to climate 12. change. Nonetheless, if we're
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	1	6-1	801.0204.00	Availability	21. We derive a 22. large portion of our food through subsistence 23. activities. We harvest deer, salmon and shrimp and 24. halibut and other things from the forest. 25. There are many areas in this area that have Page 3 1. 1. already been timber harvest and eroded. These have all 2. made a detrimental impact on the salmon fisheries and 3. deer habitat. I'm
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	2	6-2	801.0202.00	Abundance	9. A 10. nearby stream here, Basket Bay, used to have a salmon 11. run of what I recall as about 70,000 salmon, sockeye 12. salmon, that would run up into Kook Lake. That is down 13. to only a couple thousand after the timber harvest has 14. occurred
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	3	6-3	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. I'm concerned about the 2. subsistence resources being affected by the Roadless 3. Rule. I understand that there could be mining involved 4. with this and that's a definite detriment to salmon and 5. any other fish. I'd just like to see it protected 6. because my life depends on it because I only get a 7. pittance every month from the government on Social 8. Security. 9. We
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	4	6-4	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 1. 23. I've seen over the course of the last 24. 40-some years the fish runs in Corner Creek have 25. diminished significantly. They're nowhere near what Page 5 1. they used to be.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	5	6-5	801.0202.00	Abundance	2. As hard as we worked trying to implement new 3. regulations and put in culverts and stuff so that they 4. didn't impact the fisheries and the fish migration, the 5. shifting in settlement. I've seen now on what road is 6. still available for hunting that a
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	6	6-6	801.0203.00	Access	9. I don't want to see any more road building in 10. areas. There's still timber available on the Indian 11. River Road and the Corner Bay Road that ought to be 12. substantial enough for this area for a long, long time.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	7	6-7	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. So I'm advocating for the no action alternative 2. in the Roadless Rule and would like to see the 3. continued prohibitions on
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	9	6-9	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. I support no action Alternative 1 for the 22. Tongass Roadless.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	10	6-10	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 22. Also here in Tenakee Springs we're 23. looking at the landless natives and if that action 24. passes, we're looking at over 23,000 acres being 25. cherry-picked here in the inlet and basically they can Page 7 1. do anything they want. 2. The
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	11	6-11	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. Again, I support no action, number 1, on the 9. Roadless Rule.

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NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	12	6-12	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. But even in that 18-year period 16. I've seen the fishery change because of other pressures 17. on salmon and halibut out there in the big water. I 18. think people that don't live here would be stunned at 19. how much subsistence use affects the
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	13	6-13	801.0202.00	Abundance	24. I support Alternative 1 no action because with 25. all the other pressures on our inlet right now, Page 8 1 environmentally and with other legislative actions, 2. we're looking at a bleak future for our protein 3. harvests and I think
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	14	6-14	801.0302.00	Alternatives	3. So I 4. support Alternative 1 no action
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	16	6-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	19. Everyone you talk to in 20. power trawling, I can't speak for the other fisheries, 21. it's different than it used to be. Every year is a 22. different year and it's like it's not even close to 23. what it was going to be last year. So you just don't 24. know
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	17	6-17	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 4. One of my observations as commercial fishing I 5. spend a lot of time on the water and just how much 6. warmer the water has gotten, especially in the inlet 7. here. I've seen something I've never seen before. 8. While I was waiting to sell there was a couple crab 9. boats in front of me, so he was buying crab and salmon. 10. The water was so warm that they'd been pumping on the 11. crab that they couldn't handle them. They had to cool 12. the water off before they could pump the water out and 13. chill the crab before they wanted to handle them 14. because they would all die. So they were dumping like 15. 1,000
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	18	6-18	801.0202.00	Abundance	15. I come down for deer hunting 16. mostly because we don't have deer around Haines. 17. I support Alternative 1 for the simple fact 18. that I've seen what the destruction of old growth 19. timber does to the deer populations down here. They 20.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	19	6-19	801.0302.00	Alternatives	22. So I would support Alternative 1 and hopefully 23. our administration does too
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	20	6-20	801.0302.00	Alternatives	25. just Page 11 1. 1. wanted to indicate my support of no action
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	21	6-21	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. mainly 2. because subsistence is important for us. It's 3. important for my family.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	22	6-22	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. My extended family, my 4. brother-in-law is a commercial fisherman. It's hugely 5. important for him. We do eat the bulk of our protein 6. also from the inlet here. Deering hunting, fishing, 7. shrimping. It's super important to us, a big part of 8. our
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	23	6-23	801.0302.00	Alternatives	14. I 15. just wanted to express how important it is to me that 16. we support Option 1 no action
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	24	6-24	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. We supplement our diet with a lot of protein from the 6. inlet, whether it's deer hunting, salmon fishing, 7. halibut, shrimp, whatever it is, sea cucumbers. I 8. really would not like to see any more road building or 9. logging in this inlet
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	25	6-25	801.0202.00	Abundance	9. One, because of the substantial 10. salmon runs that are here that are declining because of 11. previous logging in decades past.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	26	6-26	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. There are also a couple families here that make 13. their living commercial fishing in and out of the inlet 14. and they would be impacted also because many years ago 15. many families could work, you know, just one fishery 16. and make a living at it.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	27	6-27	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 16. I also get most of my 17. meat, protein through subsistence. My family deer hunts 18. for ourselves as well as proxy hunting for multiple 19. other people in this community. We fish and crab and 20. shrimp. 21. Yeah, I was recently thinking about one bay and 22. just thinking of all the different uses throughout the 23. year, specifically Seal Bay where I was last weekend. 24. In a year we can see the -- you know, and this is just 25. my family. I know that there's deer hunting because
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	29	6-29	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. I support 17. Alternative 1.
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	30	6-30	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. My family is 100 percent subsistence. 18. We get all of our meat, fish, all that kind of stuff. 19. We buy very little food. We grow what we can. In 20. addition to hunting and fishing there's seaweed and 21. gathering and all that kind of stuff, berries. Yeah, 22. our life is pretty dependent on a healthy ecosystem and 23. healthy forest. 24. In addition to that I make 100 percent
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	31	6-31	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. So I'd like to go on record as saying I support 12. Alternative 1 because anything that affects salmon 13. affects me and
NOA3- subsistence	6	Unique	32	6-32	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. With the other options I think that's just 13. prioritizing one industry over all of these different 14. ways that the Tongass is being used.
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	1	7-1	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. I was late because I was 9. canning venison, you know, and it is such a joy to be 10. able to live a subsistence economy. We have been 11. enjoying that, the Tlingits, the Natives, the Haida. 12. We've all been enjoying this subsistence economy. I 13. oppose the Roadless Rule on the basis that we live in a 14. subsistence society and this is very important to us. 15. We depend on deer as a food source. 16. What does that have to do with logging? Well, 17. studies have shown that once land has been clearcut, 18. and I presume this is clearcut where we're talking 19. about. The second growth equal-aged trees come up to 20.
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	2	7-2	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	5. I wanted to say that today we mourn the death 6. of Richard Nelson, who was a cultural anthropologist 7. here in Alaska that we all loved to listen to. I've 8. been reading one of his books called Heart and Blood, 9. Living With Deer in America.

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NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	3	7-3	801.0208.00	Other	10. On page 120, if I could just read a few lines, 11. he says that the earliest studies that showed how 12. clearcutting damages deer habitat in the Tongass were 13. done by Olaf Wallmo, David Klein, John Schoen and 14. Matthew Kirchhoff. Their conclusions did not rest well 15. with the U.S. Forest Service apparently because 16. economic and political pressures for large-scale 17. clearcutting outweighed ecological concerns and for 18. over a decade government officials tried to prevent 19. these researchers from writing about their conclusions. 20. For several years pressure by Forest Service officials 21. also prevented
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	4	7-4	801.0302.00	Alternatives	14. MS. BYFORD: I oppose any changes to the 15. Roadless Rule. As does 90 percent of all the comments
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	5	7-5	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. When we talk about logging, I believe it's 22. misunderstood. I want us to think about the people, 23. the people that this affected. I wish I could find my 24. notes. 25. Either way many years ago there was 225 people Page 7 1. 1. working in our mill. That was 225 families here. That 2. was jobs directly. This isn't the indirect job. This 3. isn't going downtown and buying groceries. This isn't 4. all the other trickle-down effects that everything had. 5. So when we think about logging, I think we're 6. putting too much emphasis upon the act, so that's why I 7. think we need to think about the people. So when the 8. Roadless Rule went through, it was November 23rd at 9. 4:00 o'clock. At that time -- it was after that 10. Wrangell went into I
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	6	7-6	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. I'm an ardent subsistence user and 5. supporter and love where I live because we have really 6. bountiful subsistence opportunities here. I hunt and 7. fish and gather.
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	7	7-7	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. I am a supporter of leaving the 8. Tongass as a roadless designation. I very much oppose 9. the direction leaning towards
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	8	7-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. I feel like it would be a great compromise to 11. the sort of lifestyle that we live here and our 12. subsistence values. I feel like, particularly for 13. Wrangell, if you look at the areas that could be 14. impacted here, there's certainly some key 15. fish-
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	9	7-9	801.0203.00	Access	1. 1. 22. Some subsistence users say, well, I like the 23. roads for access. They can be, but I think most -- 24. it's important to know that most of the roads that are 25. generated during timber extraction are set aside just Page 9 1. for timber
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	10	7-10	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. Furthermore, I've witnessed even on the areas 5. that I go that roads and fish culverts and things like 6. that, infrastructure that was supposed to protect those 7. habitats, is in much need of repair and there's a huge 8. backlog in maintenance on those roads. Even though 9. they say they're going to protect these habitats in the 10. process of timber extraction, if you walk those areas 11. that were previously done, that isn't always true. 12. I feel like we could exchange some possibly 13. short-term
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	11	7-11	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 4. I'm speaking today because I've lived amid the 5. Tongass National Forest for the past 47 years and in 6. that time I've come to know and care about it deeply. 7. I use the resources of the forest constantly. Fishing, 8. berrying, hiking Rainbow Falls every day and birding. 9. As a serious birder I was stunned to learn 10. recently that bird populations have fallen by 29 11. percent since 1970, a loss of three billion birds. 12. Preserving the remnants of intact forests, such as the 13. Tongass, will play a critical role in the preservation 14. of wildlife habitat for all species, our own included. 15. We already know the importance of habitat 16. protection for salmon. For decades I've loved to fish 17. the waters around Wrangell island and in the north Kuiu 18. Island area when I lived in Kake. The Tongass provides 19. spawning grounds for roughly a quarter of the West 20. Coast's
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	12	7-12	801.0302.00	Alternatives	13. I ask you to select Alternative 1, no action, 14. on behalf of all of us
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	13	7-13	801.0301.00	Key Issues	24. We are in a subsistence 25. area. We hunt for mushrooms, deer, moose. A lot of Page 12 1. our food comes from our natural habitat here and I 2. oppose the Roadless Rule because it will affect our 3. well-being and the way we live our life here
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	14	7-14	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. MS. DELONG: I oppose changes to the Roadless 13. Rule.
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	15	7-15	801.0302.00	Alternatives	17. I support probably Option 2 or 3 to the 18. Roadless Rule
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	16	7-16	801.0203.00	Access	18. I do not want to compromise salmon 19. streams, however I access deer through logging roads. 20. I was on a logging road
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	17	7-17	801.0202.00	Abundance	23. However, that access that's created by these 24. logging roads I'd like the Forest Service to consider 25. sustainable extraction. The Designated Hunter Program Page 13 1. and other programs, the access that's created through 2. these
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	18	7-18	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. I oppose 10. changes to the Roadless Rule. I definitely do not 11. support Alternative 6. I think it's very extreme. 12. It's very
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	19	7-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. I live here in Wrangell because it's a 14. subsistence lifestyle. That's why I think most of us 15. live here. We appreciate being able to harvest clean, 16. healthy, sustainable food to feed our families. We 17. enjoy the recreation opportunities that our forest 18. affords us. 19. It's not exactly subsistence related, but both 20. my business and my husband's business, our
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	20	7-20	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	17. A couple things that I've drawn from our 18. conversations so far is that as Wrangell we need to 19. guarantee that the ANILCA preference will be not only 20. represented but it will be established in the DEIS. 21. Yes, you came and did a hearing, but there's no 22. guarantee that the ANILCA preference will be put into 23. the final decision. 24. ANILCA guarantees our

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NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	21	7-21	801.0101.00	Notification	4. Another aspect that needs to be realized is 5. that any of the alternatives require or the result will 6. come to a change in the Forest Plan and that is a major 7. deal because of the Forest Plan also will help dictate 8. the amount of logging that takes place
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	22	7-22	801.0203.00	Access	13. Another thing that I'd like to reiterate is 14. that access to subsistence activities is not guaranteed 15. by any of these alternatives as we see right now from 16. past logging roads that are waterbarred and blocked 17. off. 18. The Forest Service doesn't have money to 19. maintain the roads that they have now, so there's no 20. guarantee that those roads that come from
NOA3- subsistence	7	Unique	23	7-23	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	25. We won't see a direct effect realizing the Page 16 1. logging that could take place if there is an 2. alternative that isn't no change to the Roadless Rule. 3. We don't see any of the logs that come in from the 4. Zarembo logging that takes place right now. Those logs 5. don't come into Wrangell. 6. We're not going to see a large-scale mill 7. operation being built there either and we're not going 8. to see 225 jobs come back. We have a hard time finding 9. enough people to work in our fish plants during the 10. summer. I feel that we will not see a tremendous 11. revenue increase coming to the city of Wrangell
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	2	8-2	801.0301.00	Key Issues	My family has been10 living off the land, also referred to as subsistence,11 for countless generations. So this area and making12 sure that it is properly managed to respect those13 resources, thus taking care of our community and our14 family, is really the
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	5	8-5	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16 There is a lot of concerns of how any future17 development might affect our way of life and cultural18 identify and ultimately our socioeconomic well-being19 that really ties into protecting our fisheries, our20 clean water, the animals and everything else
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	6	8-6	801.0302.00	Alternatives	It's not based on cash24 transactions, but it's nevertheless important to our25 community and our family is that we sustain this and Page 31 thus I speak against full exemption of the Roadless 2 Rule to the Tongass to assure that current and future3
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	7	8-7	801.0302.00	Alternatives	19 Right now this decision seems too hasty just to20 go full exemption and open anything up without taking21 the time to really think beyond 40 years, 100 years,22 200 years. If we take the time now to think and to23 watch the world, things are slipping out of control.24 So to open this up, to start exploiting the25 land to take more, how much is enough. How much is Page 41 going
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	8	8-8	801.0302.00	Alternatives	I'm in favor of Alternative 6 for full12 exemption.
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	9	8-9	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13 The use of the land is very important to me and14 the freedom to do so. I've watched changes through a15 few years and each change brings more shackles of16 restriction. I think it's wrong because it's -- as I17 use that phrase shackles of restriction,
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	10	8-10	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	19 The use of the land and the areas before this20 area was set aside, particularly the legislative led to21 and other areas to the Dangerous River being closed22 off to ATV use. ATV use it's not to the size of the23 land that we have here. It's minuscule to me. Walking24 in, we do walk in and hunt and then you go in and get25 them out, but this area it is opposition and we need to Page 51 look at the right of the people to use the land without2 destroying it.3 There's only one way now that the people can4 use that area and that's ATV. We used to have air5 taxis. They no longer operate in this area after6 October 15th and they don't start operation until April7 15th, April 5th, something like that, and we can't get8 out on the land even for commercial fishing.9
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	11	8-11	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	10 A lot of waste projects coming out of Juneau.11 I know that the Lemon Creek watershed area is now a12 city dump area, landfill. Just reflecting on how much13 impact, you know, even I've seen as a general14 contractor just how much more these
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	12	8-12	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18 I know that in a lot of these studies I see19 we're looking at the different economic benefits or20 repercussions, whether it be for the mining, the timber21 and then also this other side with subsistence simply22 always a resource. These places are being
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	14	8-14	801.0301.00	Key Issues	Yet I24 don't see a whole lot of studies on the health25 benefits. The physical, the human health benefits that Page 71 we are
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	15	8-15	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3 I understand the need for the roads that people4 would have in some of these local villages. However it5 would be nice to know even on a global impact being6 under -- you know, we're under an administration right7 now that doesn't even acknowledge climate change. So8 how would development of the Tongass affect climate9 change.10 Real studies based upon what we've already11 done, places like Juneau and some of the other12 immediate larger towns here just to look at the13 different practices as developers as well as, of14 course, the indigenous presence that is still very15 powerful, very intelligent
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	17	8-17	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	16 As a tribe, we have tried to get the Forelands17 designated as Tier 3. That's going from Situk down to18 the Alsek. That's a pristine area. It has four large19 rivers with sockeye, humpy, coho, chum and king salmon,20 Dollies and char, big runs of eulachon toward the21 Alsek. It's also our hunting areas for moose, for22 deer.23 Jennifer is director of our EPA department
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	18	8-18	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6 When we look at decisions like this, we always7 try to look at what effect will it have on our8 grandchildren. Some of you may be familiar with the9 Alaska Native Brotherhood. It's an organization10 started in 1912. The mission statement of that11 organization has never changed. It's for the next12 generation, which is how traditionally we have always13 looked at things rather than make some money right now14 and the hell with grandchildren.15 Over 50 years ago my grandfather told me, he16 said, son, there will come a time when you will choose17 between money and your grandchildren and I had no idea18 what he

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	19	8-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4 JP talked about respect and protocol with all5 things, like hunting. We're not sport hunters. We're6 not sport fishermen. That's something that's hard for7 me to conceive of because I don't understand how8 someone can derive sport or fun from killing things or9 wounding them. It's beyond me, but I see it happening.10 So I know what my grandfather was talking about back11
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	20	8-20	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	20 It gets harder as things progress, especially21 with the things that are going on in this country right22 now. Not a whole lot of people are logging because23 you've got the Trump tarriffs and now the Chinese have24 imposed their own tarriffs specifically, I believe, on25 Alaska hemlock and spruce, to the tune of \$2 million a Page 111 ship. They're trying to get back at Trump, I
NOA3- subsistence	8	Unique	21	8-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3 I don't think this is something we should rush4 into. This is something we need to sit down and talk5 about. The lady earlier in the evening talked about6 not much discourse from the tribal entities and that's7 not because we don't have any, we just
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	1	9-1	801.0302.00	Alternatives	6. I live here with my husband John Bean and 7. I am in complete opposition to any alternative other 8. than Alternative 1. I speak for my husband who cannot 9. be here today. John W. Bean. J-O-H-N B-E-A-N. He is 10. in complete opposition also to
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	4	9-4	801.0201.00	Competition	24. I think we've already spent too much 25. subsidizing the timber industry and think that our area Page 5 1. needs to heal and that's it.
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	5	9-5	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. I'm vehemently opposed to any alternative other than 6. Alternative 1. Once again we have big industry driving 7. for the benefit of very few to the detriment of all. 8. We've lived out here -- I've lived out here 9. better than 20 years. I've seen a lot of the aftermath 10. of heavy logging. I've seen a lot of signs over the 11. last decade that we need to keep what we have intact if 12. we want to sustain our livelihoods out here. We draw 13. more than just financial gain from the forest. It 14. provides what
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	6	9-6	801.0302.00	Alternatives	3. I'm definitely preferable to 4. Alternative 1. Vehemently opposed to Alternative 6. 5. That defies critical thought process just to take all 6. the rules and regulations about road building off the 7. map. 8. The other alternatives in between. Alternative 9. 2 would be acceptable, but I would prefer Alternative 10. 1. Having seen in my life the effect that roads and 11. logging have on
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	7	9-7	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. Anyway, I'm against everything but keeping 9. everything roadless, Alternative 1. All I can say is 10. that we can't
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	8	9-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. I feel sometimes if you just leave land 14. completely alone, the cathedral of the trees and the 15. natural ecosystems, we have to have some of that. Some 16. of this land on this island has already been used 17. extensively one way or another. What
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	9	9-9	801.0208.00	Other	16. In rural communities, especially the smaller, 17. more remote ones, stories spoken not written is how we 18. express our feelings. Everything about living in Point 19. Baker revolves around harvesting from the forest and 20. sea which surrounds us. Whether it is fish to provide 21. our income and feed ourselves or wood to build and heat 22. our homes or deer to feed our families. Point Baker 23. exists because all of these resources were plentiful 24. and close at hand. But things have changed. In fact 25. the entire landscape has changed. Page 9 1. 1. Prior to the arrival of the pulp mills in 2. Southeast Alaska north Prince of Wales and south 3. Kupreanof Island, our home territory, was for the most 4. part pristine, old-growth forest,
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	10	9-10	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 20. As subsistence resources have slowly diminished 21. due to lost habitat and increased competition brought 22. by all of the road access, local harvesters have grown 23. more dependent on the roadless areas near our community 24. to meet our
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	11	9-11	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. Now we face this latest attempt to eliminate 4. what we believe to be the most important protection to 5. our way of life. We are heartened by the opposition to 6. doing away with roadless protection by an overwhelming 7. number of fellow rural
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	12	9-12	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. Therefore, the no action alternative is the 12. only one I can support
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	13	9-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	24. Thank you for your presence here today, 25. acknowledging that the Roadless Rule will negatively Page 11 1. impact subsistence opportunity on the Tongass. 2. I've heard testimony and commentary from others 3. in Southeast Alaska who have
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	14	9-14	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	8. This proposed rule change will negatively 9. impact my life and the lives of those who depend on 10. healthy forests for their sustenance and livelihood. 11. In addition, the cumulative effects of continued 12. habitat degradation globally is affecting
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	15	9-15	801.0302.00	Alternatives	14. Although it may seem that it's not possible for 15. us to solve all the world's problems, it is within our 16. power to do one
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	16	9-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	19. Subsistence is about more than going out and 20. harvesting deer and other resources for personal 21. consumption. Subsistence is a way of living close to 22. the land that results in a feeling of connection, of 23. intimacy with particular places
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	17	9-17	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. The Roadless Rule was celebrated nationwide in 2. 2001 in the recognition that national forests in the 3. Lower 48 had been overdeveloped. Including Southeast 4. Alaska in the Rule provided a chance to keep that from 5. happening on the Tongass. It
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	18	9-18	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. Your proposal now to exempt the Tongass from 7. the Roadless Rule would mean going backwards in a world 8. that desperately needs unroaded wild places not only 9. for subsistence opportunity but for their value in 10. mitigating climate change. Opening up Tongass's 11. remaining unroaded lands will mean more old-growth 12. forest degradation and loss of habitat for mammals, 13. birds, deer and fish. More roads will mean easier 14. access for hunters and fishermen leading to

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NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	19	9-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 23. No one who values the subsistence way of life, 24. who values sustainable wild salmon as a way to make a 25. living, who values the ability to harvest and consume Page 13 1. deer and other resources and who values wildness itself 2. can
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	20	9-20	801.0302.00	Alternatives	Again, I support the no action alternative.
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	21	9-21	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. MR. GILL: I think we should keep the roadless 9. rule in place.
NOA3- subsistence	9	Unique	22	9-22	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. I am for Alternative 1. I'm opposed to 22. taking any of the roadless alternative off. I want the 23. Roadless Rule to remain
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	1	10-1	801.0203.00	Access	13. To go out I have to 14. use the road system. I can't hunt on the Hoonah Indian 15. lands and I can't hunt on the other lands. have to 16. go to the Forest Service. So I have to find the 17. signage and that to go pick berries or hunt. So I 18. think it's really
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	2	10-2	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. this customary and 7. traditional called subsistence should already be built 8. into this Roadless Rule. It should not be a separate 9. part of it because anything that happens on the lands 10. around here includes customary and traditional hunting,
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	3	10-3	801.0203.00	Access	13. Yes, the 14. roads do provide that service to us and they haven't 15. been maintained in a long time. Now this comes up and
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	4	10-4	801.0301.00	Key Issues	25. We are here to talk about the land of Page 6 1. our people. Actually land of all the tribes of the 2. Tongass. 3. The people of the Tongass are under attack. We 4. are struggling to keep our identity. The forest is who 5. we are. This is one of the
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	7	10-7	801.0301.00	Key Issues	23. You look at Spasski River and Gartina River, 24. Game Creek, Humpy River, they're dry. The past two 25. years they've been dry. Last year the fish were right Page 7 1. at the mouth of the creeks but none went up. This year 2. the same thing. I went up to Gartina Creek and I 3. looked in there and there was hardly any dog salmon in 4. there. 5. Then at Sunshine, I was down in the park and I 6. was playing with my dog and I knew the fish weren't 7. going to be going up. So the buffer strips that no 8. matter how logged they are, they're not going to be 9. adequate to keep the water flowing. 10. You know, last month World Heritage Marine 11. managers came to Glacier Bay and they were there 12. because the world is changing so much that
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	8	10-8	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	2. I remember sitting down on the dock down here 3. before they logged the front of the mountain over 4. there. I told my friend Sago, I said, those trees are 5. going to be gone. He said no. I said, yes, it's going 6. to be gone. One of our meat lockers got chopped down 7. by a corporation.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	9	10-9	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. Let me tell you about observation of my short 9. life on this earth so far. From what I've seen growing 10. up, last year in January I was playing with my dog like 11. I usually do in January and there was a gray back 12. caterpillar about that big crawling across the cement 13. and I was looking at it and I said that's not supposed 14. to be here. Winter is winter. January is part of 15. winter. 16. Then the fishing has gotten so bad that, you 17. know, I haven't done very good in the past couple 18. years, especially purse seining. Tanner fishing we do 19. in February. The past couple years I haven't had to 20. wear a down jacket. When I first started tanner 21. fishing, we used to have ice on deck all the time and 22. the boat used to ice up. 23. Snow. We haven't had a foot of snow in front 24. of my house in the past few years. When we were kids 25. we used to be able to jump off our porch, jump off the Page 9 1. side of the road. Tumble down in the snow and down 2. onto the beach. Now it snows that evening and the snow 3. is gone the next morning. So the kids don't even know 4. how to sled anymore because there's no snow to go 5. sledding. 6. Glacier Bay. There's a reason why this place 7. out here is called Icy Straits. There
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	10	10-10	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. Whale and herring. Like I said, I used to 11. catch herring out here, but we don't see many whales 12. anymore. Point Adolphus, when I'm coming in from the 13. ocean, it used to be whales out at Point Adolphus ever 14. time. This past three
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	11	10-11	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	1. 16. One time I was testifying down in the city hall 17. -- and I'm glad you're recording this because that time 18. we were testifying in there and I asked the person that 19. was at the desk, and he was Murkowski's assistant, I 20. asked him you're not recording it. I see you're not 21. writing down anything and you don't have a recorder. 22. The person said I have a good mind.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	12	10-12	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. We are a people that 6. are fighting for our identity, fighting for our 7. existence. 8. I always said when we have a kuii, I always 9. said don't change a thing. If you change anything in 10. the kuii (ph), then you're changing the identity of our 11.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	13	10-13	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. I 16. actively live, hunt and gather off of the land in 17. Hoonah and I cannot afford to go to the store and buy 18. meat because it's too expensive. My family here also 19. relies on the land and is of the land. I have a 20. daughter and I would really
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	14	10-14	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concern	1. 1. 23. Also the people program of subsistence is not 24. the proper -- or calling our way of life a subsistence 25. way of life is offensive and I think that you guys Page 12 1. should re-evaluate or see the impact of the people. 2. The land and the
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	15	10-15	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. we were taught from one generation to the next 7. you always take care of what you have so you have it to 8. give to that next generation for we are only borrowing 9. this land from our children and one day we're going to 10. have to give it back.

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NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	16	10-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. I live 22. in Hoonah year round and actively hunt and fish to 23. provide for my home and lifestyle. From the Tongass 24. National Forest I primarily rely on deer, salmon, 25. blueberries, thimbleberries and cranberries. Of course Page 14 1. I'm not alone in this. 2. Department of Fish and Game surveys show that 3. 89 percent of people use deer in Hoonah. Honestly it's 4. 100 percent. And 70 percent use berries. Again, it's 5. a 100 percent statistic. Those are just two resources 6. that demonstrate the importance of food here in Hoonah. 7. These foods are healthy and offset the high cost of 8. living we
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	17	10-17	801.0302.00	Alternatives	19. I do not believe 20. Alternative 6 will support these harvest levels that 21. are necessary in Hoonah and particularly in the
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	18	10-18	801.0207.00	Geographic	25. I hunt deer in the lands surrounding Neka Bay. Page 15 1. 1. I hunt and collect berries near Suntaheen Creek in the 2. upper watershed of Hippleback. I rely on subsistence 3. regulations extending the hunting season and hunt deer 4. through
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	19	10-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 9. Removal of protections from large blocks of old growth 10. could place those lands into a familiar pattern of 11. young growth recolonization. Post logging young growth 12. stands could be productive for deer in the summer but 13. do not provide for deer in the winter when they're most 14. vulnerable. 15. Stand productivity waxes and wanes as the 16. forest grows up and are treated, but until they reach 17. maturity at about 150 years, one thing is consistent, 18. they do not provide cover in
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	20	10-20	801.0207.00	Geographic	4. I would be remiss if I did not reflect on what 5. I've heard about how Alternative 6 would impact 6. subsistence in other communities in Southeast Alaska as 7. the focus of old-growth logging may be more prevalent 8. there. 9. On Prince of Wales Island 94 percent of 10. productive old growth has been logged and 1,500 miles 11. of road dissect the landscape and impact
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	21	10-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. At a broader scale than Prince of Wales we 17. cannot afford to provide access to the remaining 34 18. percent of the Tongass classified as large tree 19. old-growth areas that remain untouched. Those trees 20. are more valuable to deer, fish and people that will 21. rely on those resources over the next 50 years and are 22. likely to be targeted if Alternative 6 is published as 23. the Final Environmental Impact Statement. 24. It is easy to live and think in the present, 25. but we need to think about
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	22	10-22	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. Regardless of what you think you've heard in my 9. testimony, I would like you to know that my views 10. between the need to conserve and the necessity or use 11. are balanced. I support value-added timber products 12. such as those created at Icy Straits Lumber and support 13. renewable timber such as second growth logging. 14. I also support a balanced decision that 15
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	23	10-23	801.0302.00	Alternatives	19. For that reason I advocate for Alternative 2 as 20. its potential for road building and timber cutting 21. would only mildly modify the landscape and provide new 22. opportunities to support our local value-added mill. 23. Since I was made aware that
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	24	10-24	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	3. A 2019 report from the United Nations stated 4. that only 25 percent of the land on earth is unaltered. 5. It's a shocking statistic that should cause anyone to 6. pause and think about the collective impact as a 7. species. They further stated that lands are centered 8. on indigenous communities throughout the world. 9. That UN report is talking about lands like the 10. Tongass and the Amazon, which we've also heard about, 11. and directly apply to the decisions like preferring 12. Alternative 6 in quotations which will continue to 13. degrade the global ecosystem and significantly alter 14. the last 25 percent of wild
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	25	10-25	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 6. The immensity of 7. old-growth trees gives me spiritual and subsistence 8. nourishment and provides the muse for my on-location 9. sketch art. 10. I use all the roadless areas here on Chichagof 11. Island including Whitestone, Point Augusta, Suntaheen, 12. Pavlof, East Point, Tenakee Ridge, Game Creek, 13. Freshwater Bay, Neka Bay and Neka Mountain. I value 14. those areas for their critical role in the local 15. ecosystem around which this entire community is 16. culturally and
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	26	10-26	801.0302.00	Alternatives	2. Out of the alternatives described in the AK RR 3. DEIS I feel forced into Alternative 1 because of the 4. obvious politicking that entered into this process and 5. the dismissal of moderate options. The full exemption 6. alternative, Altern -- so I categorically oppose 7. Alternative 6. 8. The full exemption alternative, Alternative 6, 9. discounts the overwhelming support by Southeast 10. Alaskans for maintaining the current Roadless Rule. 11. The full exemption also insults the diverse 12. organizations who weighed in on this process. It 13. dismisses more moderate alternatives that allowed for 14. granular community input on specific locations. 15. The full exemption could direct USFS resources, 16. otherwise known as taxpayer dollars, away from 17.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	27	10-27	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. I also oppose Alternative 6 for its climate 8. impact. In light of recent devastation by climate 9. change, think the heat of Alaska's Interior this 10. summer, the current fires in California, rising sea 11. levels in places as diverse as Miami and Shishmaref 12. Alaska, torrential rains in the southern U.S. and the 13. burning of the Amazon, it is irredeemably irresponsible 14. for the Federal government to encourage large-scale 15. logging of old growth. Moreover, climate change will 16. impact
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	28	10-28	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. I would just like to say in 7. response to what Frank said I can recall as a kid 8. looking across the bay and seeing it full of trees and 9. then I blinked and they were gone. I recall these 10. pictures that he brought. I don't remember where we 11. were at, but he showed us what the other side of the 12. mountains looked like and it was mind-blowing. 13. I recall looking

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NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	30	10-30	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 21. With the news of the Amazon, what else will we 22. have to fight for clean air. 23. On my way here my son asked me what this 24. meeting was about. My son is nine years old. I gave 25. him in a nutshell what this was about and his only Page 23 1. response was, Mom, that creates our air. My 2. nine-year-old son is concerned. That should say 3. something. Our young children are already aware that 4. our air quality is diminishing. That shouldn't be 5. something that they have to worry
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	31	10-31	801.0202.00	Abundance	17. I've grown up fishing with my mom and dad and I 18. can recall fishing when it was booming. We would have 19. to keep up with cleaning and icing fish while my 20. parents were pulling them aboard. Now it's not so. We 21. need to fight to preserve these rivers that they can 22. run up in and spawn and reproduce. 23. I do a lot of harvesting myself, one being 24. mainly for me devils club. I don't just go out and 25. chop up whatever I see. I'm very selective in what I Page 24 1. get. I make sure is this something that can regrow, 2. can it produce more for me later. I don't just chop it 3. because it's right there. I go
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	32	10-32	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. Air quality for me specifically is important 17. because when I go down south, I worked down in 18. Albuquerque for five months and I got really sick. A 19. lot of it had to do with air quality. If I go down to 20. Los Angeles or anywhere down south in the city, I can 21. immediately feel a difference in my breathing. I don't 22. want that to be my home. I look forward to coming home 23. so I can step off the plane and take that deep, fresh 24. air in. 25. My son, at five years old, he got his first Page 25 1. 1. rifle. He didn't just get it handed to him. He was 2. taught what is the first rule of a gun. It's always 3. loaded no
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	33	10-33	801.0302.00	Alternatives	15. I don't want to see another clearcut. I'm not 16. for Alternative 6. I'm for maintaining what we have. 17. I'm for connecting the communities, but I think other 18. alternatives is what needs to be done. We need to 19. leave our forest in the most
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	34	10-34	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. I've listened to these words from 2. our people and one part of this aspect that hasn't been 3. brought into this discussion, the Amazon, the fires, 4. those are all significant, impactful, important, 5. dangerous to human existence. 6. What isn't being brought in is ocean 7. acidification. This is also endangering the process of 8. creating oxygen for this earth way more than all force 9. in the entire world. So when we lose the Amazon, when 10. we lose more forest, we're losing this battle. This 11. battle for our own existence. Not just our culture, 12. which I dearly appreciate and love and grew up in, but 13. yours. 14. When we harvest what you call subsistence but 15. what we call traditional, we don't just harvest for 16. ourselves. Our Tlingit protocol is so built into us 17. that we often forget to explain that when I pick 18. berries, I'm going to share it with five or six people. 19. When I harvest a deer, I'm going to share it with 20. multiple people. The same with the salmon. 21. So while we
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	35	10-35	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	19. We're polarized between two parties, political 20. parties, but no matter what party we fall on in this 21. community we still share. We may disagree on things, 22. but the Tlingit protocol is so ingrained in us that we 23. forget to talk about it. It's our daily routine. It 24. brings us joy. It brings joy to the person we share 25. with. Page 28 1. 1. This forest is why I'm here. I'm college 2. educated. I could go anywhere in the world. I choose 3. not to. This is where I find peace. This is where my 4.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	36	10-36	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. I'm not in favor of 12. Alternative 6.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	37	10-37	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. This is for our people, for my 13. grandchildren that are coming into this world. They 14. should be able to see beauty someplace. 15. When those glaciers recede in Glacier Bay, 16. there's going to be nothing but dead rock. It will 17. take many
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	38	10-38	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. I grew up on 3. this land. I'm connected to this land spiritually, 4. mentally, and I plan to pass that on to the next 5. generation. 6. Two weeks ago I took my nephew out hunting on 7. the land in the Tongass. I took him fishing this 8. summer.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	39	10-39	801.0203.00	Access	11. When you have log trucks and when you take away 12. the land and push us off to the side of the road, it's 13. hard to get to where we need to be to be stewards of 14. the land. When we hunt and we gather, we don't do it 15. for one household, we do it for many.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	40	10-40	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. I'm not in favor of Roadless Rule Alternative 6 17. full exemption.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	41	10-41	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 17. Teaching my nephew these things are 18. spiritual and mentally -- let me rephrase that. They 19. connect me to my community in many ways. I teach my 20. nephew traditional harvesting from devils club medicine 21. to harvesting fish and deer and berries for many elders 22. in our community. 23. When we gather, like I said, we don't gather 24. for one household.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	42	10-42	801.0101.00	Notification	3. With what's been happening on our land we 4. shouldn't have to make it a split decision up front or 5. we shouldn't have to
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	43	10-43	801.0102.00	Involvement	5. We 6. should have had to address this in the community or 7. community based. 8. The Tlingit culture talks about respect and 9. with respect I honestly feel disrespected by the way 10. that this is going.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	44	10-44	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. we all harvest 14. off the land, off the water. It's all important to us 15. as has been mentioned.

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NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	45	10-45	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. Alternative 6, 5, 4, even 3 to a certain extent 17. are not really viable options in my opinion. Two, 18. maybe part of 3 minus the yellow sections, looking at 19. the maps. The red I'm guessing is where the road 20. extensions might be an option for
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	46	10-46	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	10. My heart is torn in between two things. In 11. between the logging and making a road for logging and 12. knowing that, it's been said, everything has a spirit. 13. For myself, I've logged for 13 years of my life. 14. Running up and down mountains is not
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	47	10-47	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. Making a way for 19. paths of the deer, bears, so forth. Animals in those 20. tree areas. Clearing the rivers, making sure that the 21. fish can get up in there. It is true that we had not 22. much waterfall, we had not much rain. Not much to have 23. fish to make a way up. 24. If trees fall, I almost feel let them fall on 25. their own. Don't cut them down. If you cut them down,
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	48	10-48	801.0302.00	Alternatives	Page 32 1. replant them. Make a way for regrowth. Many years it 2. takes a tree to grow back. There are trees right 3. there, 4. I 5. just wanted to state that I oppose Alternative 6 for 6. full exemption of the Roadless Rule Act. I would 7. approve 1 or 2
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	49	10-49	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. This land means so much to me. I've 8. only been here a few years, but seeing how people use 9. this land and the way we share and use subsistence is 10. incredible. I don't want to see that change. This 11. land is important for so many reasons. The
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	50	10-50	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. They 21. taught me a lot about their homeland here. They talked 22. with me about all the spots to go clam digging, cockle 23. digging, and the salmon, all the different salmon that 24. I want, halibut, gray cod, lingcod, deer, seal. Get 25. porcupines
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	52	10-52	801.0203.00	Access	3. I also thank you folks for putting in the roads 4. and for everything you folks have been doing for the 5. community. If it wasn't for the roads we wouldn't be 6. gathering a lot of things we do gather now.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	53	10-53	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. I feel it's important that we are given a 16. choice here today on how we want to make that world 17. work and look for us and many places in the world we've 18. never been given that choice. When it comes down to 19. the idea of economics and putting a price tag on 20. something that is so near and dear to the people that 21. live here and recognizing that there is
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	54	10-54	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. I would strongly oppose Alternative 6. I value 2. economy, I value jobs, I value human life as well and I 3. value the way moderation happens. I think in life 4. moderation is important. You can't go one extreme or 5. the other. 6. I would put value
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	55	10-55	801.0301.00	Key Issues	9. I want to see my son see 10. the same woods that I have gotten to know and 11. appreciate. I want to see him be able to hunt with his 12. father as I see my husband appreciate. I want him to 13. berry pick with me. 14. I would continue to advocate
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	56	10-56	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	1. 18. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'd just like to add one 19. more thing. This is an example of how we share. This 20. is deer jerky that I made with my son. This was deer 21. meat that was given to me because somebody else had 22. gotten a little more than they needed and because of my 23. recent injuries my friend knew that I couldn't go 24. hunting like I normally would. So they
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	57	10-57	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	8. This world is in peril, so we are not only 9. speaking about the Tongass, we are talking about the 10. people. In South America they are burning their forest 11. or 20 percent of the oxygen is being burned. There was 12. a leader of that country that said
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	58	10-58	801.0304.00	Other	13. If 14. we cut the Tongass down, how much oxygen is that taken 15. when we've got 20 percent less oxygen that comes from 16. South America that's going to be gone.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	59	10-59	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	17. When the logging starts, the buffer strips are 18. inadequate. There was a study done many years ago that 19. when the logs are cut the new growth absorbs a lot more 20. water than the old growth. So what would happen? Our 21. Native
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	60	10-60	801.0302.00	Alternatives	19. Along with everybody else I'm really concerned 20. about Alternative 6 full exemption. That just cannot 21. happen
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	61	10-61	801.0301.00	Key Issues	24. As long as the current plan is in place for 25. protecting the streams and watersheds and traditional Page 31 1.
NOA3- subsistence	10	Unique	62	10-62	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	16. I don't mean to disappoint anybody. I don't 17. mean to hurt anybody, but I'm just asking be cautious 18. of what you do and how you perceive it. I've heard 19. here that it only takes one person to make it okay. I 20. hope that one person or one gentleman or whoever it is 21. has a lot on their mind to think about because this 22. weight here weighs heavy. It weighs
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	1	11-1	801.0301.00	Key Issues	9. I realize that the purpose of this public 10. comment period is to -- to comment on subsistence, 11. probably -- or not probably, but more specifically, 12. subsistence gathering and harvesting of, you know, 13. fish, animals, plants, but I would argue that in Alaska 14. subsistence has a much broader meaning. 15. In my prior employment at a Wilderness Fishing 16.

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NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	2	11-2	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	24. The environmental impact report that we just 25. saw sort of distilled down, mentions that there will be Page 6 1 minimal impact on the tourism industry, which we all 2. sort of make our living off of here in Skagway, and I 3. would argue that maybe that is -- is just too broad of 4. a look at the subject. Maybe it won't affect the -- 5. the major cruise industry at -- at a huge level, you 6. know, you can put in greenbelts so that cruise ships 7. won't be able to see clear-cuts from the Inside Passage 8. but for small operators, like the one that I worked 9. for, and like those that operated all around us, clear- 10. cuts were horrible. We -- we're still able to see 11. areas that were clear-cut in the '50s and '60s, areas 12. that were scalped before I was even born, we're just 13. really starting to bounce back. And our guests would 14. often ask us, what's that about, it -- that --
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	3	11-3	801.0102.00	Involvement	13. I participated via teleconference 14. as part of tribal consultation with USDA UnderSecretary 15. Jim Hubbard regarding the Roadless Rule on November 2nd 16. with many other Southeast Alaskan tribal leaders. Each 17. tribe -- or each leader spoke very passionately about 18. protecting their Tongass, some were angry, some cried, 19. some provided facts about the logging
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	4	11-4	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 25. All the tribes -- everybody who participated in Page 8 1. this teleconference was in agreement that the USDA 2. Forest Service agency's officials should be consulting 3. with Federally-recognized tribes regarding any proposed 4. action that will affect our tribal lands, in fact, it 5. is their obligation to do so under Tribal Relations, 6. Forest Service Manual, under Section 1563.02 paragraph 7. (4), which reads: 8. Article 19 calls for obtaining indigenous free, 9. prior and informed consent when making decisions that 10. may affect them. 11. That means the agency officials should consult 12. with indigenous people, the duly elected officials of 13. Federally-recognized tribes and their traditional 14. holders of Indian religions, knowledges and
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	5	11-5	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. Skagway Traditional Council stands united with 3. our neighboring tribes and fellow Skagway community 4. members in support of maintaining the Roadless Rule 5. which protects over 9 million acres on the Tongass. We 6. depend on our Tongass
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	6	11-6	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. Skagway 10. Traditional Council supports Alternative 1.
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	7	11-7	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 24. So I hunt for deer and I also fish for salmon. 25. Some other subsistence resources that I gather are Page 10 1 beach asparagus, berries, deer heart, boletes and a lot 2. of different types of berries, and mainly fishing for 3. sockeye salmon, coho and king. The areas that I 4. subsist in are around Redoubt, Salmon Lake, and Silver 5. Bay, which is a roadless area,
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	8	11-8	801.0202.00	Abundance	12. So I'm really concerned about how the effects 13. of logging have both degraded habitat for these 14. subsistence resources, in regards to deer, that is 15. mainly seen in the form of a lot of stem exclusion now 16. which is preventing food and understory shrubbery from 17. growing which starves out the deer. There's also still 18. a lot of slash left from the logging practices that 19. Sitka went through in the '70s, '80s and '90s that has 20. made it really difficult to travel through these woods 21. and -- that's both difficult for humans to practice, 22. you know, their subsistence hunting and also for the 23. deer. It can
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	9	11-9	801.0202.00	Abundance	8. In regards to fish, some of the effects of past 9. logging have really degraded watershed integrity and so 10. we're seeing sort of increased stream flow. It's 11. unregulated and so, you know, when it rains instead of 12. dribbling through the canopy and turning into -- you 13. know, going into the river or draining in and creating 14. an even stream flow, it's rushing in and it's
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	10	11-10	801.0301.00	Key Issues	22. Just in Sitka, we saw, you know, the effects of 23. climate change and so what really concerns me with this 24. Roadless Rule proposal and the logging that has the 25. potential and the probability to result from it is that Page 12 1. this is really going to affect our ability in Southeast 2. Alaska to respond to climate change and adapt to it. 3. Climate change is
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	11	11-11	801.0202.00	Abundance	7. And so with 8. these changes in -- in the temperature regimes around 9. here, we're seeing a lot of pressure put on these 10. resources that I depend on and much of Southeast Alaska 11. depends on for our food security. It's all we really 12. have for
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	12	11-12	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. So as long as we can protect our 17. local food supply, we might be able to, you know, 18. create a different lifestyle that -- that we can move 19. past, you know, dependence on -- on all the food that 20. we ship up from down South, however, I think that, you 21. know, this increased logging is going to contribute to 22. climate change, it's going to keep causing rising 23.
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	13	11-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. my family and I strongly 12. support the Roadless Rule as it is for the Tongass 13. National Forest

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NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	14	11-14	801.0301.00	Key Issues	14. As all of you know the Tongass is home to so 15. many living beings, beings like animals, plants, 16. lichens and fungi, an incredible diversity. 17. Personally, I depend on many of these for medicine, 18. food, as well for spiritual and mental health. I 19. gather boletes, morels, oyster mushrooms for our 20. families pantry and chaga, redbelted conks and birch 21. conks for medicine. I go to Lower Lake, I go to Upper, 22. I go to Laughton, to Icy Lake, to Sturgis Landing and 23. all those places in between. I also gather plants like 24. spruce, devil's club, cotton wood, bunchberry, arnica, 25. fireweed, horsetail, labrador tea riverbeauty rose, Page 14 1. hi-bush cranberry, juniper, alder, birch, willow, 2. ossnea and blueberries, not to mention bladarack, sea 3. asparagus and more from the beach. The food and 4. medicine I gather -- or, sorry -- the food and medicine 5. I gather and the medicines I make help support my 6. family and my community. 7. My partner hunts for bear and mountain goats in 8. the Upper Lake area as well as Laughton and other 9. areas. He fishes in Lower and Upper Lakes, he also 10. subsistence fishes for salmon in the Pacific Ocean. 11. This helps to sustain our family through the year, 12. helping to offset our grocery bill, which as we know, 13. gets high. 14. The Tongass is also a place that we -- where we 15. seek, where we go to escape the tourists who come to 16. Alaska, they, themselves, seeking natural beauty, not 17. logged over areas or clear-cuts. We have stayed in 18. Skagway in great part because of this Forest. Our 19. family hikes and camps in the Tongass all year long and 20. we appreciate the deep beauty of this wilderness. 21. I've been studying, gathering and growing 22. Native plants in
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	15	11-15	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. This company's very existence relies on a 12. remote wilderness experience for our clients in the 13. Tongass. In addition to educating thousands of clients 14. each year about the Tongass, we are a permitted entity 15. that pays over \$26,000 annually for use of Forest 16. Service trails. We have a volunteer agreement with the 17. Forest Service for trail maintenance on the Denver and 18. Laughton Trails in the Forest that helps the Federal 19. government to operate more efficiently. Any decision
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	16	11-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. these lodges, these small business, these small 13. operators are dependent not only on a healthy ecosystem 14. that supplies them their livelihood but also guarantees 15. their visitor -- visitor experience is high quality. Page 19 1. I'm going to touch on that later. 2. As a personal user, as a resident of Skagway, 3. my wife and I do quite a bit of subsistence. We have a 4. freezer full of fish at the moment. We get a sub 5. fishing permit every year and we fish in Lutak Inlet, 6. get sockeye salmon, dependent on healthy ecosystems. 7. We collect various mushrooms, berries from the Forest, 8. along the various
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	17	11-17	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	22. Changing hats. As Mayor we passed a resolution 23. here in Skagway because we recognize how detrimental 24. getting rid of the Roadless Rule will be to the tourism 25. industry.
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	18	11-18	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	25. It's frustrating to see that so little work Page 20 1. has been done by the Forest Service to ascertain what 2. the impacts to the visitor industry are going to be as 3. a whole. 4. On the chart that was presented it says 5. there'll be minimal -- there's minimal impact between 6. Alternative 1 and Alternative 6. But if you're a 7. visitor here, whether you're going to a fishing lodge 8. or whether you're on an airplane taking a flightseeing 9. tour, or whether you're taking a helicopter to a 10. glacier, I can tell you from firsthand experience when 11. you're on those flights with tourists that are heading 12. to a fishing
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	19	11-19	801.0302.00	Alternatives	22. which is why we 23. passed a resolution to support Alternative 1.
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	20	11-20	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. So I looked up the 21. definition of subsistence earlier and it is the action 22. or act of maintaining or supporting one's self at a 23. minimum level. And then I scrolled through the 24. headlines today. So I'm just going to read those for 25. the record. UN report today says we are sleepwalking Page 22 1. toward climate catastrophe. That countries are not 2. doing enough to keep Earth's temperature from rising to 3. near catastrophic levels. From the New York Times, 4. bleak UN report on a planet
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	21	11-21	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. adamantly opposed to the alternat -- to Alternative 10. 6 to exempt the Tongass National Forest from the 11. Roadless Rule, as well as Alternative 5 and 4, strongly 12. and adamantly 100 percent against. 13. My wife and my's preferred alternative is
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	22	11-22	801.0207.00	Geographic	1. 20. There are only three places on the planet that 21. have substantial tracts of coastal temperate rain 22. Forests in the world, these are the South Island of New 23. Zealand, Tasmania, the Coast of Patagonia in Chile, and 24. the Pacific Northwest, from Northern California all the 25. way up the Coast of Oregon, Washington, British Page 24 1. Columbia, Southeast Alaska, around the Gulf of Alaska 2. and ending at Kodiak Island. 3. This is where the Tongass steps into the status 4. of world class. Because not only are coastal temperate 5. rain Forests very rare and unique, they -- coastal 6. temperate rain Forests are also one of the most 7. impacted ecosystems on the planet in terms of human 8. use. 9. Estimates put that there is less than

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	23	11-23	801.0301.00	Key Issues	23. The Tongass, it's old growth -- and its old 24. growth is why this is one of the top cruise and tourist 25. destinations in the world and it is a growing economy Page 25 1. and supports a sustainable economy to an area that 2. cannot be obtained through other means. It supports a 3. robust fisheries industry. And most of all supports a 4. way of life and subsistence living that cannot be met 5. in other lands. The Tongass and its trees, muskegs, 6. glaciers and mountains are -- make up the land and
NOA3- subsistence	11	Unique	24	11-24	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	14. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless 15. Rule holds impacts to these unique characteristics and 16. Forests of the Tongass that cannot be quantified 17. through this regulatory environmental impact statement, 18. nor does it adequately address the impacts to the 19. visitor experience in Southeast Alaska. While the 20. Tongass is over 17 million acres huge, roughly one- 21. third of it is rock and ice, roughly one-third of it is 22. swamp, bog and muskeg, and one-third of it is Forest, 23. much of which has already been logged or detrimentally 24. impacted by human activity. If the Tongass holds the 25.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	1	12-1	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. And as a kid 2. I actually didn't grow up in a family that did a whole 3. lot of subsistence activities. But since returning 4. home about five years ago I've devoted a lot of energy 5. with my new bride, Laura, to learning those skills, and 6. I can't tell you what an amazing influx of meaning and 7. beauty and wild protein that has brought to my life. 8. Primarily using, in the Tongass National Forest, the 9. islands of Icy Strait as well as diverse areas across 10. northern Chichagof Island. And, Laura and I just 11. finished about two weeks of what we're now calling deer 12. camp, based out of the Indian Islands but using various 13. areas for deer hunting. We, and several other friends 14. brought in some 12 deer over that time and we've just 15. finished
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	2	12-2	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. So I speak out in the strongest support of the 9. no action alternative because I know that the only 10. thing that these forms
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	3	12-3	801.0301.00	Key Issues	22. I'd like to give you some reasons that I 23. believe that the Roadless Rule should be intact on the 24. Tongass. For the health
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	4	12-4	801.0301.00	Key Issues	25. One Page 6 1. of the reasons is about climate change. The Tongass 2. temperate rain Forest in Southeast Alaska stores more 3. carbon than any other Forest on the planet. Every 4. climate change mitigation strategy begins with leaving 5.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	5	12-5	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	10. Another reason for keeping the Roadless Rule 11. intact is habitat protection. Beyond climate change 12. there are other reasons not to open up 9.2 million 13. acres to logging and road construction as the preferred 14. alternative, No.6, suggests. Fragmentation of habitat 15. is a problem for wildlife on planet Earth and we're in 16. the midst of a worldwide extinction. A
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	6	12-6	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	20. If Alternative 6 is 21. adopted, only 35 percent of key fish producing areas of 22. the Tongass would have protection. First implemented 23. in 2001, the Roadless Rule prohibited the construction 24. or expansion of roads on certain tracts of
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	7	12-7	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. A third reason for the Roadless Rule to be 6. intact on the Tongass has to do with fiscal realities. 7. The timber industry in Southeast Alaska accounts for 8. not even one percent, less than 400 of Southeast Alaska 9. jobs. More profitable industries, on the other hand, 10. such as tourism and commercial fishing, together 11. generate two billion in revenue annually and employ 12. 10,000 people in the region. The timber industry on 13. the Tongass has a long history of Federal government 14. subsidies,
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	8	12-8	801.0302.00	Alternatives	23. In conclusion, I support the no action 24. alternative. Keep the Roadless Rule intact on the 25. Tongass National Forest. The Roadless Rule established Page 8 1. two decades ago protects important fish and wildlife 2. habitat on Federal lands, it safeguards our drinking 3. water and it provides recreation, business 4. opportunities and subsistence options, all of which are
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	9	12-9	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	18. And I didn't bring this for an 19. exhibit but it is since we're here. This is a quart 20. jar of bone broth that I just finished making today and 21. brought to give to my friend, Judy Brakel. Like Zach 22. here, I'm a person of modest income and
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	10	12-10	801.0201.00	Competition	3. And I guess a couple comments specific to the 4. Roadless exemption. I used to hunt over on Homeshore 5. where there's the road system from previous logging 6. activities over there. And I stopped doing it. In 7. part because so many people come
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	11	12-11	801.0207.00	Geographic	12. and if you -- looking at the maps of what -- of 13. Roadless Rule areas that would get opened up includes 14. Chicken Creek area and it includes the areas to the 15. south of Mud Bay, and those are both places that I've 16. used and that we use and the
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	12	12-12	801.0202.00	Abundance	17. A, we know very well has 18. two open have -- too often happen, and I was talking to 19. somebody recently about the examples of Petersburg and 20. Kake, where deer used to be plentiful and logging has 21. just really really devastated those populations and now 22. hunting is very limited. And so roading those areas 23. brings the dual threat of shrinking the deer 24. populations at the same that encourages other people to 25. go there. Page 10 1. 1. And another example of that is I
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	13	12-13	801.0207.00	Geographic	1. 21. I've subsisted on, used, and interacted with 22. the Tongass National Forest for 41 years. In fact, I 23. was a very small cog in a very large machine that 24. created the original Tongass Land Use Management Plan 25. back in the late '70s. So I feel that understand the Page 11 1. Forest pretty well, especially the northern half. In 2. the areas that I particularly use for subsistence are 3. Area 311 North Chichagof, Area 339 the Yakutat 4. Forelands, and Area 342 Neka Mountain. Those areas 5.

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NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	14	12-14	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. And I'd like to speak a little bit larger, I 14. want to stretch the -- perhaps the legal definition of 15. subsistence in this context to go beyond food 16. resources, in particular. And I note that there is 17. some consideration for protecting one's culture and 18. engaging in one's traditional way of life within that 19. con -- larger context of subsistence. And that's how I 20.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	15	12-15	801.0201.00	Competition	25. And Page 12 1. the previous commenter, Larry Landry, said a couple of 2. the other things I wanted to comment or and that is 3. with regard to the specific effect that roading has on 4. the provision of those resources. And, in particular, 5. the extent to which roads draw other people in to use 6. those resources and, thereby, essentially compete with 7. us for them,
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	16	12-16	801.0302.00	Alternatives	13. So in general I, you know, I want to go on 14. record as supporting Alternative 1, the no action 15. alternative. And I also want, for the record, to -- to 16. reflect the fact that I think I counted 22 people here 17. in this room currently, and I'd like a
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	17	12-17	801.0301.00	Key Issues	15. As far as subsistence, my husband and I do a 16. lot to try to keep our purchase of food down, partly 17. for financial reasons and partly for -- because it's 18. not good for the Earth, you know, because they say the 19. average bite of food that an Alaska person -- resident 20. -- or a U.S. resident eats has traveled 1,500 miles and 21. that's before it got to Alaska, so -- so we
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	18	12-18	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 1. 1. I think one of the things that I really noticed 2. in here -- well, first I should speak to deer, I'm 3. really glad that people have talked about the 4. importance of the deer resource to -- to people here 5. and I totally agree with them. But I have seen -- I 6. tried pursuing at home on the internet the EIS -- Draft 7. EIS, and for fisheries industry for the full exemption 8. from the Roadless, it says neutral or no effect, and 9. also in the text places there were places where it 10. said, well, the riparian -- salmon, 2-21 salmon 11. harvesting and processing; riparian standards 12. established in the 2016 Forest Plan would remain in 13. place under all alternatives so the implication is it 14. doesn't matter what alternative, it's not going to 15. affect salmon. Well, it will affect salmon if there 16. are more roads and more logging, absolutely. This is a 17. study from -- published in 1995 by the Alaska Region of 18. the Forest Service report to Congress, Anadromous Fish 19. Habitat Assessment. It talked about how inadequate so 20. many of the -- of the -- the standards were to try to 21. -- try to preserve habitat, including things like the 22. 1990 Tongass Timber Reform Act standards that had 23. recently come in and were designed in many ways to 24. protect salmon streams. But the study showed that the 25. timber program was seriously deficient in its Page 15 1. protection. And similar protections, including those 2. like the Tongass Timber Reform Act ones, had been in -- 3. had been -- had proved to be inadequate to protect 4. salmon habitat in the Pacific Northwest. A special 5. concern that was mentioned is if
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	19	12-19	801.0304.00	Other	17. And -- and I never did get an 18. answer but I think, you know, I'm the one who called -- 19. first emailed, then called the Region 10 office and -- 20. but this area over here, Chicken Creek, which is one of 21. several areas on Chichagof here which are old growth 22. habitat areas, is there -- I remember that Chicken 23. Creek was really survey taped up for roads and -- and 24. logging at one point and then, instead, it was 25. designated an old growth habitat area but with -- as we Page 17 1. can see on the map the roadless -- the Alternative 6 2. would remove -- would turn everything into roaded, or 3. ability to build roads and so do you know what would 4. happen there? 5. MS. TROUT: The Forest Plan..... 6. MS. BRAKEL: Or could happen
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	20	12-20	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	4. I have a background in 5. biology and I know from my own personal experience and 6. my scientific training how important old growth is to 7. everything we care about out there and I wanted to 8. elaborate a little bit when I saw this environmental 9. analysis review when I see fisheries neutral or no 10. effect. I find that ludicrous. Frankly, it's -- it's 11. just -- it disgusts me that the basic science is 12. ignored. 13. Many years ago I was involved in a project that 14. looked at road building and erosion and sedimentation, 15. any amount of road building causes a lot of erosion and 16. sedimentation. It only takes a couple of millimeters 17. of sediment to destroy millions of salmon eggs when 18. they're in the gravel. That's -- the literature is
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	21	12-21	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	17. The other thing that I'd like to say is that 18. every issue, or every alternative looks like at some 19. sort of consumptive use. For every person in this room 20. and every person in Southeast Alaska, hopefully, 21. there'll be hundreds more to come, and it seems to me 22. that none of these other issues look at the future of 23. all those people that are going to come after us. And 24. I don't see anything that you talked about that 25. addresses anything about our future population that Page 20 1.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	22	12-22	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	7. I'm going to -- I'm also -- happen to be the 8. Mayor of this fine city and I just wanted to make sure 9. that the Secretary, if he's listening, is aware of the 10. letters we've already sent and our resolution -- sorry, 11. Resolution C19-31 regarding these --
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	23	12-23	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. 13. We -- in our initial scoping comments we oppose 14. -- we opposed the lifting of the Roadless Rule. We 15. supported a no action alternative. We still support a 16. no action alternative for a bunch of different reasons 17. documented in both a letter and the resolution, and I 18. will read the last -- sorry -- the last whereas -- or 19. the be it finally resolved. I'll read the: 20. Be it finally resolved that the city of 21. Gustavus urges the U.S. -- urges the Forest Service to 22. invest in programs and

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NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	24	12-24	801.0207.00	Geographic	20. So as far as subsistence goes, I know everybody 21. who depends on deer in this community, and that's most 22. of us, we're reliant on that north Chichagof shore, 23. Northern Chichagof shore, all the way from Chicken 24. Creek all the way over all the way around over to 25. Idaho Inlet. All that area is in our -- we hunt, I Page 23 1. hunt, everybody that I know hunts. And it's important 2. to us. I've probably made probably half a dozen to 3. eight, half a dozen to 10 trips already to that
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	25	12-25	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	11. It's more than just deer, it's berries, it's 12. fish, it's beach asparagus, there's a bunch of stuff 13. that the people around here collect -- use the Forest 14. to collect from. All that is in -- all that is in 15. jeopardy with -- especially like folks said the roads 16. and the sedimentation you can get off the roads and 17. then the use that you get from the roads. You know, I 18. know in the past, you know, the agency thinks roads are 19. a benefit, that they're a good thing for everybody and 20. that
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	26	12-26	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. subsistence is more than just food. In fact, I could 8. read it directly out of ANILCA .801 -- the definition 9. of ANILCA in ANILCA, but it's more than just food, it's 10. food, shelter, fuel, clothing, making handicrafts from 11. non-edible byproducts of fish and wildlife, it's more 12. than just that, it's culture, it's how people relate to 13. one another, how we take care of one
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	27	12-27	801.0207.00	Geographic	1. And most of Mitkof Island 2. has been logged, the Forested areas, if you look at 3. percentages, it doesn't look like a lot but a
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	28	12-28	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	6. The hunting season is very limited. It's been 7. two weeks out of the year, one buck per person, which 8. you can't support a family on, you can't feed a family 9. on one deer. And everyone else, if you can't get that 10. one deer in two weeks, now it's five weeks, but still 11. it's not that much time if you're a working person, you 12. can't get a deer in two weeks to feed your
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	29	12-29	801.0207.00	Geographic	17. And I -- my 18. family we eat just venison and salmon and halibut, we 19. don't buy meat from the store. And you just can't do 20. it without alternative means in Petersburg. That's one 21. of the reasons we moved up here is just to get away 22. from the destruction that was left behind in Central 23. Southeast.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	30	12-30	801.0202.00	Abundance	24. And deer is very important for a lot of 25. families, to feed their families, but it's just not Page 26 1. about the deer It's about the berries, it's about the 2. -- just the lifestyle. And also heavily about salmon, 3. salmon feeds a lot of families in Alaska. And my 4. husband is a commercial fisherman, he trolls, and he 5. catches salmon for a living. So if all these areas are 6.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	31	12-31	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. And it's not just about small areas within 12. Southeast, it's the whole thing, because the areas that 13. are left as roadless areas, there's -- everywhere that 14. you don't mention that's not in a roadless area, most 15. of those have already been logged, and there's just not 16. that much old growth left. And the whole idea of 17. opening up these areas to roads and potential logging, 18. we're not going to have anything left. And this is a 19. unique ecosystem in the world -- is one of the last 20. intact Forests, temperate rain Forests left and we're 21. just opening it up to, to what, for some people to make 22. a little
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	32	12-32	801.0302.00	Alternatives	So I support no action alternative.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	33	12-33	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	15. I've been in 16. Gustavus for 45 years and I've eaten lots of fish and 17. these fish that we've caught by subsistence, or sport, 18. whatever you want to call it, for us it's subsistence. 19. I don't enjoy killing fish, I enjoy eating them. 20. My kids,
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	34	12-34	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	24. Regarding the Forest Service's contention that 25. none of the alternatives will have any effect on the Page 28 1 salmon resources is totally bogus and I think the 2. agency should be embarrassed that it's putting this 3. forward here. 4. I spent a lot of time on the Hoonah Ranger 5. District, on the road system there, and we talk about 6. streams, and I saw a lot of blown down buffer strips, 7. these are supposed to protect the streams. I saw where 8. logging trucks had drained their oil in the middle of 9. the road, changed their lube oil in the middle of the 10. road. I mentioned it to the chief Rang -- to the 11.
NOA3- subsistence	12	Unique	35	12-35	801.0302.00	Alternatives	22. And the 23. only alternative that really works for salmon is the no 24. action alternative
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	1	13-1	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. And I would like to 22. express my interest in Secretary Perdue to select 23. Alternative 1, which is no action. I think the
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	2	13-2	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	25. In the Draft EIS you stated there's Page 6 1. essentially very little differences between each of 2. these alternatives. I think that's totally inaccurate. 3. To suggest that because we're cutting 46 -- how many 4. board feet is that, you can't say, okay, whatever, 5. okay, we're using a volume number and suggesting that 6. because we're cutting the same volume across the 7.
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	3	13-3	801.0301.00	Key Issues	16. As far as public comments, I think that the 17. weight of the people that live here should carry much 18. more significant weight than other concerns. The 19. people that live here are familiar with the economy, 20. their subsistence users like myself,
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	4	13-4	801.0207.00	Geographic	11. As far as my own need for unroaded areas on the 12. Tongass, I have been a deer hunter in Alaska for 30 13. years. And, although, there isn't a lot of opportunity 14. for deer hunting right around Haines, areas in the 15. central part of the state -- central part of Southeast 16. Alaska are very important for myself and quite a lot of 17. other people who live in this town. I

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	5	13-5	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	23. Now, the U.S. Forest 24. Service is well aware of the impacts of clear-cutting 25. of old growth on deer and deer habitat. This is based Page 8 1. partly on the work of the Department of Fish and Game 2. biologist Matt Kerchoff and John Shane 30 or 40 years 3. ago, and also information that came up during the 4. revision of the 1989 Tongass Land Management Plan 5. during lawsuits regarding the archipelago wolf and more 6. recently in other consultation between the Fish and 7. Game
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	6	13-6	801.0205.00	Option	18. So for those reasons I, as a subsistence user, 19. support the no action alternative, and would like to 20. see you minimize additional clear-cutting.
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	7	13-7	801.0208.00	Other	21. Now, I'm also the Board president of Lynn Canal 22. Conservation and I'll make a few comments regarding 23. that group. We will submit detailed written comments 24. but I'll just make a few general comments while you're 25. here. Page 9 1. 1. We have approximately 200 members. It varies 2. from year to year but about 200. Timber represents 3. less than one percent of the regional economy in 4. Southeast Alaska, and that is shrinking. And I, refer, 5. again, to a report that came out on
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	8	13-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 17. Now, as far as carbon sequestration, National 18. Forests are really important for carbon sequestration 19. in this era of climate change. The Tongass is about 20. eight per -- represents about eight percent of that 21. sequestration. It's far more valuable to a state like 22. Alaska, which is getting very hard hit by climate 23. change already to maintain Forest cover,
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	9	13-9	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	4. I'll also mention that our local economy here 5. is primarily based on tourism and fishing. I've 6. already mentioned that fishing depends on intact 7. watersheds and the Forest Service has ample research 8. showing that cutting old growth watersheds have severe 9. impacts to fisheries. 10. And I will finish with a general comment. I 11. would think the Forest
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	10	13-10	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. Today 22. in Madrid, Spain the world leaders are meeting to 23. address climate change, probably the greatest threat to 24. our planet and to our subsistence way of life in 25. Alaska. The Tongass Forest is a temperate rain Forest, Page 11 1. it plays
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	11	13-11	801.0208.00	Other	6. The Federal government has subsidized the 7. Tongass timber program for over 50 years and that's why 8. it was started, to create jobs in Alaska, but it's very 9. expensive to log trees in the Tongass now. And the 10. areas that aren't roaded are the most expensive to log 11. and so the Federal government would lose even more 12. money if they go into these roadless areas to log them. 13. So there's absolutely no -- it's a no win situation for 14. the public, for the government, or for the planet. So 15. I don't understand why the Forest Service is allowing 16. this political game to play out by a few people that 17. believe they can bring the hay day of logging to the 18. Tongass back when the Forest standing, its value far 19. exceeds that of logging any trees. 20. So I believe that all the trees that are 21. standing in the Tongass, the old growth timber needs to 22. stay the way it
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	12	13-12	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. Also the areas that are left roaded -- roadless 13. are pristine areas of the Forest that should stay that 14. way for future generations to enjoy for the wildlife 15. and for tourism and other things, to appreciate what 16. the Forest has. 17. So I
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	13	13-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. I am 6. interested in the no action alternative,
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	14	13-14	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	10. before I came here, I didn't realize that old growth 11. wasn't considered any higher priority in the 12. conversation or in the data points or anything like 13. that. To me that's just kind of crazy but I don't know. 14. You know it seems like my understanding of old growth 15. is that it's a pretty important -- important element to 16. a healthy ecosystem. I mean even just helping seed 17. other areas, keeping those stands alive and helping 18. wildlife thrive, and to create biodiversity and -- and 19. it seems like it's important to have those stands 20. around as sacred places, as places that shouldn't be 21. touched. There should be no roads going to them. 22. Limited access, I think is a good thing. Our impact on 23. the planet has been pretty substantial and the Tongass 24. seems to be a pretty amazing place that has still some 25. pretty intact ecosystems that
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	15	13-15	801.0301.00	Key Issues	25. I guess I want to start by just expressing my Page 15 1. 1. hope that as you travel around Southeast you'll 2. consider that the people that you're hearing from are 3. the people who rely on the Tongass for our food, our 4. air, our water, our livelihood and our future. When 5. you think, you know, about the future of life on Earth, 6. those of us with small children, it's not looking very 7. hopeful for a liveable planet. And so I hope, you 8. know, I know you have a job with an agency and it 9. forces you to operate in boxes and put your abilities 10. in boxes and the things you think about in different 11. boxes, but, I
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	16	13-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 21. So, anyway, I'll continue on to my -- what I 22. wrote down. 23. So I did write this down, citizens and our 24. governments around the world are waking up to the 25. climate crises and realizing if we keep driving this Page 16 1.
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	17	13-17	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. So failing (ph) that, I'd like to voice my 8. support for the no action alternative, which, at least, 9. does no additional harm

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	18	13-18	801.0202.00	Abundance	10. So long story -- I have a life long 11. relationship with reforestation. My dad was a 12. reforester and I spent a lot of time in western states 13. clear-cuts growing up so I know what those -- what 14. those former old growth patches look like after they've 15. -- after they've had the U.S. Forest Service treatment 16. and it's, you know, as a small child I -- I developed a 17. dystopian perspective, perhaps, because of that. 18. Coming into these places, you know, they'd often be on 19. the edge of an old growth patch, so you go and it's 20. just this incredible living organism with, you know, 21. mosses and animals and tracks and this and that and 22. everything just feels vibrant and alive and you step 23. out -- step out to where my dad and his crew were 24. working and it's a moonscape, it's just scarred with 25. massive stumps and everything all just jumbled and Page
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	19	13-19	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	17. So, finally, I would like to support the U.S. 18. Forest Service in its commitment to government to 19. government consultation with Alaska Natives, I think 20. that's super important and to not just do lip service 21. to it. It's actually -- there have been a lot of 22. wrongs done by our nation to indigenous nations and 23. that's a huge responsibility for all of us who are here 24. now to try to do what we can in our lifetime to rectify 25. those wrongs. So if you consult with an indigenous Page
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	20	13-20	801.0302.00	Alternatives	20. And so I guess just to preface, I think I want 21. to state emphatically I think that you should not 22. remove the Roadless
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	21	13-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	22. I've been 23. involved with the Tongass for approximately 20 years. 24. It's provided economic employment to me, subsistence 25. resources, emotional and psychological sustenance, Page 19 1. spiritual and I've engaged with the entire
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	22	13-22	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. Most 6. of the planet Earth has already been disrupted by 7. industrial society. We don't even have remnants of the 8. full spread of species that used to exist in most of 9. the bioms that industrial has operated in. We're very, 10. very lucky that there's so much still wild, or health 11. landscape in the Tongass. And I think that it's tragic 12. that our society still seems bent on trying to alter it 13. for a tiny, tiny amount of presumed economic gain. 14. And, as has been pointed out in the meeting
NOA3- subsistence	13	Unique	23	13-23	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	25. We're having a true crises on the Page 20 1. planet with the loss of biodiversity. And, again, 2. temperate old growth Forest is one of the greatest 3. storehouses of biodiversity. It also is the greatest 4. carbonsynch of any biom on the planet. And the 5. environmental impact statement gave no recognition of 6. that fact at all. The idea that somehow harvesting 7. timber out of a roaded area, building new roads, or 8. what kind of area you're disrupting, but that's not 9. accounted for in the EIS is -- frankly, it's kind of 10. ridiculous. It's hard to take the document seriously, 11. you know. I put a lot of my life energy into these 12. very issues. I put a lot of my attention on what's 13. happening in old growth Forest and then to see this 14. document, all these hundreds of pages and all this 15. effort and it just doesn't even address that. It just 16. -- it's -- it makes it, appear to me, that it has less 17. to do with how to manage all of the resources and all 18. of the interests that are there, in a place like the 19. Tongass, and it's more about kind of a covert 20. socialism, there is an underwriting of this very, very 21. small number of timber jobs and it's getting 22. underwritten to the tune of millions of dollars, it's 23. not in the public interest. It's not -- we don't have 24. an enormous number of -- there's probably more people 25. employed as dishwashers in Southeast Alaska than there Page 21 1. are in the timber industry and, yet, we're going to 2. devote the majority of the entire landscape -- is 3.
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	1	14-1	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. I'm in favor of -- I think it's the number 6, 9. which is what the Secretary of Interior I believe is 10. leaning towards at this point, the Governor requested.
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	2	14-2	801.0203.00	Access	11. I don't get around as much as I did 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 12. years ago, so I appreciate having the roads that we've 13. got kept intact. 14. I don't believe that they need to be -- most of 15. them -- I mean it varies with the road. Obviously our 16. road out to our home, the Kasaan Road and all, we like 17. to have that kept up as well as possible. The little 18. roads off into the areas that have been logged where 19. they put these roads in for logging, they don't need to 20. be kept up. 21. In fact, on this island it's basically a rock 22. and the roads -- I've rarely been down a road where 23. there was a problem with it, turned into a muddy 24. quagmire with nothing -- they might be a little bit 25. rough to get down, but we're out there to recreate, to Page 7 1. enjoy ourselves, to enjoy life. We don't need 2. everything to be kept up or paved. 3. So I really don't want our Forest

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	3	14-3	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. 7. My comment about 8. having the subsistence being held or overseen by the 9. Federal government is that the bureaucracy and the 10. politicians and the people that make the rules are not 11. from here. 12. What we need to be able to do as far as our 13. state subsistence is being able to govern it by the 14. State. Our hunting, our fishing, our trapping, these 15. are things that the residents and the lifelong members 16. here and the organizations for the State and the 17. biologists, we have a pretty good handle on it. 18. I am overly concerned about the subsistence 19. that's been opened up especially in this area. We have 20. a six-month deer hunting season. That's pretty unheard 21. of, but we put a pretty good cripple on it. 22. We look at a lot of different animals -- well, 23. predator animals and the way that we concur with their 24. populations by -- and please don't take this as offense 25. -- by other states' guidelines. We use Colorado, we Page 9 1. use Wyoming, we use California and stuff for our 2. predatory controls. 3. We're a state that's very unique. Southeast 4. Alaska is extremely unique. Each one of our islands is 5. kind of different. Not one of our communities has the 6. same subsistence lifestyle. Although we are a small 7. community, Southeast Alaska, we are spread out through 8. many miles. 9. Southeast Alaska subsistence is going to be 10. different than you go to Yakutat or beyond. I mean 11. once you hit north of Cross Sound it's a whole new set 12. of
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	4	14-4	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	20. I've had 21. to pay tickets before for open burning and fireworks to 22. Georgia and I live in Alaska, so that was a pretty 23. tough one for me to choke and that was in Juneau.
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	5	14-5	801.0203.00	Access	24. As far as opening up more grounds for 25. campgrounds and stuff, when the Forest Service opens up Page 11 1. a lot of these areas they need to keep the gates open 2. for those of us that live here. A lot of times we find 3. those gates blocked
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	6	14-6	801.0102.00	Involvement	8. I've seen all sorts of different problems that 9. have happened in communities when we all big government 10. to take care of what we have. I think that with proper 11. small government and communication and being able to 12. have the States help
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	7	14-7	801.0102.00	Involvement	3. I very much appreciate local 4. control and local -- I believe the most important 5. government that we have in any area we live in is the 6. local smaller government and the bigger it is and the 7. further away it gets from you, the harder it is to have 8. much say in what's going on. 9. I have to admit I've never spoken with the 10. Secretary of the Interior. I have not spoken with the 11. President. I don't really think I'd have a lot of 12. input with them. But I can go down and I can talk to 13. our local
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	8	14-8	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	25. I used to live down in Oregon and I would talk Page 13 1. 1. to people that would give -- tell me how terrible the 2. conditions were up in the Tongass and I'd listen to 3. them and then I'd ask them have you ever been to the 4. Tongass? No, but I've seen photographs, I've read 5. articles. And I'd say, you know, I live up there, I 6. have property up there, I've been up there for many 7. years and what you're talking about -- come down and 8. drive around on our island and see how terribly ugly it 9. is. 10. I think you'll get a different perspective than 11. you'll get from the articles that you read and the 12. things that you've been told because I have never had 13. somebody come down here and then get ready to leave and 14. then tell me what an
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	9	14-9	801.0202.00	Abundance	10. I do want to thank you guys for the subsistence that 11. you guys have allotted us. I am set up with the 12. program here, so I get to hunt and fish and do things 13. differently than a lot of people would. So when I say 14. the five, six month hunting
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	10	14-10	801.0301.00	Key Issues	19. I know the Forest Service has also taken over a 20. lot of the waterways. I believe that within the forest 21. there's -- oh, there's the Karta River I believe that's 22. over on the other side up in the Kasaan Peninsula that 23. falls into it. 24. I'm not sure if the Thorne River falls into 25. this or not, but we have a lot of areas that are fished Page 15 1. heavily and it's not
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	11	14-11	801.0202.00	Abundance	8. But if we are 9. going to continue or if the Federal government is going 10. to continue a subsistence style -- I guess style 11. wouldn't be the word. 12. If they're going to allow a subsistence living, 13. they might be able to look into doing a trout or a coho 14. repopulation in one of these areas. Somewhere to 15. feasibly -- if we're allowing to harvest the way that 16. we are, we also need to be looking at what's going into 17. it. 18. I mean we do have a pretty huge stand of 19. Federal government workers here, Wrangell and a few of 20. the other places, and biologists that go out there, we 21. need to be able to put some of those people maybe to 22. work as far as looking at some hatcheries or doing 23. something a little bit more extreme on
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	12	14-12	801.0203.00	Access	1. 15. and keeping the roads open so we can go out and 16. continue to be able to hunt and fish on these areas 17. that aren't normally accessible, which would also 18. alleviate a lot of the stress on the few roads that we 19. do have because in Wrangell you have very few roads 20. that you can drive down anymore. 21. You're passing people's traffic, so you're not 22. ever really getting out and having a wilderness 23. adventure. You have somebody always there, which is a 24. huge problem for a lot of the folks that are there 25. because less roads, more congestion. Of course then Page 17 1. it's also more trash. 2.

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	13	14-13	801.0201.00	Competition	12. But, yeah, being able to add to our fishing 13. creeks and stuff might be a way to bring in a little 14. bit better community involvement and make a few people 15. warm up with the Forest Service instead of, you know, 16. we're just strictly forest. 17. You've taken over the parks and the recreation. 18. You know, we're no longer a -- like it was started out 19. by Congress and Roosevelt in 1905. Looking at this as 20. a harvest, as a crop that we can completely go through, 21. renew, it will grow and we can keep on using this for 22. generations to come. 23. That might help some of the people out with 24. having the Forest
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	14	14-14	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	25. I'm very Page 19 1. 1. appreciative for the subsistence that we do, that are 2. allowed up here. As you are aware, we don't have a 3. real wonderful supply system up here. It's difficult 4. to get things up here. It's hard to find replacements. 5. And we don't have the option of let's head down 6. to the movie theater or the bowling alley, so without 7. the subsistence, the
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	15	14-15	801.0201.00	Competition	1. 18. So it's come to my attention here 19. -- I've lived on Prince of Wales Island for a number of 20. years now, but I was born and raised in the area, 21. Ketchikan, and saw a lot of things happen. 22. This here east side of Prince of Wales, the 23. State was to meet ANILCA and the way they fixed that is 24. they made Kasaan Bay, Chomley, Skowl Arm, Polk Inlet, 25. Twelvemile Arm, Kasaan Bay subsistence area and that's Page 20 1. the only subsistence area on the east side of Prince of 2. Wales. 3. The towns that are on the east side, Thorne 4. Bay, Coffman Cove, Whale Pass. They don't have their 5. subsistence area and the State to fix it so they're not 6. going against their constitution, they gave us the area 7. for subsistence, Kasaan Bay, a number of years back, 8. but there was some subsistence areas on other areas of 9. east Prince of Wales, but that was removed and I don't 10. know why. 11. But the State says to me that anybody in the 12. state of Alaska, wherever they live, if they come to 13. Kasaan Bay or that subsistence area they become 14. subsistence gatherers. This goes against all of what 15. ANILCA was
NOA3- subsistence	14	Unique	16	14-16	801.0201.00	Competition	25. in regards to the area that we have Page 22 1. for subsistence. I think Juneau did a similar thing to 2. that, like at Amalga Harbor and a few other areas where 3. you can't fish within three or five miles of the boat 4. landing because of subsistence use. That way the 5. commercial guys wouldn't come in and wipe out what we 6. have as individuals to be able to go out and I agree 7. with that. 8. I think Thorne Bay is also part of the 9. subsistence. Only inside waters to mouth of Tolstoy I 10. think they managed to keep it, which doesn't really 11. make much sense because there's not a lot of area 12. there. But we should be looking at that because a 13. community cannot sustain itself without its resources 14. around here. 15. Living in Juneau, one of my biggest reasons for 16. leaving that place is the amount of population, for the 17. amount of roads that we have, for the amount of 18. survival rate that people would have for resources 19. there. You cut down one barge, you have any type of a 20. national problem where we don't get our fuel, we lose 21. our power, we don't get our shipping in there. Because
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	1	15-1	801.0207.00	Geographic	15. I'm against opening up more access roads 16. around Kake. I know Kake has been going through a lot 17. of changes and there's nothing we can hold on as hard 18. as we can. I feel like they're making it harder for 19. us. It takes a lot to live here and
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	2	15-2	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. The expense of living here is just extreme. We 21. really depend on subsistence here. I don't know how I 22. raised my nine kids here with milk being 8, 9 dollars a 23. gallon. Same with orange juice. Bread, 4, 5 bucks.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	3	15-3	801.0202.00	Abundance	24. But subsistence really helped me raise my 25. children. There was a logging and half my island was Page 5 1. gone. Half the trees. It was really embarrassing 2. coming in on the ferry when the whole island was just 3. stumps. It's growing back slowly, but it will never be 4. as abundant as it was before. 5. Our clams aren't good anymore down the beach. 6. The dog
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	4	15-4	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. My husband has been the snow plower for 22 12. years. We used to be pretty much confined within the I 13. would say 2 by 4 miles because of too much snow. We 14. used to be pretty much confined for months and now it's 15. too warm. I'd say we
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	5	15-5	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. I realize our economy is struggling with jobs 19. and I did watch my village go from 900 strong down to 20. what it is now, 465 last winter. It's hard watching a 21. whole generation leave. A whole generation that just 22. loves you and you love them.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	6	15-6	801.0203.00	Access	25. Anyway. I don't like our ferries being taken. Page 6 1. 1. I don't like a road being put through if 80 percent of 2. these people on this island don't want it. Sure, there 3. may be some good things, but if these people aren't 4. ready, they're not ready. Maybe in time. It's not up 5. to me to tell them, you know, or anybody to try to tell 6. them what's good for them. I think we need to respect 7. how they feel. 8. I heard Mike's words. Yeah, we do feel -- I do 9. feel it because we're Native, you know. Thank you for 10. saying that earlier. Our numbers are smaller. We 11. don't make as much noise as the non-Natives because
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	7	15-7	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 25. As part of the Organized Village of Kake, Page 8 1. 1. 1. 1. whether I was the president, a council person or a 2. staff person like now, we have been in litigation with 3. the Forest Service about subsistence, customary and 4. traditional

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NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	8	15-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 1. 8. In the 1980s we joined as Amicus Curiae to 9. defend that same issue on subsistence by Jennifer 10. Hanlon, I think that's her name, Ernestine Hanlon vs. 11. Burton. We saw that to fruition where we won the case. 12. The next case in the early '90s was the high grading of 13. old-growth timber in units and we joined the group of 14. other people to address that and we came up on the good 15. side of that one. 16. So in the 2000 era our group put the Organized 17. Village of Kake first on the
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	9	15-9	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	4. Now with this exemption proposed politically, 5. as Joel stated, by our President Trump and Governor 6. Dunleavy, their meeting in -- a 10-minute meeting on 7. the airport tarmac in Anchorage, they decided they were 8. going to make it exempt. Full exemption meaning that 9. they can open it up for everything just this winter.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	10	15-10	801.0302.00	Alternatives	10. We never had an Alternative 6. We had five 11. alternatives. The full exemption came when they met, 12. so it was a political rule. Now here we are fighting 13. for our lives again like we did in those past lawsuits. 14. In all the other past lawsuits
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	11	15-11	801.0301.00	Key Issues	19. We live at the edge and being marginalized by 20. the Federal government, the State government and the 21. Federal agencies to do whatever they want to do as 22. colonial people that they come and take everything and 23. leave us nothing. 24. I've heard Joel and Lincoln say they lived 25. through that. We all did. What happened with the big, Page 10 1. long-
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	12	15-12	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. All those years we learned something, that it 7. hurts our communities, our watersheds, our people, the 8. animals, the salmon, everything. Now we have to look 9. at climate change. Like Ms. Howard mentioned the Dog 10. Salmon Festival. It's
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	13	15-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	15. So I'm against changing the current existence 16. of the Roadless Rule that's in place. We don't need to 17. change it. I'm part of over 140,000 people that said 18. that same statement throughout the nation because the 19. Tongass National Forest is
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	14	15-14	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. Our existing economy in Southeast where there's 22. only 300-some loggers, I have nothing against logging, 23. but the main economic development as you see is tourism 24. and fisheries. There's thousands of that. When you 25. talk about money it's over a billion dollars versus Page 11 1. logging. Logging on Prince of Wales Island. That's 2. subsidized by the Forest Service for that sawmill 3. there. 4. Just like I stated earlier, the Central 5. Kupreanof timber sale did not sell. It's still on the 6.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	15	15-15	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. So I'm for keeping the Roadless Rule intact as 14. it is that we fought for all the way up to U.S. Supreme 15. Court to protect our subsistence because of climate 16. change and pollution that's going to happen when they 17. open it up for mining.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	16	15-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	5. What I see as I go out there because I've spent 6. a fair amount of time with Scott Jackson trapping and 7. hunting and what I've seen is evidence of roads being 8. built, trees being pulled out and then the roads being 9. shut down and the community
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	17	15-17	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. Being a rural community as it is, the quote 12. subsistence lifestyle is very important to this 13. community. I think that in all cases we need to 14. preserve that opportunity for that lifestyle and to 15. preserve, as Mike said, this land for use for the 16.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	18	15-18	801.0202.00	Abundance	21. Yes, timber is a renewable resource, but it 22. doesn't renew in my lifetime. So we have to plan for 23. the future and we have to protect it. The evidence I 24. see of what's happened is people come in and rape the 25. land and then close the roads and then nothing happens Page 13 1. for the people that live here and have lived here for 2. centuries and that people
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	19	15-19	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. In my mind the subsistence 11. and our forest are the same thing and I think that's 12. why all of us are here. 13. I'm concerned about the future because before 14. -- I am here speaking on our forest and how many other 15. of my fellow people
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	20	15-20	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	19. When I spoke recently with some individuals 20. that work for the Forest Service, when I talked to them 21. about the Roadless Rule on the Tongass, when they're by 22. themselves they're fidgeting and they know what's right. 23. Without being trained on what to say or to push, they 24. are not in favor of the Roadless Rule and they are 25. questioning why the Forest
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	21	15-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. The other concern is like what is going to be 9. taken from lifting the Roadless Rule. I know people 10. that their lifestyle is in the fisheries where they 11. depend on the fish to come back every year and it's not 12. healthy right now for the fishing industry. 13. The next industry is tourism and many people 14. like to come to Alaska to see the nature of the 15. National Forest and it's not called the National 16. Development Forest, you know. It's the National 17. Forest. 18. If we don't act to
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	22	15-22	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	3. Then when you do log it disturbs the environment, which 4. causes landslides and mudslides and all that gets into 5. the creeks and the streams and it covers salmon eggs, 6. goes into our subsistence and our way of life.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	23	15-23	801.0302.00	Alternatives	7. So full exemption of the Roadless Rule is very 8. unfavored here in Kake and it's important that everyone 9. -- or the State of
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	25	15-25	801.0302.00	Alternatives	3. Once we heard they were coming, we brought 4. out one of our resolutions that we made up years ago 5. supporting the nc
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	26	15-26	801.0202.00	Abundance	8. Because, like was mentioned, we lived through 9. the boom and bust of the industrial logging here way 10. back when. I took part in that. It wasn't until after 11. everything was done that we realized how much it 12. affected our area and affected our streams and affected 13. our animals. You couldn't even go out the road to 14. anywhere near our village to find a deer. You

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NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	27	15-27	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 24. So climate change, whether you believe it or 25. not, plays a big part in what's happening now. Because Page 17 1. that's happening now, we need to protect our Tongass 2. National Forest which is going to play an important 3. role. It does play an important role now, but it's 4. going to become more important as time goes on. Some 5. people call it the lungs of
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	28	15-28	801.0301.00	Key Issues	14. To me personally salmon is life. Our salmon 15. coming back to our streams is what we live for every 16. year. We celebrate it, like Marla said, with the Dog 17. Salmon Festival. We celebrate that because we know 18. we're going to get food for the winter. It's going to 19. sustain us for another year. 20. I've seen so much change in my short lifetime. 21. I'm 63 years old. I've seen so much change in our 22. environment, in our community. It's scary to think of 23. what our children are going to go through in the coming 24. years. I'd love for them to grow up here. I'd love 25. them to see the trees that we have left, to experience Page 18 1. what we have in our lifetime. It's going to get harder 2. and harder to do that. 3. I've traveled a lot this year, more than I've 4. ever traveled in my life. Do you think I wanted to do 5. that? No. I don't like traveling. We went to Seattle 6. to present resolutions to the Affiliated Tribes of the 7. Northwest and they passed it unanimously. We went to 8.
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	29	15-29	801.0302.00	Alternatives	25. I want to urge Secretary Perdue to support Page 20 1. Alternative 1, no action alternative, because of how 2. the
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	30	15-30	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. As Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian people we have 4. always depended on our lands for our traditional foods 5. and our medicines for over 10,000 years. Our language 6. and songs tell stories and history and the relationship 7. we have with our
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	31	15-31	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. In the 2001 Roadless Rule the purpose and need 13. for the roadless rule area conservation rule states: 14. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for 15. managing National Forest System resources to sustain 16. the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's 17. forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and 18. future generations. 19. Let me ask you this question. How would a full 20. exemption of the Roadless Rule meet the resources and 21. cultural needs for the future generations yet to come. 22. It doesn't. That's why I'm here to speak today in 23. favor of Alternative 1, no action alternative, because 24. it meets the cultural needs for the future generations. 25. We are massaging our lands, as my grandpa calls Page 21 1. 1. it, as the effects of clearcut logging has done to our 2. lands and we are just now starting to see more
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	32	15-32	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 23. At the 2019 First Alaskans Institute Elders and 24. Youth Conference, myself, Dillon Lee, Nick Dixon and 25. Rob Sanderson drafted a resolution, Resolution 19-57, Page 22 1. to protect clean water and water-dependant species, and 2. that passed unanimously at Elders and Youth. It 3. eventually got passed at AFN. 4. The resolution calls upon tribal, regional 5. nonprofits, ANCSA corporations, State and Federal 6. leaders to protect the health of our water and 7. water-dependant
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	33	15-33	801.0208.00	Other	18. For example, when it comes to doing stream 19. restoration, our people have been doing it for 20. thousands of years. We created ishes. It creates more 21. of a (indiscernible) ratio, as the Forest Service likes 22. to call it. I had the chance to work with the Sitka 23. Ranger District and I got to see how stream restoration 24. massages our lands. It made a stream that didn't have
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	34	15-34	801.0302.00	Alternatives	8. I want to again urge Secretary Perdue to be in 9. favor of Alternative 1 so that we could restore our 10. lands and waters. It will only help massage our lands 11. and waters. It will provide employment and create 12. careers in natural resources for local people like 13. partnerships from the Keex' Kwaan Community Forest 14. Partnership, the Hoonah Native Forest Partnership 15. provide meaningful careers to our people. 16. I feel confident with the strong group of youth 17. that are rising up and coming back to their people 18. educated and ready to be warriors for our people. A 19. full exemption of the Roadless
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	35	15-35	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 15. In Kake subsistence is our way of life 16. around here. Long ago I was talking with my dad it 17. seems like yesterday. When they found Kake, they were 18. like this is the place where we're going to -- we're 19. all going to be here. All our ancestors are going to 20. be here. There's fish, there's deer, seal, there's 21. medicine here. That's what our forefathers
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	36	15-36	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. I'm speaking on behalf of my granddaughter. 5. She's allergic to a lot of things, but fish she's not. 6. I don't want to see that interrupted. It's already 7. been interrupted by climate change. I don't want to 8. see it interrupted anymore. She don't like to eat 9. chicken every night. I know she likes to eat fish too. 10. I'm speaking on behalf of her because she loves 11. her fish. I mean when she travels she takes jars of 12. fish with her. If we interrupt that, then I'm afraid 13. for her because that's her life too. She has her 14. seaweed, she has her fish, she has her deer meat. If 15. we interrupt all that, it's going to interrupt her life
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	37	15-37	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. So I want this Roadless Rule -- I don't want to 2. see no change on it because we've all been fighting. 3. I'm so grateful that Joel went to Washington, D.C. 4. He's right, he didn't want to travel that far. He went 5. and he spoke on behalf of all of us. He

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NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	38	15-38	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 9. I was thinking some people would say you don't 10. have to say anything. Yes, I do have to say something. 11. I don't want to see it. I lived through that part. I 12. planted trees. I made sure they were going to grow. 13. The trees, I went back to see them, they're as tall as 14. the light. That's the trees that I grew. I walked 15. hills. I didn't want them to be cut down. I was like, 16. oh, my gosh, look at how beautiful they are. 17. There's some people that were here, they're not 18. here anymore, that did plant them. I didn't plant them 19. to be logged out. Because when you fly in and you see 20. all that forest growing around us it's beautiful. It's 21. not all just dirt. There's growth coming back. We're 22. happy. This is our place. This is our home. This is
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	39	15-39	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. I am here to give 19. testimony on trying to save our way of life that we 20. have here in Kake. 21. We as a people depend on it so much. We depend 22. on our natural resources so much that whatever affects 23. it is going to affect us. Opening up the 2001 Roadless 24. Rule to more logging, especially in our watershed 25. areas, is going to kill all our subsistence. We are
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	40	15-40	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. The main part is I want to keep the Roadless 10. Rule as is, no action, because of our subsistence, our 11. way of life that has
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	41	15-41	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. My grandfather taught me how to put away fish 13. and put away all our subsistence so we didn't have to 14. go to SOS or anywhere else and spend money that we 15. didn't have. 16. I want to see our natural resources here for 17. the next seven
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	42	15-42	801.0101.00	Notification	17. The document here we responded in February. We 18. were given seven days or whatever it was, but we 19. finally got a document on it. We had five days. We 20. had friends that came in that were experts in certain 21. areas and one of them was
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	43	15-43	801.0207.00	Geographic	24. We went through and did a GIS, the watersheds 25. that the Organized Village of Kake and all our people Page 30 1. in our community use, a land share. For the record, in 2. regard to the documents that have been generated by the 3. State and the Forest Service on this EIS, has Kake's 4. territory only 450,000 acres. That's like from 5. Security Bay not even going very far into Kuiu Island, 6. coming across over by Dakaneek Bay going up to the top 7. of Turn Mountain. That was it. 8. You and I, when we go after fish for sockeye, 9. we go either to Falls Lake, Gut Bay, the Bay of Pillars 10. and some people are starting to go over to the mainland 11. because of the impact of global warming in our 12. waterways. 13. When we go after deer now,
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	44	15-44	801.0302.00	Alternatives	5. So our document on that draft EIS we're going 6. to submit again for the record and I stand with it and 7. it calls for leaving
NOA3- subsistence	15	Unique	45	15-45	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	19. When we first heard about this back in 2018, we 20. heard it through social media that there was a Citizens 21. Advisory Group put together by the former governor of 22. Alaska, Governor Walker. They had one representative 23. from Southeast Alaska. That was Tlingit/Haida Central 24. Council. The rest of the tribes were not invited to 25. the table to take part in this.
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	1	16-1	801.0302.00	Alternatives	6. I'm for the -- I don't want to say article, but 7. number 1. Page 6 1. 1. MR. STEWART: Alternative? 2. MR. LEIGHTON
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	2	16-2	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. I don't feel -- and 4. it was demonstrated through three timber sales recently 5. that received zero bids from the timber industry. One 6. of the State sales finally received one after they put 7. it out the second time. I don't know where the other 8.
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	3	16-3	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 9. So I think that tells me right there that 10. Southeast Alaska went to a different -- another 11. economic base and that there is tourism. Just recently 12. in Ketchikan Deer Mountain was on the subject of being 13. logged by Mental Health Trust. After they made several 14. objections to it, Mental Health was allowed to reselect 15. other areas. 16. I'm thinking now that that demonstrates that, 17. number one, logging would have an effect on the 18. communities for tourism and I think that's
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	4	16-4	801.0301.00	Key Issues	Old growth. Very important to cultural Page 7 1. activities in several ways. It's important that we 2. have the cultural significant trees and it takes 3. certain types. You're going to have a red cedar tree 4. that has a little different characteristic to it that 5. is required for building canoes versus totem poles, but 6. they all have the same quality or the same conditions 7. for cultural and that is the quality of old growth. 8. The rings have to be very close together. The 9. tree has to grow slowly and even after that you have to 10. look at that tree -- back in the day our ancestors used 11. to sound the tree by cutting in a
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	5	16-5	801.0205.00	Option	21. So I think it's important that if any of these 22. rules -- in fact, if number 1 was to stay, then I think 23. there's got to be maybe some areas set aside for 24. cultural now, now that I see it. I think it's going to 25. be necessary that we have this set aside so it's Page 8 1. protected for our future. It's going to be scattered 2. throughout Southeast. I mean we here -- I
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	6	16-6	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	9. To give a little illustration of how quickly 10. things can change. When I was a little kid living on 11. the float, my great-grandmother lived with us and she 12. couldn't even speak fluent English. Her language was 13. Haida and she never learned to speak English fluently 14. although she did get by. It's just kind of an 15. illustration of how quickly we can totally destroy a 16.
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	7	16-7	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 22. I'm not in favor 23. of large-scale operations sending timber outside of our 24. area. I am in favor of local use, you know. Any 25. communities controlling their own areas and supplying Page 11 1. their needs from their surroundings.

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NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	8	16-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. My home is -- just for anybody that's not from 3. here I'd kind of like to explain that my home is really 4. all of Southeast Alaska. It's not just a box with four 5. walls and a couple windows and a door. I think a lot 6. of people in this area live that same way. 7. I'd like for us to be able to -- I'd like for 8. my grandkids and their grandkids and so on and so forth 9. until the planet is no longer habitable I'd like these 10. folks to have a chance at living life a little bit like 11. I've lived it, utilizing their surroundings and 12. existing with it and hopefully learning as they go 13. along and taking care of it better and better. 14. Maybe I am getting long-winded, but I think 15. this is something that happens. A lot of times you 16. hear people kind of
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	9	16-9	801.0205.00	Option	9. I'd just recommend trying to keep the control 10. more local and moving slowly.
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	10	16-10	801.0202.00	Abundance	2.for fish and I feel that 3. that is probably why some of the areas that haven't 4. been fished for a long time haven't come back. Kasaan 5. Bay here was wiped out I think of herring in the '70s, 6. early to mid '70s. We haven't had any returns back. 7. But yet that fishery on the outside continues on. 8. The herring come from different areas in Prince 9. of Wales Island or Ketchikan or points south and goes 10. out and they go in one big, huge school. This is where 11. this bate fishery occurs. They go out there and get as 12. much as they can, as fast as they can and as much as 13. their ship can hold. So I don't know how much. I was 14. even told that the Sitka harvest is geared towards what 15. has been already harvested in this here offshore bait 16. fishery. So that demonstrates to the State how much 17. they could fish in Sitka. 18. Last year they hadn't even had a fishery in 19. Sitka. I don't know about fisheries to come, but I 20. would say just leave it alone. We're entertaining 21. maybe trying to bring back the herring in Kasaan Bay 22. and do it a couple different ways. 23. I know that USDA, when I talked to them about 24. it, they said they'd give me administrative grants and 25. they'd help me go through Congress to get a Page 14 1. congressional grant if I need it. That's how important 2. they feel. I think that affects everything. I mean 3. our subsistence. 4. You see the sea otters out there and they're 5. becoming a problem. I got to thinking back before 6. contact
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	11	16-11	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	12. So the State had designed a terminal fishery. 13. It's chum salmon. They'll raise this chum salmon in 14. pens so that they don't return to streams. They never 15. will return to a stream because they don't have a 16. stream to return to the way they design it. 17. So when they come back they just die. They're 18. caught. But during that process, and it occurs June -- 19. I think around June 15th and they go down and seine 20. them. But during that process they intercept an awful 21. lot of our sockeye and an awful lot of kings. I'm not 22. talking a small quantity. It's making it difficult for 23. us to get what we need. 24. The State says that subsistence has priority 25. over all other consumers. So if a fishery shut down, Page 16 1. the first one to go is personal use. The second is 2. commercial. The third is sport. The last is 3. subsistence. I think really the last should be 4. cultural, but there's nothing there for that. 5. I don't know -- I know that the Federal 6. government turned over the fishery to the State of 7. Alaska to manage. If they're not doing right in the 8. management that you could petition for extraterritorial 9. jurisdiction and maybe the government can come back and 10. address that issue directly with the State to say, no, 11. no, you
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	12	16-12	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 15. Yeah, pinto abalone are a part of 16. our traditional die t and my sister worked for an 17. airline in Ketchikan back in the '80s and she saw 18. literally plane loads of abalone leaving Ketchikan from 19. this area and all this surrounding area. So that tells 20. me they were overharvesting because you can't find too 21. many abalone any longer. You're lucky to find one. 22. I
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	13	16-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. I 13. just wanted to say on the record here that as far as 14. the Roadless Rule goes, I'm in favor of the no action. 15. In any
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	14	16-14	801.0202.00	Abundance	22. I keep asking 23. the Forest Service how many cedars are left on this 24. island. They don't know. Nobody is counting them.
NOA3- subsistence	16	Unique	15	16-15	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	24. We 25. were told that whenever we want cedars we have to get Page 19 1. in ahead of a timber sale and pick out the ones we 2. want, but that's quite a job, you know, and you have to 3. be able to get to these places. They're not always on 4. roads. 5. So we need some kind of special system in place 6. where we're brought in and can pick out trees to make 7. canoes and totems and so forth. I mean all the four 8. tribal villages need that system set up. Because when 9. they just make a sale everything goes to whoever is 10. buying it and they don't think about other people. 11. We're able to get a few from Sealaska,
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	1	17-1	801.0201.00	Competition	19. I'd like to see -- you guys to see that 20. we're losing a lot of our deer because of the logging. 21. As soon as loggers go in there they bring all their 22. rifles. With all your guys' timber you guys got, you 23. guys got a lot. Our deer are disappearing.

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NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	2	17-2	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. Another part was on the creeks. You guys are 4. logging too close to the creeks. I went across from 5. your guys' lands where you went right up to the creeks. 6. I do a lot of hunting on the island. You've got to 7. stay away at least a half a mile. You can't be like 8. the Federal and the corporations. They get 100 yards. 9. That's no protection. With the winds we've got here 10. they blow them trees right into the creeks. 11. When I fished in the early '60s and '70s, there 12. used to be six to eight hundred fish
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	3	17-3	801.0102.00	Involvement	1. I think it's really important because I'm 2. discouraged by all the other processes that we have 3. been bypassed. I can speak to them later on, but I 4. don't see where communities are involved at all in this 5. process.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	4	17-4	801.0208.00	Other	5. We're losing more of those rights. We used 6. to have protections through our Alaska Coastal Zone. 7. Many of you might remember this. We had that removed 8. from our statutes, but we believe that they're still 9. intact. 10. There are areas meriting special attention 11. around the whole country, but that's on the Coastal 12. Zone. I think what we're more concerned
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	5	17-5	801.0102.00	Involvement	19. So you are the barrier between the State 20. and us. You heard discussion of lack of protection on 21. stream barriers. We fought that with our own 22. corporations. So we don't get a say through the 23. corporations. We don't get a say through any 24. opportunity except today. 25. At this point I would like to protest the fact Page 8 1. 1. that you had a mass
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	6	17-6	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	9. So Forest Service is supposed to allow us 10. something, but we have to subsume to multipurpose. 11. Thanks wrong. By that I was discussing earlier my 12. protest to the way they took the lands on our island 13. without any due process to subsistence and that was 14. through the mental health and the Congressional Act I 15. suppose. It's unbeknownst to us here how it
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	7	17-7	801.0302.00	Alternatives	21. I see Alternative 3 as a carrot to 22. divide up the communities.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	8	17-8	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 22. Also I see on your 23. rulemaking that the order of your list for alternative 24. uses listed personal, sport, subsistence and that's 25. incorrect because your first priority uses are Page 9 1. subsistence uses. I don't believe they're multi-use. 2. According to what I'm hearing today roadless 3. does not mean not massive development because it's 4. happening. What I mean by that I see development on 5. tidelands and I'm really saddened to say that they're 6. not within my area I use, but I see
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	9	17-9	801.0207.00	Geographic	3. I would like to start off with just a little 4. checklist I have. Where do we subsistence harvest? I 5. will be submitting a map of 90 Haida traditional sacred 6. sites that encompass some of the areas that I think we 7. need to be aware of because they are
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	10	17-10	801.0301.00	Key Issues	12. What do we do with our cultural activities? We 13. have weddings, we have funerals, we celebrate the birth 14. of our children, we celebrate the coming back of our 15. clan, activities, renewal and revitalization of our 16. culture in Hydaburg. It is critical not only to our 17. existence but to living our lives as we will continue 18. to do. 19. So what we do with the harvest? We exchange 20. food with our neighbors when they have services. 21. Hydaburg is well known for their contributions of what
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	11	17-11	801.0202.00	Abundance	4. When has the area or surrounding areas been 5. affected by the past actions and how have your 6. subsistence activities been affected? The people in 7. this room can tell you what streams no longer produce 8. what fish and that's happened
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	12	17-12	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. I think there's a need for a sit-down 11. identification of those places because many of our 12. hunters hunt in different places. People gather in 13. different places. There needs to be -- I know the 14. community does a poundage of our subsistence foods and 15. that would be a good place to get an idea of how much 16. we consume as a community for all of our cultural 17. activities and our household activities. That's a 18. place where I would go to the tribe to get that 19. information or to our mayor Tony Christianson. 20. When has the area surrounding -- let's see. 21. How does removing roadless protections affect you in a 22. way that would not affect urban and/or non-urban 23. residents? Like I said, we live here, we've always 24. lived here and as one of our Haida elders said the only 25. thing that's been here longer than us is the rocks and Page 12
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	13	17-13	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. I believe that's very true. We're going to be here. 2. It impacts us in ways that non-Native people would not 3. understand because they don't live the cultural life 4. that we do. It's up to us to get up and talk about 5. these things because we live it. We
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	14	17-14	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. And on your Roadless Rule itself, I 5. do myself support Alternative 1. That is my looking at 6. what the alternatives are. As I said before, I would 7. suggest that you have an alternative that speaks to 8. nothing. Don't bother anything in the roadless
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	15	17-15	801.0301.00	Key Issues	10. I do want to say one last thing. When our 11. Native vets went into the Tongass to try to get lands, 12. guess who got rejected. Our Native vets. So now you 13. want to go in and have this activity of economic 14. development that will not
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	16	17-16	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	11. So I was just catching up on this Roadless Rule 12. and did a lot of thought on who we are as indigenous 13. people. We are not just a location. We are the water, 14. we are the fish, we are the deer and the land provides 15. for us. 16. We depend on all of these things. Not just the 17. land, but the waters. It is vital for our future and 18. our survival. We've been through a lot
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	16	17-16	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	24. I believe when 25. we talk about consultation it's -- when there's Page 15 1. consultation we need to be at the table with you and 2. not after the fact.

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	17	17-17	801.0302.00	Alternatives	So with that I support Alternative 1.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	18	17-18	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. I'm 4. speaking on behalf of my clan family, my family and my 5. grandchildren and my grandchildren no born yet, looking 6. into the future. We would like to see our community 7. thriving and not just surviving. All of these 8. traumatic impacts. It feels like we're always in a 9. struggle and having to -- you know, just this continual 10. fight kind of holds us back from healing. 11. I know that many of you are very well educated 12. and know about the biological and physical effects that 13. mining has, that timber has had. I mean just opening 14. up our forests we have kill strips and opening up the 15. forest has -- the wolves are in
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	19	17-19	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	2. So I just want to thank you for the information 3. that was provided here today and for coming to share 4. that with us. Although it's after the fact and I don't 5. really agree with that because I feel like we should be 6. there.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	20	17-20	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. I hope that the climate is considered and how 7. important our timber is to the world. Right now we 8. can't afford it. We really can't.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	21	17-21	801.0208.00	Other	9. We have new bacteria coming into our waters. I 10. think you guys probably know that. That has never been 11. in Southeast Alaska before. So brand new biological 12. issues that we have to deal with. By opening the 13. roadless, cutting our timber,
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	22	17-22	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	1. 3. In the 1980s we had a planning process and 4. that's when I became involved in the community as a 5. city administrator in 1980. The first deal we had was 6. the coastal management and it was a lot of promise 7. about local say and local control and it also fell in 8. line with the subsistence program and Title VIII. I 9. think the community really got involved in that. 10. In 1983 we had a plan approved. It basically 11 covered areas 501, 502, 504, 505, 507, 519, 531, 533 1. and 534. The plan is all of
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	23	17-23	801.0301.00	Key Issues	11. Whether they want to build a road and that's supposed 12. to help the mining. Well, it also opens up all the 13. areas that we don't want to see people have at. 14. So I think it's important that consistent with Page 18 1. 1. sound management principles and the conservation of 2. healthy population of fish and wildlife, the 3. utilization of public lands in Alaska is to cause the 4. least adverse impacts possible on rural residents who 5. depend up subsistence uses of resources of such lands. 6. I
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	24	17-24	801.0302.00	Alternatives	16. Anyway, I wouldn't want to see any changes to 17. the Roadless Rule. If the community wants a certain 18. alternative, you
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	25	17-25	801.0208.00	Other	6. So many hard roads. To come home to see our 7. young people speaking, learning the ways of our 8. ancestors speaking Haida, dancing. Young children. 9. Young people, not children. I mean young people. When 10. I teach I call everybody people.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	26	17-26	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 1. 16. 907,000 acres I heard we had. We became a 17. state and everything began dwindling, getting hard 18. because we were required license. We were required to 19. go get our things subsistence. I remember these things 20. vaguely. I was like seven, eight years old. I'm so 21. happy in my life that my father was a good hunter. My 22. mother was a good -- they knew
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	27	17-27	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. I've seen many times in this village when the 7. Salmon People come they were floating upside down 8. because it was too warm for them. That was the 9. beginning of many things witnessing. Our fish egg 10. grounds are gone there because I believe it was man 11. done just to hurt our people so we wouldn't survive. 12. I see what goes on in Klawock Alaska and the 13. subsistence that it should not be sold to these people 14. from everywhere. That's just the native traditional 15. use the herring eggs. 16. Hydaburg. All the villages that own streams. 17. Those are owned streams by the Creator so that we may 18. live as long as we honor them. The Salmon People are 19. having doubt right now about what's going on and we 20. need to address that. 21. Everybody in Washington what they're doing to 22. us. We have an obligation to leave something for our 23. children, the young people, to teach them subsistence. 24. Not have to fight not to get one red snapper, not to 25. get one and to be hounded and think we need licenses. Page 21 1. That is absurd. We should not have to get licenses 2. period. 3. My father got a license when he was 65 years 4. old. Him and Claude Morrison if I remember right. 5. They're elders. They couldn't go hunting. They should 6. have gave it to the young people, you know. My nephew 7. or somebody give them hunting for life.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	28	17-28	801.0209.00	Non-substantive Comment	1. 12. There's a lot of our people down in the put 13. away and they're not even remembered. They should be 14. on the tribal list all the time no matter if they live 15. here or not. That's what makes this place survive. We 16. worked hard. I'm a veteran and I went away and find 17. out I'm not on the list and that's not a good thing for 18. me. I want to be home and on the tribal

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NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	29	17-29	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. I witness time and again this place, our home, 3. when people come from all over they serve you some of 4. the best food. I know I witnessed myself to come home 5. and to be treated like that. It's a good thing because 6. in the cities it's not that way. It's going to get 7. worse and we're facing it now. The price of a place to 8. stay here, the cities, it's going to get even worse and 9. it's already happening. 10. We cannot wait for things to just come and do 11. it. We've got to work together, sit down, put things 12. aside, have meetings, take care all together so that we 13. know if something goes we can help each other in any 14. way, connection. It's all about all of us. We all 15. have that no matter where we come from. It's important 16. that we do the same things and pick the right direction 17. to do the right thing because Mother Earth gave us the 18. mind and matter that we manifest things that we can 19. make it happen. 20. I wasn't taught how to make knut (ph), but I 21. know how to make knut because I believe in our 22. ancestors and all the help that went along with it. 23. That we forgive each other and do things. That we can 24. do great things together and teach the young people how 25. to honor the salmon people, everybody, the animal. Page 24 1. 1. Getting the Tree People. When you go after 2. fast, take time, ask it if it's the right tree for the 3.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	30	17-30	801.0301.00	Key Issues	21. I guess what I would like to say and share is 22. we have so many different things happening at this 23. moment with our traditional and customary practices. I 24. don't like to call it subsistence. That is not my 25. word. That is not mine. We have a
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	31	17-31	801.0204.00	Availability	5. To add more fuel to the fire so to speak, you 6. want to open up roads, you want to -- for what? To 7. create then more problems with watersheds and with our 8. salmon, with our foods, with the soil, disrupting soil. 9. Once you do that it changes
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	32	17-32	801.0301.00	Key Issues	13. So I think why not leave well enough alone. 14. Why don't we solve the issues that we currently have as 15. opposed to creating more. Speaking from a tribal 16. standpoint, you know, I'm Tlingit and these are my 17. Haida neighbors and we live off this land. We have for 18. millennia, you know. You'll hear it time and time 19. again. I'm sure every one of these meetings that you 20. have had in the past you will hear the same things from 21. tribal people. 22. These lands are important to us. This water is 23. important to us. These forests are important to us. 24. Our foods. Our traditional and customary practices 25. must remain intact. They have. Fighting tooth and Page 27 1. nail, but they have. It defines us. It's who we are. 2. We hand these traditions down and I'm telling 3. you it's not just a summer thing when we're gathering 4. our foods. This is a year-long process. It's a 5. physical and psychological dependency. You are born 6. with this. It's in your DNA. My grandmother taught 7. me. I could barely lift a sockeye salmon to her in the 8. lean-to so she can fillet it out. I was two or three 9. years old. I could barely pick that salmon up to hand 10. to her. This is how we're taught, you know. We are 11. taught to be thankful for the fish
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	33	17-33	801.0301.00	Key Issues	1. 12. I feel like I'm just -- you know. My 13. grandmother, Fanny Brown Ermeloff, she passed on in 14. 2011. She was a huge advocate of Native culture, 15. Native issues. Her and Clara Peratrovich. Her good 16. friend Clara Peratrovich. They were the last two 17. remaining fluent Tlingit speakers in this area with a 18. southern dialect, you know. 19. I think I've shared this before with other 20. people in talking with them and visiting with them time 21. after time, talking about the different issues that 22. have happened throughout time. Fighting for your food, 23. fighting for the seal that you shot and you had to go 24. to Federal court for. You shot that seal because you 25. had to have that seal at a memorial potlatch. You Page 29 1. know,
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	34	17-34	801.0301.00	Key Issues	14. So I don't know what it's going to take for 15. Congress or the Forest Service or any other entity for 16. that matter that wants to heavily regulate a people who 17. have sustained their lives with their natural resources 18. and within their own environment for millennia. You 19. know, how do you dismiss that? How do you dismiss the 20. traditional and customary practices of people? How do 21. you not take that into consideration? 22. So I guess I just feel very frustrated to hear 23. that. These places are close into our communities. 24. You look at the people, the different populations of 25. the people. Klawock for example. I'm going to say 75 Page 30 1. percent of those children that go to Klawock School are 2. at or below the poverty level. What does that tell you 3. about the community itself. The majority of those kids 4. are Native. What does that tell you about each of 5. those households? 6. We cannot afford to go out like the charter 7. businesses beyond Prince of Wales Island and out to 8. open ocean to go collect our foods. We have our areas 9. and it's been known throughout time immemorial
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	35	17-35	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	20. like right now in the country we have a person that 21. published a book called Anonymous and it's creating a 22. hell storm within the country because the person won't 23. identify himself. 24. But yet here we sit here asking for testimony 25. about a Roadless Rule that affects us as a community, Page 32 1. as a village as a whole, but you want me to spell my 2.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	36	17-36	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. I would be supportive of not changing any 12. Roadless Rule because of the fact that I can drive 43 13. miles over to Mackenzie where my job is for logging, 14. loading log ships, for basically what they want to put 15. roads in for. 16. I live on an

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	37	17-37	801.0301.00	Key Issues	18. Where is all that wood going? It doesn't go to the 19. U.S. It's being shipped across the seas. To me it's 20. more about cultural and commercial. The Roadless Rule 21. is about that, that alone. The commercialization of 22. the resources in which we live in and that's always 23. been about that. 24. As I listen to other people testify, with the 25. sale of the territory of Alaska to the United States Page 33 1. government, things have been worse from that point on 2. because we as a people survived then fine and did well. 3. As Brenda was saying, we all knew where our boundary 4. lines were. But the government
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	38	17-38	801.0207.00	Geographic	19. Let's take one example. The inlet up here 20. which we call Notsuni (ph). It's a horseshoe, it's a 21. bay. It's been logged all the way around but yet none 22. of the professionals there said it had any impact on 23. the surviving resources around it and it
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	39	17-39	801.0301.00	Key Issues	2. It doesn't matter because ultimately we come 3. here and we have these six options that's been laid out 4. for us today. Which one would we support. Of course 5. anybody could only support let's make no changes 6. because ultimately the changes are, well, we need it 7. for economic development. For who? Not for us. 8. Like Brenda was saying, we're not becoming 9. better people for it. It's becoming worse. We all 10. live in poverty. The jobs are few and far between. 11. The licenses that we're required to get are from people 12. from Washington state, from people in the Forest 13. Service that hold three jobs on this community that 14. live in the big houses. We all live in subsidized 15. housing the majority of us provided by TNH, by the 16. Federal government. 17. They continue to come and want to take, take, 18. take, but we don't see the give-back to the community. 19. You know, we don't see that economic benefit. It's not 20. for our benefit. It's for the commercialization of 21. those resources that they're after and that's a sad 22. reality. 23. It doesn't matter to me how many educated 24. people you bring up here and put in front of me. I 25. know what you're after. I've seen it. I continue to Page 35 1. see it and will continue to suffer from it. 2. We talk about how is this Roadless Rule going 3. to affect subsistence. It's more than subsistence
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	40	17-40	801.0204.00	Availability	11. The more we have to rely on the resource of 12. subsistence, which the government wants to call it 13. subsistence, to me it's living. It's what I was 14. brought up to do. It was the way I provided for my 15. family. So now I'm being told I can harvest 10 sockeye 16. a day, but I can go to Craig and buy half a filet for 17. \$14.95 out of the grocery store. It wasn't an option 18. when I was a kid. If you wanted to eat, you went to 19. get the food you ate. I still to this day go out and 20. get the food I eat. 21. A large majority of that time I'm not reporting 22. it. Why do I need to report it? For the government's 23. benefit so they can see what the resource is doing? 24. No. They want me to report it so then it can become 25. commercial and then I'm going
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	41	17-41	801.0302.00	Alternatives	23. We as a community initially supported 24. Alternative 1 no action. So just to put in where we're 25. at. The government told us Alternative 3 was what was Page 38 1. going to come down the pike, so get your ducks in a row 2. for Alternative 3 because that's what they're going to 3. support. So we put all our eggs in this. 4. Halfway through the process Alternative 6 got 5. slapped on the table, but we were already done putting 6. in our input in the process. So just so you know as a 7. community
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	42	17-42	801.0102.00	Involvement	16. So for us as a community leadership, we had a 17. good meeting with the Under Secretary Jim Hubbard. A 18. similar meeting like this where we as the tribal 19. leaders of the region really send the same message home 20. that is being expressed here today on the record for 21. subsistence. About the importance of our lifestyle, 22. about the meaning of it. I think we were fairly 23. represented. I think Jim Hubbard was a really good 24. listener. I mean my takeaway from him was he went out 25. on a limb and even made some statements I think would Page 39 1. get most people fired. I mean that's how good of an 2. advocate I believe we have in an Under Secretary that's 3. going to go back and report to the Secretary on
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	43	17-43	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	17. So really I think where we need to put a lot of 18. effort and focus on is get comments in here but also 19. attack our delegation for misrepresenting us. They put 20. some stuff out that was contrary to what the actual law 21. states and that's where I got fired up a little bit 22. because they make it sound like you can't mine, you 23. can't develop and you can't do these things. You can. 24. There's caveats inside the Forest Plan for that to 25. happen, but they present it like there's no
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	44	17-44	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. And 7. strength to the tribal governments I say if it wasn't 8. for our tribes, we wouldn't be represented and all 9. these industries from timber to fishing to mining that 10. aren't in our community and we're still growing, we 11. don't really need them. We need access to resources 12. and to maintain the lifestyle that we live; subsistence 13. fish, deer and all the other things that come off the 14. landscape that are priority uses for us. Our area map 15. isn't even as big as it probably should be, but it was 16. the best reflection that we could get in within a 17. window of time that we were provided to put that 18.
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	45	17-45	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	6. as everybody 7. speaks, you were talking about for the record also. I 8. guess for the record I'm wondering if our community 9. will be able to get both copies of the verbal and 10. written testimony provided by people here today.

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NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	46	17-46	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. I neglected the economic 18. side that I heard a few people discuss and their 19. confusion on the word subsistence. 20. That does allow for an economy for our people. 21. It doesn't just mean food. It means access to those 22. resources to built homes and to make a moderate 23. standard of living and we're not limited and we seem to 24. forget that we're entitled to an
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	47	17-47	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	5. I heard that the Forest Service 6. -- the timber industry was given \$200,000 to help the 7. process of planning and whatnot and I just want to say 8. that the timber industry has never really helped 9. Hydaburg. I'd call attention to the Reed brothers'
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	48	17-48	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	14. When 15. you go back there, bring the chief, you know, and for 16. the governor of Alaska I really feel in my heart that 17. what they do is terrible. Misrepresentation of our 18. people here and misrepresentation in the United States 19. and
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	49	17-49	801.0301.00	Key Issues	20. I feel like it's all about tearing down the 21. timber and the streams and the land. I find we have to 22. work as diligently as we can those who don't work in 23. Washington, but working for the people and the Creator 24. so that he could take care of
NOA3- subsistence	17	Unique	50	17-50	801.0203.00	Access	13. this is 14. my home here -- Glacier Bay, Alaska. They made it a 15. National Monument. When my mom was a young girl, the 16. Park Service at the time they made it a National 17. Monument and kicked them out. She was up there putting 18. food away for the winter. Unlike my cousin I don't 19. call it subsistence. I call it food gathering. 20. They were up there in Glacier Bay and the Park 21. Service come in and booted them out and told them not 22. to come back. My mom went to her grave crying for her 23. home. That's her home, Glacier Bay, but they wanted to 24. make it a National Monument. One of the Seven Wonders 25. of the World. Page 44 1. 1. But everybody's having the same issue, you 2. know. Everybody is fighting for their food gathering. 3. It is a way of life for us. It is our life. Sustained 4. us for millions of years. The only way I see we're 5. going to solve this issue, you know, is everybody works 6. together. It's not just the Forest Service, Fish and 7. Game, it's everybody. I'd like to see it happen, you 8. know, because I grew up hunting, fishing. I turned 16 9. years old, you know, I finally had to buy a fishing 10. license just to go out and go fishing. 11. I ended up in the Army. But while I was in the 12. Army they
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	1	18-1	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	3. what studies have been done to address the long-range 4. effects of the boom/bust economic cycles that will 5. naturally come along with this proposed increased 6. timber production.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	2	18-2	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	7. Another thing I have not heard is what 8. realistic science has determined that there will be no 9. long-range negative effects to food security caused by 10. damage to salmon habitat and interference with wildlife 11. populations necessary for
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	3	18-3	801.0302.00	Alternatives	14. So as mayor of Pelican I do not 15. believe that any alternatives to Alternative 1 are 16. acceptable to the future preservation of Southeast 17. Alaska's natural resources. I do believe that there 18. will be long-range negative effects well
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	4	18-4	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	22. In closing, I want to thank the Forest Service 23. and the Sitka Conservation Society for giving people 24. who live here the opportunity to input into this 25. potentially devastating, short-term profit but Page 7 1. long-term economic and

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
							9. I'm going to read the City of Pelican 10. Resolution 2019-07. Bear with me. It's about three 11. pages, but the city council and the mayor feel it's 12. really important that this is placed on the record as 13. far as our public comment. 14. This is a resolution by the City of Pelican 15. Council commenting on the proposed Alaska Roadless 16. Rule. Whereas, the City of Pelican is a unique 17. community that prospers by and through the protection 18. of its natural resources; and 19. Whereas, the sustainability of the future of 20. Pelican, the economy and the lifestyles of our citizens 21. depends on nurturing and sustaining the natural 22. resources supported by our forest, rivers and oceans 23. both locally and regionally in Southeast Alaska; and 24. Whereas, many Pelican residents obtain their 25. livelihood from economic activities including Page 8 1. commercial fishing and tourism, which are highly 2. dependent on a pristine and productive natural setting; 3. and 4. Whereas, salmon populations are facing 5. increased challenges from changing ocean conditions, 6. climate change, ocean acidification, rising water 7. temperatures and streams and ocean warming events in 8. the Pacific Ocean and freshwater habitat development in 9. the contiguous U.S.; and 10. Whereas, Southeast Alaska is the most visited 11. region in Alaska with two-thirds of all visitors to the 12. state coming to this region and therefore acting as a 13. significant contribution; and 14. Whereas, the Roadless Rule was first adopted in 15. 2001 to protect 58 million acres of our nation's most 16. essential and intact roadless areas in the National 17. Forest System; and 18. Whereas, the State of Alaska has been against 19. the inclusion of the Tongass and Roadless Rule since it 20. was promulgated in 2001 despite support for the rule 21. from a wide variety of constituents living in Southeast 22. Alaska; and 23. Whereas, during the scoping process for an 24. Alaska-specific Roadless Rule in 2018, communities 25. throughout Southeast Alaska support the 2001 Roadless Page 9 1. Rule as well as the heavy majority of the official 2. scoping comments received strongly support maintaining 3. the 2001 Roadless Rule on the Tongass; and 4. Whereas, the State of Alaska invested time, 5. staff and money to convene a stakeholder-led citizen 6. advisory committee in 2018 that provided 7. recommendations and perspectives from different 8. interest groups in Southeast Alaska on what a workable 9. compromise for an Alaska Roadless Rule could look like; 10. and 11. Whereas, the pursuit of a full exemption from 12. the 2001 Roadless Rule is highly divisive among local 13. populations and stakeholders and increased conflict on 14. the Tongass will tarnish the reputation of the region 15. nationwide with negative impacts on the tourism 16. industry; and 17. Whereas, roadless areas in the Tongass are 18. essential to Southeast Alaska's way of life and 19. represents some of the most spectacular and unique 20. roadless areas anywhere in the National Forest System 21. and support hunting, fishing, customary and traditional 22. uses, subsistence, outdoor recreation opportunities and 23. opportunities for business; and 24. Whereas,
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	5	18-5	801.0104.00	Other Procedural Concerns	
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	6	18-6	801.0302.00	Alternatives	9. I mistakenly thought the area that 10. Proposal 3 was practical, but I the whole time have 11. been in favor of Proposal 1
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	7	18-7	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	1. 12. I see that, as our mayor has said and as 13. Celeste has said, the environmental statement just 14. isn't there to prove any kind of thing to anyone that 15. it's going to do anything but have terrible effects. 16. Especially on our wildlife populations and deer hunting 17. and overall our fishing, our watersheds and everything. 18. The island Chichagof especially is -- you can 19. look at the eastern side of the state and it's been 20. logged heavily and probably adequately enough for -- 21. you can look at
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	8	18-8	801.0302.00	Alternatives	12. This is a fishing town and it is a fishing 13. town now. I continued through here. All my priorities 14. are Pelican. This is where I -- I want to see Pelican 15. succeed, but the plans that are in here are not for any 16. small community, any in Southeast
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	9	18-9	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	19. I'm hoping these young kids here will see a future 20. here, a future with old growth. Once this old growth 21. is gone, cut down, it's never going to come back. 22. Global warming is here. That's the reality and you 23. guys have got to get used to the
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	10	18-10	801.0203.00	Access	8. The Tongass is important to me 9. because my family hunts and fishes for a living and if 10. the Tongass gets taken away, then getting food and 11. resources will get harder because the ferry system had 12. been closed and flying planes over here is
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	11	18-11	801.0202.00	Abundance	14. As the salmon streams get blocked because of 15. the trees all over and the crossing and contaminating 16. the water with the oil from the equipment, then the 17. salmon population in Pelican would decrease. Deer 18. hunting would get harder
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	12	18-12	801.0302.00	Alternatives	22. I grew up playing in the woods, making forts 23. and exploring all around the woods. The alternative I 24. would choose is
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	13	18-13	801.0301.00	Key Issues	25. It is really unfair to the Page 16 1. animals and the citizens of Pelican because, one, we're 2. all spending more money on flying planes over with food 3. and, two, cutting down the Tongass will kill animal 4. habitats and make living out in
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	14	18-14	801.0302.00	Alternatives	10. I 11. support Alternative 1 because if we get rid of the 12. forest, we won't be able to hunt or fish
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	15	18-15	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	12. There won't 13. be fish going upstream because the trees will block the 14. streams and the deer habitats will no longer be
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	16	18-16	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. This is how families put food on their tables. 18. This is my family's lifestyle. Even other families 19. spend most of their day hunting and fishing. If these 20. trees get cut down, deer and fish will no longer be 21. around. It will affect me because I grew

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	17	18-17	801.0203.00	Access	24. Pelican, Alaska is too small to be losing deer 25. and fish. We are lucky to be getting food on the Page 17 1. planes because the ferry won't be coming anymore. We 2. shouldn't have to give up our forest just because 3. people say so. It will
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	18	18-18	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. I build forts, play hide and seek, play tag and 5. the fun activities you can do in the woods. This isn't 6. just going to affect the environment, it's going to 7. affect every child that has spent their time out in 8. wildlife.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	19	18-19	801.0302.00	Alternatives	15. I support Alternative 1 because I want to 16. protect the forest and because my family does depend on 17. hunting and
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	20	18-20	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	18. It would also greatly affect the 19. environment because it would -- sorry. 20. MS. WELLER: It's okay, Jack. 21. MR. VANORMER: Take your time. 22. MR. SLATER: This is a letter I wrote from in 23. my school. 9.2 million acres of land will be logged if 24. the Tongass Forest is exempted from the Roadless Rule. 25. That's roughly 10 islands. I think all areas that meet
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	21	18-21	801.0301.00	Key Issues	6. Logging the Tongass wouldn't help the economy either 7. because it would cost too much to build roads and cut 8. down the trees. 9. I think exempting the Tongass would be bad and 10. some people might say that they're not going to affect 11. a lot of it, only these areas, but the areas they say 12. they are cutting down have the most trees. 13. Logging the Tongass wouldn't
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	22	18-22	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	22. I'm ready to comment on the Alaska Roadless 23. Rule DEIS because I'm concerned with how the rule and 24. proposed full exemption will impact my fishing, 25. hunting, subsistence harvesting, foraging for wild Page 19 1. foods and the peace
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	23	18-23	801.0302.00	Alternatives	3. Out of the alternatives described in the AK RR 4. DEIS I support Alternative 1, no action. It protects 5. important fish and wildlife habitat from clearcutting 6. and road building. I depend on roadless areas in the 7. Tongass National Forest for a healthy fish habitat, 8. deer habitat and subsistence hunting, foraging and 9. gathering wild foods, recreating and enjoying nature, 10. keeping our public lands for future generations, 11. viewing wildlife. 12. A full exemption does not protect these values 13. nor does it effectively balance economic development 14. and conservation of the roadless area characteristics. 15. A full exemption from the roadless rule, increased 16. logging and road building will negatively impact the 17. Tongass and what I and many other use and depend on for 18. the forest to provide for us. 19. I do not support the Forest Service's preferred
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	24	18-24	801.0304.00	Other	13. Choosing a full exemption will not create a 14. long-lasting durable solution for roadless areas on the 15. Tongass. It will
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	25	18-25	801.0301.00	Key Issues	7. The majority of our food comes from subsistence 8. activities in the areas surrounding our residence. 9. This food consists of deer, all kinds of fish, but in 10. particular salmon, wild berries, seaweed and mushrooms. 11. We live here because we value a
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	26	18-26	801.0302.00	Alternatives	1. 14. I'm ready to comment on the Alaska Roadless 15. Rule DEIS because I'm concerned with how the rule and 16. proposed full exemption will impact my fishing, 17. hunting, subsistence harvesting, foraging for wild 18. foods and the peace and solitude that I find in nature. 19. Importantly, the conservation of this special place for 20. my children and their children. 21. Out of the alternatives described in the AK RR 22. DEIS I support Alternative 1, no action. It protects 23. important fish and wildlife habitat from logging and 24. road building. I depend on roadless areas in the 25. Tongass National Forest for a healthy
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	27	18-27	801.0207.00	Geographic	12. The roadless areas of the Tongass are 13. especially important to me are those on or around 14. northern Chichagof Island and Yakobi Island. In 15. particular, the watersheds located in Lisianski and 16. Lenon (ph) Straits. These include Lisianski River, 17. Saloma Creek, Phonograph Creek, Bear Creek and Bohemia 18. Basin. 19. I want the roadless areas in those locations to 20.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	28	18-28	801.0302.00	Alternatives	2. I do not support the Forest Service's preferred 3. alternative of a full exemption. A full exemption is 4. not in the interest of the residents of Pelican and all 5. Southeast Alaskan residents who live in and use the 6. Tongass National Forest because the
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	29	18-29	801.0205.00	Option	12. The State of Alaska says that a full exemption 13. is needed for rural economic development opportunities; 14. however, a full exemption would not create more rural 15. development opportunities. It would instead harm our 16. existing rural economies that are starting to shift to 17. tourism and also negatively affect our commercial 18. fishing industry. 19. It would further our rural economic 20. opportunities because pursuing the same outdated 21. economic model of old growth, clearcut
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	30	18-30	801.0301.00	Key Issues	8. The fact that much of this timber will be 9. exported in the round adds insult to injury. The USDA 10. should require that all timber harvested from Federal 11. land be processed here in the USA. Economically the 12. timber industry does little to benefit
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	31	18-31	801.0103.00	Hearings	15. I urge the Forest Service to prioritize the 16. voices of Southeast Alaskans over those of our 17. political representatives and corporate interests.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	32	18-32	801.0302.00	Alternatives	18. Choosing a full exemption will not create a 19. long-lasting durable solution for roadless areas on the 20. Tongass. It will
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	33	18-33	801.0202.00	Abundance	1. 1. 8. Where I typically find myself hunting I've 9. noticed is in old growth spruce stands. Not 10. necessarily muskegs, places that I imagine are going to 11. be targeted for logging. I've seen the effects of 12. logging out these large old-growth forests when you 13. remove the forest canopy and you have a large snow, how 14. that decimates the black-tail population. 15. A good example of that was the winter of 16. 2008-2009 when there was literally deer drowning to 17. death on the shores of the

Comment Period Name	Letter #	Letter Type	Comment	Letter	Comment Code	Comment Code Name	Comment Text
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	34	18-34	801.0302.00	Alternatives	2. So from strictly a subsistence viewpoint as an 3. enthusiastic black-tail hunter, I fully support 4. Alternative 1 and I'm terrified
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	35	18-35	801.0302.00	Alternatives	14. I support Alternative 1 because Alaska should 15. always be and in many ways is a rural standard for 16. sustainable responsible use of resources, while at the 17. same time keeping our natural remote beauty intact. 18. Changing from
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	36	18-36	801.0302.00	Alternatives	23. I'm against anything. I 24. support Alternative 1. From listening to the public 25. comments earlier, one of the problems I have is -- when Page 27 1. it said that 97 or 95 percent of the people weren't in 2. favor of any changes but sticking with
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	37	18-37	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	4. In terms of subsistence, any time you cut a big 5. tree down or any tree down, you're letting more 6. sunlight in. Any time you let more sunlight in, you're 7. letting more energy in. The energy can heat up the 8. water, which has a detrimental effect on the small 9. fish. Any time you put in more sunlight, you also 10. affect the ecology of the area and snow flow, which we 11.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	38	18-38	801.0302.00	Alternatives	19. Whether their subsistence is commercial 20. fishing, whether their subsistence is sport fishing, 21. whether their
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	39	18-39	801.0301.00	Key Issues	3. I like to take long walks in the 4. woods. Besides that I moved to Alaska because I fell 5. in love with the landscape. Most importantly the 6. forest. I moved here from the concrete city and I 7. hated it. This place has enough real beauty that I 8. haven't been able to find anywhere else. 9. I quickly adopted a subsistence living 10. lifestyle here. It's the way to go. It's very 11. fulfilling. What's in my freezer right now. Rockfish, 12. salmon, shrimp. Lots of deer. These are all 13. sustainably-sourced, 100 percent organic, minimally 14. processed, self-acquired foods and I didn't have to pay 15. to have them flown in on a plane or shipped on a ferry. 16. They haven't been handled by anybody but me and I know 17. exactly what I'm consuming. 18. I like
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	40	18-40	801.0302.00	Alternatives	11. I do support Alternative 1. I support things 12. stay the same.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	41	18-41	801.0303.00	Effects Analysis	16. I'm a commercial fisherman 17. and a fur trapper. Without these big forests we'll 18. have nothing. If they're taken away from us, it will 19. be all gone. Once they're gone, they'll never come 20. back. It will be second growth. It will never be the 21.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	42	18-42	801.0301.00	Key Issues	23. Not only that, but like I said once it's gone 24. we'll never get it back for our generation, our 25. grandkids and their kids, and tourists, Alaskans and Page 30 1. the like. So it's a great thing to take care of this 2. because so much of it has already
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	43	18-43	801.0301.00	Key Issues	4. I get pretty emotional thinking about it. I've 5. lived in Sitka and I've seen the logging that's gone on 6. there and in Hoonah and a few other places. I've spent 7. some time in the Columbia River and I see what's 8. happened to the forest down there and the rivers when 9. you go steelhead fishing. 10. To get to the rivers there's a thin ribbon of 11. trees and what it is is not
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	44	18-44	801.0301.00	Key Issues	17. It's not just the big forest. It's everything 18. connected to it. So without that our way of life will 19. go away and it will never come back.
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	45	18-45	801.0302.00	Alternatives	19. So I just support 20. Alternative 1 there and hope people think about it. To 21. get a dollar off of it is -- sure, it would be nice
NOA3- subsistence	18	Unique	46	18-46	801.0103.00	Hearings	5. I know the set of conditions that didn't allow 6. you to be here in person, but I wanted to describe this 7. room to you tonight so this isn't lost on you and that 8. this actually makes it on the record because I know you 9. don't actually have the opportunity to experience this 10. and that's a disservice to somebody who's in a 11. decision-making capacity. 12. From what I understand, there's maybe around 40 13. people that live here in the wintertime. It is a cold, 14. stark, rainy evening, okay, and there's about 20 of the 15. residents of this community here in this room tonight. 16. Folks went out of their way to cook extra food. 17. Thank you, Jerame, for making homemade panza and lumpia 18. made with deer meat that was harvested from the forest. 19. We've got some pasta with some salmon over there that 20. was also harvested from this forest. You can't 21.

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local community representatives were paid or given the same level of acknowledgement or respect for their expertise.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard and rights are protected. When the region was managed locally there was a balance that has been disrupted in more recent years and generations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported, represented, heard, or understood when it comes to these kinds of regulatory changes.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses and needs. This change does not adequately account for the impacts on native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses and needs. This change does not adequately account for the impacts on native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until this late in the process is both offensive and does not show a sense of cooperation or acting in good faith.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	8	6.8 Responsibility for Restoring Fish Populations	Fish populations are already low in many fisheries. If fish populations completely disappear due to change in Roadless Rule, who will be responsible for replenishing fish stocks - timber companies, federal government, or local community?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	9	2.6 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Aquatic Habitat	The impact of the rule change on aquatic ecosystems (both freshwater and saltwater) is not adequately analyzed	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses and needs. This change does not adequately account for the impacts on native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	13	7.4 Need More Roads	Removing Roadless Rule protections would allow more roads to be built which would decrease traffic congestion and allow locals better access to hunting grounds.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	14	11.9 Roadless Rule is Bad for Economy	The local economy needs logging and fishing industries to grow. This change would have a positive impact on growing those industries which would improve local economies. Even a small number of new jobs would have a large impact on these small, isolated communities. Similarly, taxes from the timber industry can help local schools improve, and local wood manufacturing jobs could be created for products potentially.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	9	2.6 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Aquatic Habitat	The impact of the rule change on aquatic ecosystems (both freshwater and saltwater) is not adequately analyzed	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard and rights are protected. When the region was managed locally there was a balance that has been disrupted in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	15	11.8 Support Local Economy	Commenters would like for the Forest Service to support rural economic development through supporting local fishing and tourism industries, investing in recreational infrastructure, and streamlining permitting processes for community projects.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local island community members. Subsistence is considered the only viable option for many people, therefore socio-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream shading and increased water temperatures. A specific example of already declining fish populations are the Dog salmon.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	18	1.6 Involvement: Tribal Government Sovereignty	The process has not respected the sovereignty of tribal governments and its citizens. Tribal governments were not meaningfully engaged as full partners in the decision-making process and were instead treated as a cooperating agency and brought in after decisions were already made. Tribes have continually requested and been denied government-to-government consultation, particularly on issues impacting the land tribes depend on	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	20	11.11 Regional Changes Felt Everywhere	Commenters state that there is a sense that this kind of rule change will have ripple effects across all communities regionally no matter the specific geographic extent of the changes. For example, if logging is introduced in one area, subsistence peoples will be forced out and into another area putting stress on that access	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	21	2.14 Inadequate Analysis Human/Ecological Health	Those reliant on the subsistence lifestyle are particularly sensitive to change in ecological health as it impacts	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	20	11.11 Regional Changes Felt Everywhere	Commenters state that there is a sense that this kind of rule change will have ripple effects across all communities regionally no matter the specific geographic extent of the changes. For example, if logging is introduced in one area, subsistence peoples will be forced out and into another area putting stress on that access and availability in a different area.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	20	11.11 Regional Changes Felt Everywhere	Commenters state that there is a sense that this kind of rule change will have ripple effects across all communities regionally no matter the specific geographic extent of the changes. For example, if logging is introduced in one area, subsistence peoples will be forced out and into another area putting stress on that access and availability in a different area.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	22	10.2 Statement that Current Protections not enough	Commenters believe that the existing Roadless Rule could offer more protections (for example, minimizing additional clearcutting). Additionally, perhaps additional lands can be set aside for specific cultural significance	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream shading and increased water temperatures. A specific example of already declining fish populations are the Dog salmon.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream shading and increased water temperatures. A specific example of already declining fish populations are the Dog salmon.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	20	11.11 Regional Changes Felt Everywhere	Commenters state that there is a sense that this kind of rule change will have ripple effects across all communities regionally no matter the specific geographic extent of the changes. For example, if logging is	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The land needs time to rest and for the waters to be restored to health, which would be jeopardized by opening the Tongass up to additional road and timber activities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key archeological and ancient tribal lands, unsettled traditional lands, sacred sites, and the cultural significance of	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns, mushrooms, seaweed, medicinals (sundews, usnea, devil's club, yew berries, golden thread), and fresh water.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	20	11.11 Regional Changes Felt Everywhere	Commenters state that there is a sense that this kind of rule change will have ripple effects across all communities regionally no matter the specific geographic extent of the changes. For example, if logging is	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local island community members. Subsistence is considered the only viable option for many people, therefore socio-economics are highly tied to local healthy ecosystems, and the potential impacts of the rule change are amplified	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported, represented, heard, or understood when it comes to these kinds of regulatory changes.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	15	11.8 Support Local Economy	Commenters would like for the Forest Service to support rural economic development through supporting local fishing and tourism industries, investing in recreational infrastructure, and streamlining permitting processes for community projects.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local island community members. Subsistence is considered the only viable option for many people, therefore socio-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	20	11.11 Regional Changes Felt Everywhere	Commenters state that there is a sense that this kind of rule change will have ripple effects across all communities regionally no matter the specific geographic extent of the changes. For example, if logging is	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key archeological and ancient tribal lands, unsettled traditional lands, sacred sites, and the cultural significance of specific practices such as being the caretakers of the land which cannot simply be relocated geographically.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key archeological and ancient tribal lands, unsettled traditional lands, sacred sites, and the cultural significance of specific practices such as being the caretakers of the land which cannot simply be relocated geographically.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	26	8.4 Not Sustainable Economically	Commenters believe that any large-scale timber industry locally would be unsustainable, even if properly managed. The industry fails to modernize and innovate, and most areas in the Tongass are not profitable for logging. Timber represents less than 1% of the regional economy of Southeast Alaska, and an October 2019 report	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	27	1.10 Proposed Rule Impacts TLMP Processes	The TLMP is renewed every 10-15 years. Without Roadless Rule protections, what will prevent future changes in the TLMP that allows logging and development in other parts of the Tongass not affected by the current proposed rule change.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	18	1.6 Involvement: Tribal Government Sovereignty	The process has not respected the sovereignty of tribal governments and its citizens. Tribal governments were not meaningfully engaged as full partners in the decision-making process and were instead treated as a cooperating agency and brought in after decisions were already made. Tribes have continually requested and	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local community representatives were paid or given the same level of acknowledgement or respect for their expertise.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses and needs. This change does not adequately account for the impacts on native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough time to sufficiently review such a substantial document. Decisions of this magnitude should not be made quickly but discussed and decided over a longer period of time.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due to changes in the rule will mean that more subsistence users will be forced to use smaller and smaller areas of land which will make living the way of life even harder.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no action," however that did not make a difference and action was taken. The impacts of increased logging on Prince of Wales have been described as habitat destruction, and a patchwork of roads and clear-cuts with wide-reaching negative impacts.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	31	6.12 Deer Avoid Clear-Cuts	Deer cannot be found in clear-cuts therefore hunters lose access to deer populations when they move out of the area to avoid clear-cuts from logging activities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The land needs time to rest and for the waters to be restored to health, which would be jeopardized by opening the Tongass up to additional road and timber activities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	32	2.8 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Forest Habitat	The impact of the rule change on the rainforest ecosystem is not adequately analyzed in the DEIS. This includes specifics such as: impact of habitat fragmentation, capturing the true life-cycle of ecosystem succession and the length of time required to re-establish climax communities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	33	2.12 Inadequate Analysis – Logging Industry Impact	Logging industry impacts not properly covered in the DEIS can include impacts associated with poor culvert construction and maintenance, poor trash management left behind by workers, loggers, and builders, excess forest debris, and clear-cuts being left impassable for 30-50 years. Similarly, the impact of logging practices on	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	34	6.4 Abundance: Declining Deer Populations, Logging	The abundance of deer is already an issue regionally due to loss of habitat from historical poor land management	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	35	2.13 Inadequate Analysis – Irreversible Damage	Clear-cutting causes a decrease in soil health which leads to more sensitive landscapes down the line and less productive soils when ecosystems are trying to recover. The island of Chicagof and the eastern side of the state should be used as an example of seeing how old-growth forests do not ever grow back in the same way, particularly due to the impacts of a changing climate on how these ecosystems and vegetation are able to respond. The DEIS does not adequately consider these long-term effects of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	34	6.4 Abundance: Declining Deer Populations, Logging	The abundance of deer is already an issue regionally due to loss of habitat from historical poor land management and logging activities of the past. Removing Roadless Rule protections will only exacerbate these issues.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem exclusion lasts some 50-150 years, with old-growth forests not returning to climax communities again for 200-300 years. The impact of this timeline on deer habitats and populations is multi-generational on both deer and the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	37	4.7 Conflict with Constitutional Mandate	Commenter believes Alaska's constitution mandates that preserving resources for subsistence use be prioritized over any commercial uses. Changing the Roadless Rule is therefore unconstitutional because it only benefits large scale commercial logging while negatively impacting subsistence resources.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	38	2.17 Cumulative Effects: Habitat/Forest Conflict	The specific wooded areas which represent prime timber-harvesting land are also the same areas which represent prime habitats for deer, bear, wolves, and salmon. This conflict means that changing the Roadless Rule	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due to changes in the rule will mean that more subsistence users will be forced to use smaller and smaller areas of	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	8	6.8 Responsibility for Restoring Fish Populations	Fish populations are already low in many fisheries. If fish populations completely disappear due to change in Roadless Rule, who will be responsible for replenishing fish stocks - timber companies, federal government, or	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categorically Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	40	11.3 Customary Trade	The subsistence economy is not just about food, but also includes customary trade. Residents are entitled to this local economic tradition and changing the Roadless Rule will negatively impact resources involved in the practice.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	74	5.3 Resolution 2018 10-223: Resolution Saxman	This resolution was mentioned during the community meeting in Ketchikan. The resolution authorizes tribal support for application of the National Roadless Rule on the Tongass National Forest and to authorize strong support for lasting protection of the Roadless Rule which was signed and dated November 11, 2018. This	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	56	11.1 The Term "Subsistence" is Derogatory	What the local people refer to as their "way of life" is called "subsistence" by outside communities. Commenters find that the term is derogatory and implies that they lack the creativity to do something else with their	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	75	4.1 Fiduciary Responsibility	The United States has specific and enforceable fiduciary responsibilities to protect and refrain from impairing tribal dependent resources. The Forest Service should keep the Roadless Rule intact to ensure the protection and preservation of these and other reserved rights, resources and habitats, and to safeguard the health, livelihood and well-being of tribal citizens of Alaska. Note that because the State of Alaska does not recognize subsistence rights, the federal priority to protect resources for subsistence users is even more crucial as a last line of defense.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by outdated, timber-specific economics. Locals want decisions made by professional land managers informed by science and the best available information, not politics. Some reasoning provided for proposed changes to the Roadless Rule appear disingenuous and/or corrupt.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	51	8.1 Subsidization	Regionally, timber industries have been heavily subsidized in the past which reveals the lack of economic sustainability associated with this practice. Changing the Roadless Rule to support timber would result in a net	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	42	8.3 Historical Losses	Both the Kupreanof and North Kuiu are examples of recent timber sales which failed to sell. The timber industry in this region is in the red, and with taxpayers funding road construction, there are no net gains to be made by removing Roadless Rule protections. Other commenters make mention of there being 3 timber sales recently	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-cuts, blown out buffer strips, unregulated and unchecked logging, proposed restoration like thinning fail to	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until this late in the process is both offensive and does not show a sense of cooperation or acting in good faith.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	48	6.11 Dangerous Nature of Modified Access	Commenters state that the proposed change to the Roadless Rule will directly impact both where and when subsistence communities may be able to hunt and search for food. As changes impact locations of subsistence access, these areas may be further and further from home which is a huge burden on these communities. Having	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough time to sufficiently review such a substantial document. Decisions of this magnitude should not be made quickly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	55	3.1 Environmental Protections	In other parts of the world, people die for environmental preservation, so this topic is clearly extremely important globally and should not be ignored.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key archeological and ancient tribal lands, unsettled traditional lands, sacred sites, and the cultural significance of specific practices such as being the caretakers of the land which cannot simply be relocated geographically.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	18	1.6 Involvement: Tribal Government Sovereignty	The process has not respected the sovereignty of tribal governments and its citizens. Tribal governments were not meaningfully engaged as full partners in the decision-making process and were instead treated as a	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by outdated, timber-specific economics. Locals want decisions made by professional land managers informed by science and the best available information, not politics. Some reasoning provided for proposed changes to the Roadless Rule appear disingenuous and/or corrupt.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	76	9.5 Statement of Support for Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit interest in the support alternative 6. Grounds for support range from belief that climate change and carbon sequestration impacts are not real, to the belief that best management practices	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	14	11.9 Roadless Rule is Bad for Economy	The local economy needs logging and fishing industries to grow. This change would have a positive impact on growing those industries which would improve local economies. Even a small number of new jobs would have a large impact on these small, isolated communities. Similarly, taxes from the timber industry can help local schools improve, and local wood manufacturing jobs could be created for products potentially.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	76	9.5 Statement of Support for Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit interest in the support alternative 6. Grounds for support range from belief that climate change and carbon sequestration impacts are not real, to the belief that best management practices	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging activities and provide the greatest potential economic opportunity for timber industries. Additionally, old-growth forests are distinctly important to native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-cuts, blown out buffer strips, unregulated and unchecked logging, proposed restoration like thinning fail to protect resources on a meaningful scale, thefts, lack of erosion control, improper usage of water bars, cuts not according to contract, broken pipes, perched culverts, blocked culverts, logging truck oil drained in roadways, lube oil changed in roadways, fuel filters thrown out into roadways, etc. Expanding areas available for logging will only spread the implementation of these harmful practices.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream shading and increased water temperatures. A specific example of already declining fish populations are the Dog salmon.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until this late in the process is both offensive and does not show a sense of cooperation or acting in good faith.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	59	7.2Roadless Rule Not Negatively Impacted Access	Commenters state that the Roadless Rule has not had a negative impact on regional connectivity and access. The Roadless Rule has allowed for land protections while also allowing the authority of the Forest Service to approve vital road projects. The Forest Services has approved all 58 project requests it received for roads in Alaska since	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	68	8.2 Local Jobs Impact Negligible	The fiscal reality of the timber industry to Southeast Alaska is in the supply of less than 400 jobs locally (far lower than the available jobs through ecotourism and commercial fishing industries which employ some 10,000 people	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	77	7.3 Would Locals have Access to New Roads?	In the past, most roads built for logging gave only temporary and limited public access or provided no public access at all. Some commenters wonder if new roads after the rule changes will be private and exclusively owned	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	78	10.1 Compromise	Commenters believe that alternative 1 is too restrictive, and alternative 6 is too far, so they prefer that a balance	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	55	3.1 Environmental Protections	In other parts of the world, people die for environmental preservation, so this topic is clearly extremely important	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	70	4.2 Change to Negate Roadless Rule Altogether	The 2001 Roadless Rule states that USDA is responsible for sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of forests to meet the needs of present and future generations. How would this change meet that mission?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	45	2.11 Inadequate Analysis-Road Construction Impacts	The DEIS does not adequately address the impacts of road construction on issues associated with erosion and sedimentation. Sediment loading to streams, and subsequent clogging of poorly built and maintained culverts, has negative impacts on salmon populations at all lifecycle stages. Similarly, the increased imperviousness	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	79	6.13 Local Logging Access Already Limited	Existing logging areas available to local communities have already been whittled down due to prior logging activities by multiple entities. Corporate logging is profit-driven, however local logging is for subsistence needs such as firewood, canoe, home, and longhouse construction, etc. Changing the Roadless Rule will further decrease access to logging areas for locals.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	79	6.13 Local Logging Access Already Limited	Existing logging areas available to local communities have already been whittled down due to prior logging activities by multiple entities. Corporate logging is profit-driven, however local logging is for subsistence needs	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due to changes in the rule will mean that more subsistence users will be forced to use smaller and smaller areas of land which will make living the way of life even harder.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	70	4.2 Change to Negate Roadless Rule Altogether	The 2001 Roadless Rule states that USDA is responsible for sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of forests to meet the needs of present and future generations. How would this change meet that mission?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	15	11.8 Support Local Economy	Commenters would like for the Forest Service to support rural economic development through supporting local fishing and tourism industries, investing in recreational infrastructure, and streamlining permitting processes for	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper tree species and ages for canoe making and longhouse construction, while other regions are better for certain	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	55	3.1 Environmental Protections	In other parts of the world, people die for environmental preservation, so this topic is clearly extremely important globally and should not be ignored.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	48	6.11 Dangerous Nature of Modified Access	Commenters state that the proposed change to the Roadless Rule will directly impact both where and when subsistence communities may be able to hunt and search for food. As changes impact locations of subsistence access, these areas may be further and further from home which is a huge burden on these communities. Having	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses and needs. This change does not adequately account for the impacts on native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported, represented, heard, or understood when it comes to these kinds of regulatory changes.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3 Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem exclusion lasts some 50-150 years, with old-growth forests not returning to climax communities again for 200-300	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local community representatives were paid or given the same level of acknowledgement or respect for their expertise.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	70	4.2 Change to Negate Roadless Rule Altogether	The 2001 Roadless Rule states that USDA is responsible for sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of forests	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	72	8.6 Overseas Exportation of Timber(no local gains)	Timber harvest activities in the Tongass involve shipping timber "in the round" (without any local wood processing which would potentially provide additional jobs) to export markets like China. The DEIS does not	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	32	2.8 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Forest Habitat	The impact of the rule change on the rainforest ecosystem is not adequately analyzed in the DEIS. This includes specifics such as: impact of habitat fragmentation, capturing the true life-cycle of ecosystem succession and the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by outdated, timber-specific economics. Locals want decisions made by professional land managers informed by science and the best available information, not politics. Some reasoning provided for proposed changes to the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	59	7.2 Roadless Rule Not Negatively Impacted Access	Commenters state that the Roadless Rule has not had a negative impact on regional connectivity and access. The Roadless Rule has allowed for land protections while also allowing the authority of the Forest Service to approve vital road projects. The Forest Services has approved all 58 project requests it received for roads in Alaska since	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by outdated, timber-specific economics. Locals want decisions made by professional land managers informed by science and the best available information, not politics. Some reasoning provided for proposed changes to the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	14	11.9 Roadless Rule is Bad for Economy	The local economy needs logging and fishing industries to grow. This change would have a positive impact on growing those industries which would improve local economies. Even a small number of new jobs would have a large impact on these small, isolated communities. Similarly, taxes from the timber industry can help local schools improve, and local wood manufacturing jobs could be created for products potentially.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The land needs time to rest and for the waters to be restored to health, which would be jeopardized by opening the Tongass up to additional road and timber activities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	70	4.2 Change to Negate Roadless Rule Altogether	The 2001 Roadless Rule states that USDA is responsible for sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of forests to meet the needs of present and future generations. How would this change meet that mission?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	42	8.3 Historical Losses	Both the Kupreanof and North Kuiu are examples of recent timber sales which failed to sell. The timber industry in this region is in the red, and with taxpayers funding road construction, there are no net gains to be made by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The land needs time to rest and for the waters to be restored to health, which would be jeopardized by opening the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3 Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem exclusion lasts some 50-150 years, with old-growth forests not returning to climax communities again for 200-300	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-cuts, blown out buffer strips, unregulated and unchecked logging, proposed restoration like thinning fail to	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	86	2.10 Inadequate Analysis - Deer Population Decline	Deer populations have been declining and will continue to decline due to loss of habitat from cumulative impacts of deforestation and climate change. The DEIS analysis does not adequately capture the effect of changing the Roadless Rule on the existing and future declines and fails to capture the required minimum deer population capabilities of existing ecosystems.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	48	6.11 Dangerous Nature of Modified Access	Commenters state that the proposed change to the Roadless Rule will directly impact both where and when subsistence communities may be able to hunt and search for food. As changes impact locations of subsistence access, these areas may be further and further from home which is a huge burden on these communities. Having	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	87	4.5 1997 Conservation Strategy Wildlife Committee	This strategy found that even the designated conservation areas in 1997 were insufficient to maintain viable and well-distributed wildlife populations across the region. The Roadless Rule was enacted in part to improve wildlife conditions, therefore a change to the Roadless Rule would negatively impact the strides made in conservation	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	92	4.4 National Forests are Intended for Multi-Use	The Tongass is a National Forest which means it is intended for multi-use. Some land should be allowed for natural resource extraction, so there should be a balance.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	14	11.9 Roadless Rule is Bad for Economy	The local economy needs logging and fishing industries to grow. This change would have a positive impact on growing those industries which would improve local economies. Even a small number of new jobs would have a large impact on these small, isolated communities. Similarly, taxes from the timber industry can help local schools improve, and local wood manufacturing jobs could be created for products potentially.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	88	7.1 Change Would Improve Ferry Access	There is currently highly limited access for transportation in these communities because a ferry was taken offline in the past. If removing Roadless Rule protections brought the timber industry back to the area, the ferry service	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	89	11.6 Ecotourism is Bad	Keeping Roadless Rule protections for the Tongass is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which is	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	90	6.14 Moose Populations have and will Improve	A non-subsistence community member stated that moose have come into the region in response to clearcutting after logging was introduced regionally. Clear-cuts are prime habitat for moose and could provide ample food for those losing deer. However, note that no subsistence community members made mention of moose being part of	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	90	6.14 Moose Populations have and will Improve	A non-subsistence community member stated that moose have come into the region in response to clearcutting after logging was introduced regionally. Clear-cuts are prime habitat for moose and could provide ample food for	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	34	6.4 Abundance: Declining Deer Populations, Logging	The abundance of deer is already an issue regionally due to loss of habitat from historical poor land management and logging activities of the past. Removing Roadless Rule protections will only exacerbate these issues.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	38	2.17 Cumulative Effects: Habitat/Forest Conflict	The specific wooded areas which represent prime timber-harvesting land are also the same areas which represent prime habitats for deer, bear, wolves, and salmon. This conflict means that changing the Roadless Rule will directly impact the most crucial habitats for many species and the cumulative effects will be dramatic on both ecosystems and communities which rely on those ecosystems and species.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	76	9.5 Statement of Support for Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit interest in the support alternative 6. Grounds for support range from belief that climate change and carbon sequestration impacts are not real, to the belief that best management practices	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	78	10.1 Compromise	Commenters believe that alternative 1 is too restrictive, and alternative 6 is too far, so they prefer that a balance be struck between the two, although not necessarily or expressly one of the other alternatives provided.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	90	6.14 Moose Populations have and will Improve	A non-subsistence community member stated that moose have come into the region in response to clearcutting after logging was introduced regionally. Clear-cuts are prime habitat for moose and could provide ample food for those losing deer. However, note that no subsistence community members made mention of moose being part of their traditional diet.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	85	6.5 Abundance:Declining Deer Populations,Hunting	The current problems locals see with low deer populations are due to over-hunting, not due to climate change or impacts from timber industries. Similarly, hunting in clear-cuts is easier than hunting in old-growth forests.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	14	11.9 Roadless Rule is Bad for Economy	The local economy needs logging and fishing industries to grow. This change would have a positive impact on growing those industries which would improve local economies. Even a small number of new jobs would have a large impact on these small, isolated communities. Similarly, taxes from the timber industry can help local schools improve, and local wood manufacturing jobs could be created for products potentially.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	91	11.12 Arguments of Locals are Hypocritical	Some commenters argue that those opposing the change to the Roadless Rule are hypocritical because those locals also use roads and also use wood products which is hypocritical to oppose both logging and road practices.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	76	9.5 Statement of Support for Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit interest in the support alternative 6. Grounds for support range from belief that climate change and carbon sequestration impacts are not real, to the belief that best management practices related to logging will be followed at this time in a way that they were not followed in the past.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	76	9.5 Statement of Support for Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit interest in the support alternative 6. Grounds for support range from belief that climate change and carbon sequestration impacts are not real, to the belief that best management practices	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	43	1.9 Proposed Rule Impacts on the 2016 Forest Plan	It is not clear based on the rule change whether areas designated by the 2016 Forest Plan as "old-growth habitat area" would remain protected under the roll-back of Alternative 6 (e.g. Chicken Creek area).	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-cuts, blown out buffer strips, unregulated and unchecked logging, proposed restoration like thinning fail to protect resources on a meaningful scale, thefts, lack of erosion control, improper usage of water bars, cuts not according to contract, broken pipes, perched culverts, blocked culverts, logging truck oil drained in roadways,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	75	4.1 Fiduciary Responsibility	The United States has specific and enforceable fiduciary responsibilities to protect and refrain from impairing tribal dependent resources. The Forest Service should keep the Roadless Rule intact to ensure the protection and preservation of these and other reserved rights, resources and habitats, and to safeguard the health, livelihood	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	34	6.4 Abundance: Declining Deer Populations, Logging	The abundance of deer is already an issue regionally due to loss of habitat from historical poor land management and logging activities of the past. Removing Roadless Rule protections will only exacerbate these issues.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream shading and increased water temperatures. A specific example of already declining fish populations are the Dog	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper tree species and ages for canoe making and longhouse construction, while other regions are better for certain	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categoricaly Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categoricaly Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	75	4.1 Fiduciary Responsibility	The United States has specific and enforceable fiduciary responsibilities to protect and refrain from impairing tribal dependent resources. The Forest Service should keep the Roadless Rule intact to ensure the protection and preservation of these and other reserved rights, resources and habitats, and to safeguard the health, livelihood	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categorically Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a fundamental misunderstanding of the local resources and ecosystems. For example, a GIS analysis conducted by a	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	9	2.6 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Aquatic Habitat	The impact of the rule change on aquatic ecosystems (both freshwater and saltwater) is not adequately analyzed in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	54	7.5 Focus on Maintaining Existing Roads	Instead of changing rules to allow new roads to be built, USFS should focus resources on maintaining existing roads that are inaccessible to locals due to vegetation and standing water.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	18	1.6 Involvement: Tribal Government Sovereignty	The process has not respected the sovereignty of tribal governments and its citizens. Tribal governments were not meaningfully engaged as full partners in the decision-making process and were instead treated as a cooperating agency and brought in after decisions were already made. Tribes have continually requested and	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	18	1.6 Involvement: Tribal Government Sovereignty	The process has not respected the sovereignty of tribal governments and its citizens. Tribal governments were not meaningfully engaged as full partners in the decision-making process and were instead treated as a cooperating agency and brought in after decisions were already made. Tribes have continually requested and been denied government-to-government consultation, particularly on issues impacting the land tribes depend on for physical, cultural and spiritual sustenance.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	72	8.6 Overseas Exportation of Timber(no local gains)	Timber harvest activities in the Tongass involve shipping timber "in the round" (without any local wood processing which would potentially provide additional jobs) to export markets like China. The DEIS does not consider how this practice drains socioeconomic resources from the local area and subsistence communities. Additionally, the impact of the carbon footprint on shipping timber overseas should be properly accounted for as	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough time to sufficiently review such a substantial document. Decisions of this magnitude should not be made quickly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	58	10.4 Change is Short-Sighted	Decision making of this magnitude geographically and based on scale of impact should be made looking at impacts on a much longer time-scale. The effects analysis is too short-sighted.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	9	2.6 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Aquatic Habitat	The impact of the rule change on aquatic ecosystems (both freshwater and saltwater) is not adequately analyzed in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	50	2.2 DEIS in Conflict w/Existing Research/Science	The Forest Service is well aware of the impacts of clear-cutting old-growth forests on deer and deer habitat (recall and the 1989 Tongass Land Management Plan and associated lawsuits). The same is true for the impacts on fisheries, for which attention is called to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1985 technical report "Impacts of Clearcut Logging on the Fish and Wildlife Resources of Southeast Alaska", and the USDA Forest Service 1982	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	50	2.2 DEIS in Conflict w/Existing Research/Science	The Forest Service is well aware of the impacts of clear-cutting old-growth forests on deer and deer habitat (recall and the 1989 Tongass Land Management Plan and associated lawsuits). The same is true for the impacts on fisheries, for which attention is called to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1985 technical report "Impacts of Clearcut Logging on the Fish and Wildlife Resources of Southeast Alaska", and the USDA Forest Service 1982	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categorically Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a fundamental misunderstanding of the local resources and ecosystems. For example, a GIS analysis conducted by a member of the Kake community found that over 6 million acres of key ecologically important areas would be	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	58	10.4 Change is Short-Sighted	Decision making of this magnitude geographically and based on scale of impact should be made looking at impacts on a much longer time-scale. The effects analysis is too short-sighted.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the near and far term in the face of a changing climate. For example, deforestation leads to increased heat energy to the land surface due to lack of canopy which impacts both water temperatures and snowmelt, both of which will be amplified due to climate change.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	75	4.1 Fiduciary Responsibility	The United States has specific and enforceable fiduciary responsibilities to protect and refrain from impairing tribal dependent resources. The Forest Service should keep the Roadless Rule intact to ensure the protection and preservation of these and other reserved rights, resources and habitats, and to safeguard the health, livelihood	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous hearings on the proposed changes to the Roadless Rule. Considering the fact that locals continue to be highly against the rule change, does that matter in the eyes of the law, or is that meaningless?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	75	4.1 Fiduciary Responsibility	The United States has specific and enforceable fiduciary responsibilities to protect and refrain from impairing tribal dependent resources. The Forest Service should keep the Roadless Rule intact to ensure the protection and preservation of these and other reserved rights, resources and habitats, and to safeguard the health, livelihood	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
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Complete	79	6.13 Local Logging Access Already Limited	Existing logging areas available to local communities have already been whittled down due to prior logging activities by multiple entities. Corporate logging is profit-driven, however local logging is for subsistence needs such as firewood, canoe, home, and longhouse construction, etc. Changing the Roadless Rule will further decrease access to logging areas for locals.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	70	4.2 Change to Negate Roadless Rule Altogether	The 2001 Roadless Rule states that USDA is responsible for sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of forests to meet the needs of present and future generations. How would this change meet that mission?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local island community members. Subsistence is considered the only viable option for many people, therefore socio-economics are highly tied to local healthy ecosystems, and the potential impacts of the rule change are amplified	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	81	1.8 Hearings: Difficult to Attend	It should be noted that commenters found that attending hearings in person was very difficult. For some people there were issues of distance, access, obligations, and scheduling. As such, the large turn-out of community	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	26	8.4 Not Sustainable Economically	Commenters believe that any large-scale timber industry locally would be unsustainable, even if properly managed. The industry fails to modernize and innovate, and most areas in the Tongass are not profitable for logging. Timber represents less than 1% of the regional economy of Southeast Alaska, and an October 2019 report called "Cutting Our Losses" showed that the Federal Government loses money for every dollar spent supporting	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture or understand this significance. The vast ecosystem services intrinsic to whole pristine ecosystems is worth billions and must be considered as irreplaceable.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
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Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	27	1.10 Proposed Rule Impacts TLMP Processes	The TLMP is renewed every 10-15 years. Without Roadless Rule protections, what will prevent future changes in the TLMP that allows logging and development in other parts of the Tongass not affected by the current proposed	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the near and far term in the face of a changing climate. For example, deforestation leads to increased heat energy to the land surface due to lack of canopy which impacts both water temperatures and snowmelt, both of which will be amplified due to climate change.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

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Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
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Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	35	2.13 Inadequate Analysis – Irreversible Damage	Clear-cutting causes a decrease in soil health which leads to more sensitive landscapes down the line and less productive soils when ecosystems are trying to recover. The island of Chicagof and the eastern side of the state should be used as an example of seeing how old-growth forests do not ever grow back in the same way, particularly due to the impacts of a changing climate on how these ecosystems and vegetation are able to respond. The DEIS does not adequately consider these long-term effects of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture or understand this significance. The vast ecosystem services intrinsic to whole pristine ecosystems is worth billions and must be considered as irreplaceable.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	50	2.2 DEIS in Conflict w/Existing Research/Science	The Forest Service is well aware of the impacts of clear-cutting old-growth forests on deer and deer habitat (recall and the 1989 Tongass Land Management Plan and associated lawsuits). The same is true for the impacts on fisheries, for which attention is called to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1985 technical report "Impacts of Clearcut Logging on the Fish and Wildlife Resources of Southeast Alaska", and the USDA Forest Service 1982 technical report "Influence of Forest and Rangeland Management on Anadromous Fish Habitat in Western North	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine wilderness, not to see stumps, clear-cuts, and mining waste.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	81	1.8 Hearings: Difficult to Attend	It should be noted that commenters found that attending hearings in person was very difficult. For some people there were issues of distance, access, obligations, and scheduling. As such, the large turn-out of community involvement (including the range of ages represented) should be noted as an indication of how passionate the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key archeological and ancient tribal lands, unsettled traditional lands, sacred sites, and the cultural significance of specific practices such as being the caretakers of the land which cannot simply be relocated geographically.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	64	2.9 Inadequate Analysis: Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	75	4.1 Fiduciary Responsibility	The United States has specific and enforceable fiduciary responsibilities to protect and refrain from impairing tribal dependent resources. The Forest Service should keep the Roadless Rule intact to ensure the protection and preservation of these and other reserved rights, resources and habitats, and to safeguard the health, livelihood and well-being of tribal citizens of Alaska. Note that because the State of Alaska does not recognize subsistence rights, the federal priority to protect resources for subsistence users is even more crucial as a last line of defense.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported, represented, heard, or understood when it comes to these kinds of regulatory changes.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	86	2.10 Inadequate Analysis - Deer Population Decline	Deer populations have been declining and will continue to decline due to loss of habitat from cumulative impacts of deforestation and climate change. The DEIS analysis does not adequately capture the effect of changing the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	45	2.11 Inadequate Analysis-Road Construction Impacts	The DEIS does not adequately address the impacts of road construction on issues associated with erosion and sedimentation. Sediment loading to streams, and subsequent clogging of poorly built and maintained culverts, has negative impacts on salmon populations at all lifecycle stages. Similarly, the increased imperviousness impacts local hydrology which is damaging to ecologically important muskeg (bog/swamp areas).	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	59	7.2 Roadless Rule Not Negatively Impacted Access	Commenters state that the Roadless Rule has not had a negative impact on regional connectivity and access. The Roadless Rule has allowed for land protections while also allowing the authority of the Forest Service to approve vital road projects. The Forest Services has approved all 58 project requests it received for roads in Alaska since	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	82	8.8 Focus on Small-Scale Forestry	Small-scale logging practices would be more beneficial to local economy. Switching focus to special and value-added forest products would allow the forest to be more self-sustaining and would not require any new roads. Therefore, exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule is not necessary to revitalize a sustainable local timber-based economy.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local island community members. Subsistence is considered the only viable option for many people, therefore socio-economics are highly tied to local healthy ecosystems, and the potential impacts of the rule change are amplified due to a basic lack of connectivity.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	45	2.11 Inadequate Analysis-Road Construction Impacts	The DEIS does not adequately address the impacts of road construction on issues associated with erosion and sedimentation. Sediment loading to streams, and subsequent clogging of poorly built and maintained culverts,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	82	8.8 Focus on Small-Scale Forestry	Small-scale logging practices would be more beneficial to local economy. Switching focus to special and value-added forest products would allow the forest to be more self-sustaining and would not require any new roads.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	27	1.10 Proposed Rule Impacts TLMP Processes	The TLMP is renewed every 10-15 years. Without Roadless Rule protections, what will prevent future changes in the TLMP that allows logging and development in other parts of the Tongass not affected by the current proposed	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging activities and provide the greatest potential economic opportunity for timber industries. Additionally, old-growth forests are distinctly important to native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	50	2.2 DEIS in Conflict w/Existing Research/Science	The Forest Service is well aware of the impacts of clear-cutting old-growth forests on deer and deer habitat (recall and the 1989 Tongass Land Management Plan and associated lawsuits). The same is true for the impacts on fisheries, for which attention is called to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1985 technical report "Impacts of Clearcut Logging on the Fish and Wildlife Resources of Southeast Alaska", and the USDA Forest Service 1982	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	50	2.2 DEIS in Conflict w/Existing Research/Science	The Forest Service is well aware of the impacts of clear-cutting old-growth forests on deer and deer habitat (recall and the 1989 Tongass Land Management Plan and associated lawsuits). The same is true for the impacts on fisheries, for which attention is called to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1985 technical report "Impacts of Clearcut Logging on the Fish and Wildlife Resources of Southeast Alaska", and the USDA Forest Service 1982 technical report "Influence of Forest and Rangeland Management on Anadromous Fish Habitat in Western North	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	14	11.9 Roadless Rule is Bad for Economy	The local economy needs logging and fishing industries to grow. This change would have a positive impact on growing those industries which would improve local economies. Even a small number of new jobs would have a large impact on these small, isolated communities. Similarly, taxes from the timber industry can help local schools improve, and local wood manufacturing jobs could be created for products potentially.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	77	7.3 Would Locals have Access to New Roads?	In the past, most roads built for logging gave only temporary and limited public access or provided no public access at all. Some commenters wonder if new roads after the rule changes will be private and exclusively owned	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture or understand this significance. The vast ecosystem services intrinsic to whole pristine ecosystems is worth billions and must be considered as irreplaceable.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	84	9.3 Statement of Support for Alternative 3	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of Alternative 3.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	13	7.4 Need More Roads	Removing Roadless Rule protections would allow more roads to be built which would decrease traffic congestion	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	78	10.1 Compromise	Commenters believe that alternative 1 is too restrictive, and alternative 6 is too far, so they prefer that a balance be struck between the two, although not necessarily or expressly one of the other alternatives provided.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses and needs. This change does not adequately account for the impacts on native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough time to sufficiently review such a substantial document. Decisions of this magnitude should not be made quickly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	77	7.3 Would Locals have Access to New Roads?	In the past, most roads built for logging gave only temporary and limited public access or provided no public access at all. Some commenters wonder if new roads after the rule changes will be private and exclusively owned and operated by timber industries or if locals will have access for their own use. This question applies to both	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	48	6.11 Dangerous Nature of Modified Access	Commenters state that the proposed change to the Roadless Rule will directly impact both where and when subsistence communities may be able to hunt and search for food. As changes impact locations of subsistence access, these areas may be further and further from home which is a huge burden on these communities. Having to fish or hunt off-island or further from home presents a physical danger to subsistence communities. As changes impact timing of subsistence access, locals must go out during more dangerous times of year related to weather, ice, snow, and predators.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	58	10.4 Change is Short-Sighted	Decision making of this magnitude geographically and based on scale of impact should be made looking at impacts on a much longer time-scale. The effects analysis is too short-sighted.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	21	2.14 Inadequate Analysis Human/Ecological Health	Those reliant on the subsistence lifestyle are particularly sensitive to change in ecological health as it impacts	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture or understand this significance. The vast ecosystem services intrinsic to whole pristine ecosystems is worth	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough time to sufficiently review such a substantial document. Decisions of this magnitude should not be made quickly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	42	8.3 Historical Losses	Both the Kupreanof and North Kuiu are examples of recent timber sales which failed to sell. The timber industry in this region is in the red, and with taxpayers funding road construction, there are no net gains to be made by removing Roadless Rule protections. Other commenters make mention of there being 3 timber sales recently which received zero bids when placed on the market.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the near and far term in the face of a changing climate. For example, deforestation leads to increased heat energy to the land surface due to lack of canopy which impacts both water temperatures and snowmelt, both of which will	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	54	7.5 Focus on Maintaining Existing Roads	Instead of changing rules to allow new roads to be built, USFS should focus resources on maintaining existing roads that are inaccessible to locals due to vegetation and standing water.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	54	7.5 Focus on Maintaining Existing Roads	Instead of changing rules to allow new roads to be built, USFS should focus resources on maintaining existing	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	9	2.6 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Aquatic Habitat	The impact of the rule change on aquatic ecosystems (both freshwater and saltwater) is not adequately analyzed in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	9	2.6 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Aquatic Habitat	The impact of the rule change on aquatic ecosystems (both freshwater and saltwater) is not adequately analyzed in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	56	11.1 The Term “Subsistence” is Derogatory	What the local people refer to as their "way of life" is called "subsistence" by outside communities. Commenters find that the term is derogatory and implies that they lack the creativity to do something else with their	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns, mushrooms, seaweed, medicinals (sundews, usnea, devil's club, yew berries, golden thread), and fresh water.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	57	9.2 Statement of Support for Alternative 2	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 2.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3 Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem exclusion lasts some 50-150 years, with old-growth forests not returning to climax communities again for 200-300	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	38	2.17 Cumulative Effects: Habitat/Forest Conflict	The specific wooded areas which represent prime timber-harvesting land are also the same areas which represent prime habitats for deer, bear, wolves, and salmon. This conflict means that changing the Roadless Rule will directly impact the most crucial habitats for many species and the cumulative effects will be dramatic on both ecosystems and communities which rely on those ecosystems and species.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	38	2.17 Cumulative Effects: Habitat/Forest Conflict	The specific wooded areas which represent prime timber-harvesting land are also the same areas which represent prime habitats for deer, bear, wolves, and salmon. This conflict means that changing the Roadless Rule will directly impact the most crucial habitats for many species and the cumulative effects will be dramatic on both	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	57	9.2 Statement of Support for Alternative 2	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 2.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categorically Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a fundamental misunderstanding of the local resources and ecosystems. For example, a GIS analysis conducted by a member of the Kake community found that over 6 million acres of key ecologically important areas would be impacted from the proposed change, which is quite different from what the Forest Service produced in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture or understand this significance. The vast ecosystem services intrinsic to whole pristine ecosystems is worth	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-cuts, blown out buffer strips, unregulated and unchecked logging, proposed restoration like thinning fail to protect resources on a meaningful scale, thefts, lack of erosion control, improper usage of water bars, cuts not according to contract, broken pipes, perched culverts, blocked culverts, logging truck oil drained in roadways,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	21	2.14 Inadequate Analysis Human/Ecological Health	Those reliant on the subsistence lifestyle are particularly sensitive to change in ecological health as it impacts their own human health in a myriad of ways. These impacts of the rule change are not adequately addressed in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the Tongass from the Roadless Rule has not been adequately or critically explored in this context. There are key archeological and ancient tribal lands, unsettled traditional lands, sacred sites, and the cultural significance of	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	57	9.2 Statement of Support for Alternative 2	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 2.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The land needs time to rest and for the waters to be restored to health, which would be jeopardized by opening the Tongass up to additional road and timber activities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	59	7.2Roadless Rule Not Negatively Impacted Access	Commenters state that the Roadless Rule has not had a negative impact on regional connectivity and access. The Roadless Rule has allowed for land protections while also allowing the authority of the Forest Service to approve vital road projects. The Forest Services has approved all 58 project requests it received for roads in Alaska since	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
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Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	55	3.1 Environmental Protections	In other parts of the world, people die for environmental preservation, so this topic is clearly extremely important globally and should not be ignored.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	9	2.6 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Aquatic Habitat	The impact of the rule change on aquatic ecosystems (both freshwater and saltwater) is not adequately analyzed	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	58	10.4 Change is Short-Sighted	Decision making of this magnitude geographically and based on scale of impact should be made looking at impacts on a much longer time-scale. The effects analysis is too short-sighted.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine wilderness, not to see stumps, clear-cuts, and mining waste.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until this late in the process is both offensive and does not show a sense of cooperation or acting in good faith.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper tree species and ages for canoe making and longhouse construction, while other regions are better for certain	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no action," however that did not make a difference and action was taken. The impacts of increased logging on Prince of Wales have been described as habitat destruction, and a patchwork of roads and clear-cuts with wide-reaching	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream shading and increased water temperatures. A specific example of already declining fish populations are the Dog	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns, mushrooms, seaweed, medicinals (sundews, usnea, devil's club, yew berries, golden thread), and fresh water.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine wilderness, not to see stumps, clear-cuts, and mining waste.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine wilderness, not to see stumps, clear-cuts, and mining waste.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate change are already being felt locally, so the future impacts are likely to be amplified.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture or understand this significance. The vast ecosystem services intrinsic to whole pristine ecosystems is worth billions and must be considered as irreplaceable.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	15	11.8 Support Local Economy	Commenters would like for the Forest Service to support rural economic development through supporting local fishing and tourism industries, investing in recreational infrastructure, and streamlining permitting processes for community projects.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine wilderness, not to see stumps, clear-cuts, and mining waste.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	32	2.8 Inadequate Analysis – Loss of Forest Habitat	The impact of the rule change on the rainforest ecosystem is not adequately analyzed in the DEIS. This includes specifics such as: impact of habitat fragmentation, capturing the true life-cycle of ecosystem succession and the length of time required to re-establish climax communities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	42	8.3 Historical Losses	Both the Kupreanof and North Kuiu are examples of recent timber sales which failed to sell. The timber industry in this region is in the red, and with taxpayers funding road construction, there are no net gains to be made by removing Roadless Rule protections. Other commenters make mention of there being 3 timber sales recently which received zero bids when placed on the market.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	43	1.9 Proposed Rule Impacts on the 2016 Forest Plan	It is not clear based on the rule change whether areas designated by the 2016 Forest Plan as "old-growth habitat area" would remain protected under the roll-back of Alternative 6 (e.g. Chicken Creek area).	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	34	6.4 Abundance: Declining Deer Populations, Logging	The abundance of deer is already an issue regionally due to loss of habitat from historical poor land management and logging activities of the past. Removing Roadless Rule protections will only exacerbate these issues.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	27	1.10 Proposed Rule Impacts TLMP Processes	The TLMP is renewed every 10-15 years. Without Roadless Rule protections, what will prevent future changes in the TLMP that allows logging and development in other parts of the Tongass not affected by the current proposed rule change.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due to changes in the rule will mean that more subsistence users will be forced to use smaller and smaller areas of	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categorically Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a fundamental misunderstanding of the local resources and ecosystems. For example, a GIS analysis conducted by a member of the Kake community found that over 6 million acres of key ecologically important areas would be impacted from the proposed change, which is quite different from what the Forest Service produced in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	43	1.9 Proposed Rule Impacts on the 2016 Forest Plan	It is not clear based on the rule change whether areas designated by the 2016 Forest Plan as "old-growth habitat area" would remain protected under the roll-back of Alternative 6 (e.g. Chicken Creek area).	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	45	2.11 Inadequate Analysis-Road Construction Impacts	The DEIS does not adequately address the impacts of road construction on issues associated with erosion and sedimentation. Sediment loading to streams, and subsequent clogging of poorly built and maintained culverts, has negative impacts on salmon populations at all lifecycle stages. Similarly, the increased imperviousness impacts local hydrology which is damaging to ecologically important muskeg (bog/swamp areas).	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	46	2.16 Inadequate Analysis:Forward-Looking Growth	The DEIS does not adequately address how future needs will change regionally due to changes in population growth and distribution.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	43	1.9 Proposed Rule Impacts on the 2016 Forest Plan	It is not clear based on the rule change whether areas designated by the 2016 Forest Plan as "old-growth habitat area" would remain protected under the roll-back of Alternative 6 (e.g. Chicken Creek area).	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns, mushrooms, seaweed, medicinals (sundews, usnea, devil's club, yew berries, golden thread), and fresh water.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses and needs. This change does not adequately account for the impacts on native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	47	8.7 Impacts of Deforestation on Communities	Deforestation is considered one of the four common factors associated with the decline and fall of civilizations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	48	6.11 Dangerous Nature of Modified Access	Commenters state that the proposed change to the Roadless Rule will directly impact both where and when subsistence communities may be able to hunt and search for food. As changes impact locations of subsistence access, these areas may be further and further from home which is a huge burden on these communities. Having	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the near and far term in the face of a changing climate. For example, deforestation leads to increased heat energy to the land surface due to lack of canopy which impacts both water temperatures and snowmelt, both of which will be amplified due to climate change.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	49	8.5 Best Practices are Not Followed	Historically, land management best practices for logging have not been followed regionally. Examples include: forested corridors for wildlife between clear-cuts have not been left, huge amounts of debris are left behind clear-cuts, blown out buffer strips, unregulated and unchecked logging, proposed restoration like thinning fail to protect resources on a meaningful scale, thefts, lack of erosion control, improper usage of water bars, cuts not according to contract, broken pipes, perched culverts, blocked culverts, logging truck oil drained in roadways,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categorically Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a fundamental misunderstanding of the local resources and ecosystems. For example, a GIS analysis conducted by a	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper tree species and ages for canoe making and longhouse construction, while other regions are better for certain	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	50	2.2 DEIS in Conflict w/Existing Research/Science	The Forest Service is well aware of the impacts of clear-cutting old-growth forests on deer and deer habitat (recall and the 1989 Tongass Land Management Plan and associated lawsuits). The same is true for the impacts on fisheries, for which attention is called to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1985 technical report "Impacts of Clearcut Logging on the Fish and Wildlife Resources of Southeast Alaska", and the USDA Forest Service 1982	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	22	10.2 Statement that Current Protections not enough	Commenters believe that the existing Roadless Rule could offer more protections (for example, minimizing additional clearcutting). Additionally, perhaps additional lands can be set aside for specific cultural significance	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	26	8.4 Not Sustainable Economically	Commenters believe that any large-scale timber industry locally would be unsustainable, even if properly managed. The industry fails to modernize and innovate, and most areas in the Tongass are not profitable for logging. Timber represents less than 1% of the regional economy of Southeast Alaska, and an October 2019 report called "Cutting Our Losses" showed that the Federal Government loses money for every dollar spent supporting	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	47	8.7 Impacts of Deforestation on Communities	Deforestation is considered one of the four common factors associated with the decline and fall of civilizations. The change to the Roadless Rule would have a direct impact on the fall of local subsistence communities and culture.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	51	8.1 Subsidization	Regionally, timber industries have been heavily subsidized in the past which reveals the lack of economic sustainability associated with this practice. Changing the Roadless Rule to support timber would result in a net loss for local taxpayers.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging activities and provide the greatest potential economic opportunity for timber industries. Additionally, old-growth forests are distinctly important to native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the near and far term in the face of a changing climate. For example, deforestation leads to increased heat energy to the land surface due to lack of canopy which impacts both water temperatures and snowmelt, both of which will be amplified due to climate change.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	11	11.10 Value of Pristine Wilderness	The Tongass is the largest in-tact temperate rainforest on Earth. So much of its uniqueness and resource value cannot be quantified or monetized as it is truly priceless. The rule change does not appear to adequately capture or understand this significance. The vast ecosystem services intrinsic to whole pristine ecosystems is worth billions and must be considered as irreplaceable.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	53	2.15 Inadequate Analysis - Decreased Biodiversity	The DEIS does not adequately address the causes and impact of decreased biodiversity associated with the clear-cutting and timber industry activities that changing the Roadless Rule would allow. The commenters urge that the DEIS analysis should not "look at the forest for the trees" but take a wholistic view of the ecosystem and understanding the full cycle of ecosystem wellbeing and biodiversity as an invaluable resource.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	76	9.5 Statement of Support for Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit interest in the support alternative 6. Grounds for support range from belief that climate change and carbon sequestration impacts are not real, to the belief that best management practices	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	13	7.4 Need More Roads	Removing Roadless Rule protections would allow more roads to be built which would decrease traffic congestion and allow locals better access to hunting grounds.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard and rights are protected. When the region was managed locally there was a balance that has been disrupted in more recent years and generations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	77	7.3 Would Locals have Access to New Roads?	In the past, most roads built for logging gave only temporary and limited public access or provided no public access at all. Some commenters wonder if new roads after the rule changes will be private and exclusively owned	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard and rights are protected. When the region was managed locally there was a balance that has been disrupted in more recent years and generations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	85	6.5 Abundance:Declining Deer Populations,Hunting	The current problems locals see with low deer populations are due to over-hunting, not due to climate change or impacts from timber industries. Similarly, hunting in clear-cuts is easier than hunting in old-growth forests.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The Roadless Rule protects the environmental quality on which these industries rely.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	8	6.8 Responsibility for Restoring Fish Populations	Fish populations are already low in many fisheries. If fish populations completely disappear due to change in Roadless Rule, who will be responsible for replenishing fish stocks - timber companies, federal government, or local community?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	77	7.3 Would Locals have Access to New Roads?	In the past, most roads built for logging gave only temporary and limited public access or provided no public access at all. Some commenters wonder if new roads after the rule changes will be private and exclusively owned and operated by timber industries or if locals will have access for their own use. This question applies to both during timber extraction processes and what will occur after those processes have come to an end.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due to changes in the rule will mean that more subsistence users will be forced to use smaller and smaller areas of land which will make living the way of life even harder.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due to changes in the rule will mean that more subsistence users will be forced to use smaller and smaller areas of land which will make living the way of life even harder.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due to changes in the rule will mean that more subsistence users will be forced to use smaller and smaller areas of land which will make living the way of life even harder.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	12	2.4 Inadequate Analysis of Impacts to Geography	The historical and cultural context of local communities being tied to specific geographies is not appreciated or understood by outside parties like the Federal Government. Damage to communities as a result of exempting the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local island community members. Subsistence is considered the only viable option for many people, therefore socio-economics are highly tied to local healthy ecosystems, and the potential impacts of the rule change are amplified due to a basic lack of connectivity.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no action," however that did not make a difference and action was taken. The impacts of increased logging on Prince	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	42	8.3 Historical Losses	Both the Kupreanof and North Kuiu are examples of recent timber sales which failed to sell. The timber industry in this region is in the red, and with taxpayers funding road construction, there are no net gains to be made by removing Roadless Rule protections. Other commenters make mention of there being 3 timber sales recently which received zero bids when placed on the market.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	68	8.2 Local Jobs Impact Negligible	The fiscal reality of the timber industry to Southeast Alaska is in the supply of less than 400 jobs locally (far lower than the available jobs through ecotourism and commercial fishing industries which employ some 10,000 people	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	55	3.1 Environmental Protections	In other parts of the world, people die for environmental preservation, so this topic is clearly extremely important globally and should not be ignored.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local community representatives were paid or given the same level of acknowledgement or respect for their expertise.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	33	2.12 Inadequate Analysis – Logging Industry Impact	Logging industry impacts not properly covered in the DEIS can include impacts associated with poor culvert construction and maintenance, poor trash management left behind by workers, loggers, and builders, excess	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the near and far term in the face of a changing climate. For example, deforestation leads to increased heat energy to	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the acceleration of climate change resulting from exemption of the Tongass National Forest. The impacts of climate	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The land needs time to rest and for the waters to be restored to health, which would be jeopardized by opening the Tongass up to additional road and timber activities.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	69	5.2Resolution 19-157:2019 First Alaskans Institute	This resolution was passed at the Assembly of First Nations in 2019 to protect water and water-dependent species. This change to the Roadless Rule would be counter-productive to this local resolution.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The land needs time to rest and for the waters to be restored to health, which would be jeopardized by opening the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	70	4.2 Change to Negate Roadless Rule Altogether	The 2001 Roadless Rule states that USDA is responsible for sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of forests to meet the needs of present and future generations. How would this change meet that mission?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	28	1.1 Notification: Not Enough Time to Review	Commenters only received the most recent DEIS a couple of weeks before the hearing which was not enough time to sufficiently review such a substantial document. Decisions of this magnitude should not be made quickly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	39	2.1 DEIS is Categorically Flawed	The impacts analysis for all alternatives is entirely flawed and needs to be reevaluated. The basis for estimating volume of forest harvested and the assumed definition of so-called "detrimental impacts" illustrate a fundamental misunderstanding of the local resources and ecosystems. For example, a GIS analysis conducted by a member of the Kake community found that over 6 million acres of key ecologically important areas would be impacted from the proposed change, which is quite different from what the Forest Service produced in the DEIS.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	42	8.3 Historical Losses	Both the Kupreanof and North Kuiu are examples of recent timber sales which failed to sell. The timber industry in this region is in the red, and with taxpayers funding road construction, there are no net gains to be made by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	71	11.7 Ecotourism is Vital	Maintaining the Tongass' roadless designation is considered important for the ecotourism industry, which plays a huge role in the local economy and continues to grow. Tourists come to spend their money locally for pristine wilderness, not to see stumps, clear-cuts, and mining waste.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging activities and provide the greatest potential economic opportunity for timber industries. Additionally, old-growth forests are distinctly important to native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	22	10.2 Statement that Current Protections not enough	Commenters believe that the existing Roadless Rule could offer more protections (for example, minimizing additional clearcutting). Additionally, perhaps additional lands can be set aside for specific cultural significance (e.g. old-growth trees like red cedar required for canoes, etc.)	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	35	2.13 Inadequate Analysis – Irreversible Damage	Clear-cutting causes a decrease in soil health which leads to more sensitive landscapes down the line and less productive soils when ecosystems are trying to recover. The island of Chicagof and the eastern side of the state should be used as an example of seeing how old-growth forests do not ever grow back in the same way,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	72	8.6 Overseas Exportation of Timber(no local gains)	Timber harvest activities in the Tongass involve shipping timber "in the round" (without any local wood processing which would potentially provide additional jobs) to export markets like China. The DEIS does not	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	73	6.10 Lack of Accounting	There is not an appropriate sense that any entity is tabulating the existing abundance conditions of local flora and fauna that would represent the current status of populations. For example, the amount of old-growth red cedars existing in the Tongass currently, counts of pinto abalone, herring, deer populations, etc. How can the impacts of historical logging or future impacts of the changed rule be tabulated properly without baseline estimates?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	4	1.4 Involvement: Control Should be Local	Control of current and future land management should be held locally, and decisions like this should be made with extreme caution. Local community-based decision-making is the best way to ensure locals are both heard and rights are protected. When the region was managed locally there was a balance that has been disrupted in more recent years and generations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	24	2.7 Inadequate Analysis – Traditional Diet	The DEIS does not provide specific impacts of the rule change to the comprehensive elements of the traditional subsistence diet which can include: deer, seal, salmon, King salmon, Dog salmon, halibut, crab, oysters, herring, pinto abalone, berries, beach asparagus, beach greens, sea vegetables, shrimp, rockfish, fiddlehead ferns,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	73	6.10 Lack of Accounting	There is not an appropriate sense that any entity is tabulating the existing abundance conditions of local flora and fauna that would represent the current status of populations. For example, the amount of old-growth red cedars	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	73	6.10 Lack of Accounting	There is not an appropriate sense that any entity is tabulating the existing abundance conditions of local flora and fauna that would represent the current status of populations. For example, the amount of old-growth red cedars existing in the Tongass currently, counts of pinto abalone, herring, deer populations, etc. How can the impacts of historical logging or future impacts of the changed rule be tabulated properly without baseline estimates?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	60	6.3 Competition with Loggers	Although they are not technically allowed, loggers bring their rifles with them and remove a lot of deer from areas that are supposed to be protected for subsistence use. Changing the rule to increase areas open for logging	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	61	6.9 Inadequate Stream Buffers	Because this region is prone to windthrow, buffer zones need to be half a mile wide to adequately protect streams from the heat exposure and sedimentation that is detrimental to fish populations. Current policies only require a 100-foot stream buffer, which logging companies often ignore and harvest timber to the water's edge. Changing the roadless rule will expose more miles of important fish habitat to these destructive practices.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until this late in the process is both offensive and does not show a sense of cooperation or acting in good faith.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until this late in the process is both offensive and does not show a sense of cooperation or acting in good faith.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	62	9.4 Statement against Alternative 3	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 3.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	22	10.2 Statement that Current Protections not enough	Commenters believe that the existing Roadless Rule could offer more protections (for example, minimizing additional clearcutting). Additionally, perhaps additional lands can be set aside for specific cultural significance (e.g. old-growth trees like red cedar required for canoes, etc.)	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential,	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	63	11.5 Roadless Rule is Good for the Economy	Commercial fishing and ecotourism are the key drivers of the local economy. Fishing and tourism together bring in over \$2 billion to Alaska annually. The Tongass produces 25% of the west coast commercial salmon catch. The	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	19	2.5 Inadequate Analysis – Climate Related Effects	Inadequate analyses were conducted to determine how the proposed rule change will directly and indirectly impact carbon stores and sequestration, as well as the resulting environmental and economic damage from the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	25	2.18 Cumulative Effects- Insufficient Analysis	While the individual impacts of increased road construction, logging, and mining are generally covered in the DEIS, there is a lack of analysis associated with the comprehensive cumulative impacts that will occur in both the	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous hearings on the proposed changes to the Roadless Rule. Considering the fact that locals continue to be highly against the rule change, does that matter in the eyes of the law, or is that meaningless?	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	64	2.9InadequateAnalysis:Impact Subsistence Community	There has not been an adequate assessment of the cumulative socioeconomic impact of the loss of deer, fish, and other resources to subsistence communities over time. The Forest Service should analyze these cumulative effects to calculate and disclose the impacts of changing the Roadless Rule.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	18	1.6 Involvement: Tribal Government Sovereignty	The process has not respected the sovereignty of tribal governments and its citizens. Tribal governments were not meaningfully engaged as full partners in the decision-making process and were instead treated as a cooperating agency and brought in after decisions were already made. Tribes have continually requested and	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging activities and provide the greatest potential economic opportunity for timber industries. Additionally, old-growth forests are distinctly important to native peoples.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	65	6.7 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Climate	Declining fish stocks are related to the impacts of climate change in multiple ways. For example, ocean acidification from climate change impacts water pH, and climate change warms both fresh and marine waters.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	35	2.13 Inadequate Analysis – Irreversible Damage	Clear-cutting causes a decrease in soil health which leads to more sensitive landscapes down the line and less productive soils when ecosystems are trying to recover. The island of Chicagof and the eastern side of the state	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported, represented, heard, or understood when it comes to these kinds of regulatory changes.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	66	1.11 Hearings: Allow Anonymous Comments	Commenter feels public hearings should allow for anonymous statements from community members who don't feel comfortable stating their names for the record.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	30	4.6 Crisis of Confidence due to Past Failures	There has been a "crisis of confidence" in the ability of outside organizations and regulatory commissions to adequately manage the historically native lands of southeastern Alaska. Using the specific example of Prince of Wales Island: local populations were against changes to logging plans in that area with over 90% supporting "no action," however that did not make a difference and action was taken. The impacts of increased logging on Prince of Wales have been described as habitat destruction, and a patchwork of roads and clear-cuts with wide-reaching	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	20	11.11 Regional Changes Felt Everywhere	Commenters state that there is a sense that this kind of rule change will have ripple effects across all communities regionally no matter the specific geographic extent of the changes. For example, if logging is	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	56	11.1 The Term "Subsistence" is Derogatory	What the local people refer to as their "way of life" is called "subsistence" by outside communities. Commenters find that the term is derogatory and implies that they lack the creativity to do something else with their resources. The proposed rule change demonstrates a lack of understanding about the way of life in its historical and cultural context. Living off the land is not only essential and economical, it is fulfilling and exhausting.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported, represented, heard, or understood when it comes to these kinds of regulatory changes.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	67	1.2 Petition and Scoping	Commenters find that there is a perceived impropriety associated with how this change came about between the governor and president. The State's petition to initiate this rulemaking process was filed under false pretenses and did not involve any public scoping. The change feels highly political in nature, an overreach motivated by outdated, timber-specific economics. Locals want decisions made by professional land managers informed by	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for comments to be brought forward, there is a distinct sense based on past actions that the opinions brought up in these do not matter and that native peoples are marginalized. Locals do not feel properly supported, represented, heard, or understood when it comes to these kinds of regulatory changes.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	7	1.5 Involvement: Improved Communication is Needed	The Federal Government needs to do better in engaging local communities in land management plans much sooner in the process. Government-to-government communications are not strong. Delaying engagement until	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	40	11.3 Customary Trade	The subsistence economy is not just about food, but also includes customary trade. Residents are entitled to this local economic tradition and changing the Roadless Rule will negatively impact resources involved in the practice.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	2	4.3 Prioritization of the Timber Industry	Commenters are concerned that the timber industry's perspective is being prioritized over any local concerns. Timber representatives were paid \$200,000 to give presentations at local hearings but no tribal or local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	23	10.3 Watershed Restoration Ongoing	The Roadless Rule provides the geographic and temporal space needed for the Tongass to recover from historical logging practices and mismanagement which created ample opportunities for restoration projects already. The	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	26	8.4 Not Sustainable Economically	Commenters believe that any large-scale timber industry locally would be unsustainable, even if properly managed. The industry fails to modernize and innovate, and most areas in the Tongass are not profitable for logging. Timber represents less than 1% of the regional economy of Southeast Alaska, and an October 2019 report	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	6	6.1 Conflict with ANILCA Section 810	Title VIII, Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) requires Federal agencies having jurisdiction over lands in Alaska to evaluate the potential impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	44	1.7 Hearings: Overwhelmingly Negative Response	The response from subsistence communities at these hearings on the Roadless Rule have been overwhelmingly negative with regards to the proposed rule. This is consistent with community response from several previous	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	80	5.1 The City of Pelican Resolution 2019-07	This comprehensive resolution written by the community of Pelican was presented in full at the Pelican community hearing on subsistence. This resolution identifies the community's unique resources and responsibilities for conservation and sustainability, as well as its commitment to support the livelihoods of its residents through subsistence, fishing, and tourism. The change to the Roadless Rule would be in direct conflict with the community of Pelican to uphold its resolution to provide appropriately for its citizens.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	36	2.3 Ecological Succession Not Accurate Characterize	The DEIS does not properly capture the timeline and processes of ecological succession associated with old-growth forests in the Tongass. For example, clear-cuts from previous logging activities are now in the "stem exclusive" phase which means there is limited understory and still no good habitat for deer to return to. Stem exclusion lasts some 50-150 years, with old-growth forests not returning to climax communities again for 200-300	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	35	2.13 Inadequate Analysis – Irreversible Damage	Clear-cutting causes a decrease in soil health which leads to more sensitive landscapes down the line and less productive soils when ecosystems are trying to recover. The island of Chicagof and the eastern side of the state	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	10	6.6 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Logging	Fish populations and stocks are already declining due to existing regional logging and mining activities, which would be exacerbated by a change in the Roadless Rule. For example, deforestation results in decreased stream	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	29	6.2 Competition for Resources will get Worse	Existing roads already bring in competition for declining subsistence resources. Roadless areas have become more essential and crucial over time for subsistence people to live as it is. Increased roads and loss of habitat due	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	34	6.4 Abundance: Declining Deer Populations, Logging	The abundance of deer is already an issue regionally due to loss of habitat from historical poor land management	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2 Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	17	11.4 Island Community Concerns	There are a suite of concerns that are specific to and magnified by the fact that the majority of these communities are located on islands. The role of subsistence and potential lack of access or abundance is extreme for local	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging activities and provide the greatest potential economic opportunity for timber industries. Additionally, old-growth	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	26	8.4 Not Sustainable Economically	Commenters believe that any large-scale timber industry locally would be unsustainable, even if properly managed. The industry fails to modernize and innovate, and most areas in the Tongass are not profitable for logging. Timber represents less than 1% of the regional economy of Southeast Alaska, and an October 2019 report	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
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Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper tree species and ages for canoe making and longhouse construction, while other regions are better for certain	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	15	11.8 Support Local Economy	Commenters would like for the Forest Service to support rural economic development through supporting local fishing and tourism industries, investing in recreational infrastructure, and streamlining permitting processes for community projects.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	72	8.6 Overseas Exportation of Timber(no local gains)	Timber harvest activities in the Tongass involve shipping timber "in the round" (without any local wood processing which would potentially provide additional jobs) to export markets like China. The DEIS does not	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	5	1.3 Involvement: Native Tribes Must be Heard	Native Tribes, organizations, and people should be consulted in this process, and deserve to have their opinions heard and included in forest use and management plans. Although the comment period and hearings allow for	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	41	9.6 Statement Against Alternative 6	Commenters state explicit reason for not supporting Alternative 6.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	34	6.4 Abundance: Declining Deer Populations, Logging	The abundance of deer is already an issue regionally due to loss of habitat from historical poor land management and logging activities of the past. Removing Roadless Rule protections will only exacerbate these issues.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

Coding Status	CR Number	Label	Concern Text	Project Name
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly if not all community members who live on a subsistence way of life.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	65	6.7 Abundance: Declining Fish Populations, Climate	Declining fish stocks are related to the impacts of climate change in multiple ways. For example, ocean acidification from climate change impacts water pH, and climate change warms both fresh and marine waters. Removing Roadless Rule protections will only compound impacts of climate change on fish populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-reliance, food security, shelter, fuel, handicrafts, native medicines, emotional and psychological health, spiritual wellbeing, and future generations. Removing the Tongass from the Roadless Rule would produce both existential, profound, and generational impacts on local native populations.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	52	12.1 Old-Growth Forest Importance	The change does not appear to take into consideration the fact that many species are not just dependent on forest habitats but are specifically dependent on old-growth forest ecosystems which are the target of logging	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	16	12.2 Geographic Importance Varies through Tongass	Each geographic area of the Tongass is important for different reasons. Some regions are more specifically known for ecologically rich muskeg (bog/swamp areas), some are more known for old-growth forests with the proper tree species and ages for canoe making and longhouse construction, while other regions are better for certain	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	3	11.2Change in Rule is Direct Attack on Subsistence	The proposed change in the Roadless Rule is seen as a direct threat and attack on the subsistence way of life due to the extreme cumulative impacts the change would have on local communities, culture, native landscapes, self-	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	1	9.1 Statement of Support for Alternative 1	Commenters state explicit interest in the support of alternative 1. This is the overwhelming response from nearly	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking
Complete	81	1.8 Hearings: Difficult to Attend	It should be noted that commenters found that attending hearings in person was very difficult. For some people there were issues of distance, access, obligations, and scheduling. As such, the large turn-out of community involvement (including the range of ages represented) should be noted as an indication of how passionate the communities are about this topic.	Alaska Roadless Rulemaking

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Angoon	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Craig	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Ketchikan	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Ketchikan	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Ketchikan	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Ketchikan	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Petersburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Petersburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Petersburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Petersburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Petersburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Sitka	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Sitka	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Sitka	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Sitka	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Sitka	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Tenakee Springs	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Wrangell	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Yakutat	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Yakutat	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Yakutat	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Yakutat	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Yakutat	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Yakutat	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Yakutat	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Point Baker	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Point Baker	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Point Baker	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Point Baker	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Hoonah	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Skagway	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Skagway	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Skagway	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Skagway	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Skagway	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Skagway	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Gustavus	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Haines	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Haines	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Thorne Bay	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Thorne Bay	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Thorne Bay	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Thorne Bay	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Thorne Bay	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Thorne Bay	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Kake	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Kake	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Kasaan	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Kasaan	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Kasaan	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				

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Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Hydaburg	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Pelican	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
Pelican	Alaska	ANILCA Subsistence Public Hearing				
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