



## USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region BOISE NATIONAL FOREST



### Boise Forest Supervisor



**Brant Petersen** started his career in 1995 working in the Timber Department on the Boise National Forest. He went on to work in Engineering in both Central Oregon on the Deschutes National Forest and Boise National Forest, and in Recreation Management for the Payette National Forest. Petersen has served as a Forest Service Line Officer for the last 15 years, working on a wide variety of projects and issues including vegetation management, wildfire rehabilitation, fuels management, large scale mining exploration projects, and various recreation management projects. Petersen holds a bachelor's degree in Forest Management from Utah State University.

### ABOUT THE FOREST

The Boise National Forest, apart from other National Forests is Idaho's Capital City Forest. As such, the Forest works closely with the Regional Office and the Capital City Coordinator to represent the region by participating in and responding to state events and requests for information, and administering statewide agreements with multiple partners. Boise NF employees routinely meet on behalf of the region with state agencies, mining and geology associations and environmental groups centered in the capital city.

The Boise National Forest is approximately 2,648,000 acres. Elevations vary greatly, from 2,800 feet in the North Fork Payette River Canyon to nearly 10,000 feet atop Steel Mountain. This wide range of elevations across 2 million acres encompasses a great diversity of geologic features. Geologically the Forest is dominated by granitic rock, with inclusions of basalts to the west, and volcanic rock to the south.

Major mountain ranges include the Boise, Salmon River and West Mountain ranges featuring steep slopes of coarse-textured soils that readily take in and transmit water. Unless these soils are disturbed, surface run-off is rare except during high intensity storms or rain-on-snow events.

The Forest has an estimated 9,600 miles of perennial and intermittent streams, and 15,400 acres of lakes and reservoirs. Major river systems on the Forest are the Salmon, Payette and Boise.

About 28 species of fish found on the Forest: including 11 non-native species. Federally Listed species on the Forest include Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout. Other native species of concern are redband and westslope cutthroat trout.

Most of the land supports an evergreen forest that includes pure or mixed stands of ponderosa pine, grand fir, Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine and subalpine fir.

The Forest contains large numbers of big game species, such as mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk. The average annual precipitation ranges from 15 inches at lower elevations to 70 inches at higher elevations.



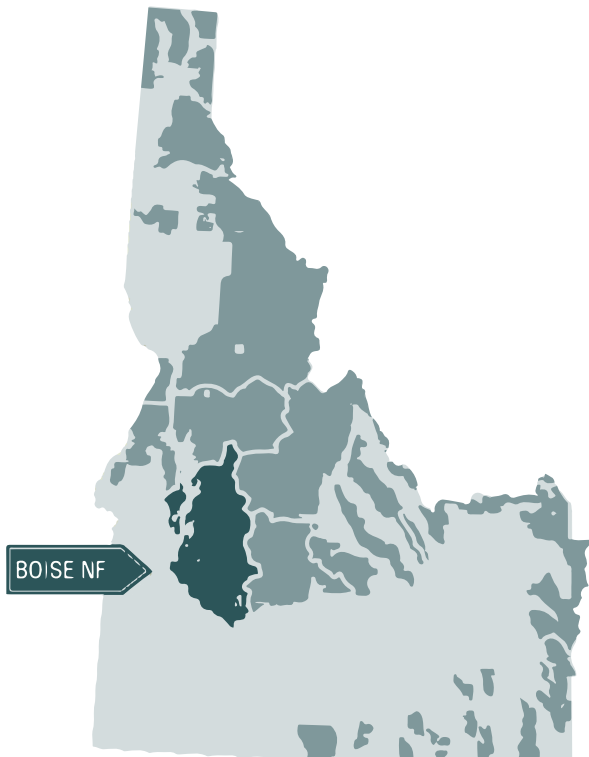
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Approximately 76 percent of the Forest's lands are considered forested and about 23 percent are considered non-forested or dominated by grass, forb, shrub or brush species. Much of the non-forested habitat is found at lower elevations or on the more southern latitudes, southern aspects.

Aquatic and terrestrial habitat restoration are emphasized in the 2010 Forest Plan, influencing the development and implementation of many projects.

Recreation, grazing, mining and a diversity of special uses occur on the Forest.

The Southwest Idaho Wildfire Crisis Landscape (SIL) is one of 21 landscapes selected in the National Wildfire Crisis effort. Encompassing 1.7 million acres, the SIL includes approximately 425,000 and 505,000 acres of the Boise National Forest (BNF) and Payette National Forest (PNF), respectively, and 800,000 acres of other ownership including private, state, and other federal lands. The SIL focus is addressing fuels and forest health treatments more strategically and at the scale of the problem, to protect communities within the Wildland Urban Interface. Treatments include commercial timber sales, non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire, and reforestation with native, fire-adapted species.



### Replant Act

Infrastructure expansion for the Lucky Peak Nursery, including repairs and building additional greenhouses to increase growing capacity.



Geographic Information System managers developed a publicly viewed [Dashboard](#) to show how many abandoned campfires are found annually.



More than 1.1 million grazing acres are sustainably managed for all rangeland products.



### Great American Outdoors Act

- E. Fork Burnt Log Creek Bridge Replacement completed in field season '22.
- Scriver Creek Bridge Replacement completed in field season '22.
- Third Fork Guard Station restoration completed, and staff awarded the NMFS Historic Restoration Award.

### Contracts awarded and work begins Field Season 2023:

- Edna Creek, Shady Pines, and Cartwright Ridge Campground Improvements
- Lodgepole Creek, Elk Creek, an Yellow Jacket Trail Bridge Replacements
- Buck Mountain, Troutdale, and Penny Springs Campground's Toilet Replacements
- Kirkham Hot Springs Reconstruction
- Banks Access Boat Ramp Replacement and Trail Improvements
- Payette River Management Plan, River Use and Capacity Study



### Wildlife Biology '22 Field Season

- 557 sites surveyed for Bald Eagles, White-headed Woodpeckers, Flammulated Owls, Northern Goshawks, and Peregrine Falcons.
- Partner with Intermountain Bird Observatory on migratory bird banding
- Participate in several trainings to expand access to remote sites within forest



More than 2,000 miles of motorized & nonmotorized trails wind through the Boise National Forest.



### FY22 Timber production

- 8 Timber Sales
- 3 Good Neighbor Authority contracts awarded
- 9,057 CCF fuelwood sales
- 7,932 Christmas tree permits sold