

Appendix I. Statutory obligations directing the Chugach National Forest to manage recreation activity in Prince William Sound

1) Key excerpts from the [Restoration Plan for Prince William Sound, 1994](#)

Page 11 – “Mission Statement”:

The mission of the Trustee Council is to efficiently restore the environment injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to a healthy, productive, world renowned ecosystem, while taking into account the importance of the quality of life and the need for viable opportunities to establish and sustain a reasonable standard of living.

The restoration will be accomplished through the development and implementation of a comprehensive, interdisciplinary recovery and rehabilitation program that includes:

- Natural Recovery
- Monitoring and Research
- Resource and Service Restoration
- Habitat Acquisition and Protection
- Resource and Service Enhancement
- Replacement
- Meaningful Public Participation
- Project Evaluation
- Fiscal Accountability
- Efficient Administration

Page 12 - “Policies”, seventh paragraph:

Monitoring and Research activities require more than resource-specific investigations to understand the factors affecting recovery from the oil spill. Restoration issues are complex, and research must often take a long-term approach to understand the physical and biological interactions that affect an injured resource or service, and may be constraining its recovery. The results of these efforts could have important implications for restoration, for how fish and wildlife resources are managed, and for the communities and people who depend upon the injured resources.

2) Key excerpt from [Alaskan National Interest Lands Conservation Act \(ANILCA\), 1980](#)

Page 55 – Title VIII Subsistence Management and Use, Policy Section 803:

(1) consistent with sound management principles, and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, the utilization of the public lands in Alaska is to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of such lands; consistent with management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized

scientific principles and the purposes for each unit established, designated, or expanded by or pursuant to titles II through VII of this Act, the purpose of this title is to provide the opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to do so;

3) Key excerpt from the [Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act, 1960](#).

SEC. 4. [16 U.S.C. 531] As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Multiple use" means: The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

4) Key excerpts from the [National Forest Management Act, 1976](#)

Page 4 - National Forest System Resource Planning:

"(1) provide for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services obtained therefrom in accordance with the Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, and in particular, include coordination of outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife and fish, and wilderness; and timber, watershed, wildlife and fish, and wilderness; and

Page 5 - National Forest System Resource Planning:

"(A) insure consideration of the economic and environmental aspects of various systems of renewable resource management, including the related systems of silviculture and protection of forest resources, to provide for outdoor recreation (including wilderness), range, timber, watershed, wildlife, and fish;

6) Key excerpts from the [Chugach National Forest Revised Land and Resource Management Plan, 2002](#)

Page 49 – Desired Condition, Forest Wide Direction: Fish and Wildlife Resources

Fish and Wildlife

Natural processes with active management in selected locations will sustain fish and wildlife habitat. Fish and wildlife will continue to flourish in their current abundance with stable populations and abundant habitat. Threatened and endangered species will have populations moving toward recovery. Sensitive species will have appropriate habitat conditions with stable or improving population trends. Management indicator species and species of concern will have stable population trends, providing a continuing subsistence resource. Brown bear/human confrontations will be minimal in important seasonal feeding areas and travel corridors, resulting in limited risks to brown bears through "defense of life and property" mortality. Species used for subsistence will continue to be available for subsistence uses.

The productivity of habitat supporting salmon and other aquatic organisms throughout the Forest will be maintained. Fishery resources will maintain sustainable fisheries for commercial, sport and subsistence uses. Fish habitat projects will have supported recovery of impacted native populations of fish or improved habitat values adjacent to the Seward, Sterling and Copper River Highways.

Page 56 – Forest Wide Direction: Basic Principals of Forest Management #5

Basic Principles of Forest Management

A set of fundamental principles will guide the management of the Chugach National Forest. Direction in this Revised Forest Plan adds to and qualifies these principles. These principles emphasize basic management direction and basic processes for all management areas.

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Principle #5

The Chugach National Forest will provide subsistence uses for rural residents of Alaska under Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA).

