

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

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Appendix A.

**Summary of Timber Information
and Vegetation Management
Practices**

APPENDIX A

**LAND CLASSIFICATION
(BASED ON ANALYSIS AREA DATA)**

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1. Non-Forest land (includes water)	8,082
2. Forest land	2,470,395
3. Forest land withdrawn from timber production	50,972 ^{4/}
4. Forest land not capable of producing crops of industrial wood	153,608
5. Forest land physically unsuitable: irreversible damage likely to occur not restockable within 5 years	267,263
6. Forest land - inadequate information ^{1/}	
7. Tentatively suitable forest land (Item 2 minus Items 3, 4, 5 and 6)	1,998,552
8. Forest land not appropriate for timber production ^{2/}	414,389

<u>Management Emphasis</u>	<u>Acres</u>
a. Wildlife permanent forage area	10,574
b. Elk summer range key components	38,752
c. Cultural Sites	215
d. Permanent grazing area	685
e. Developed recreation sites	1,760
f. Natural history areas	5,212
g. Proposed research natural areas	1,935
h. Semi-primitive recreation areas	59,956
i. Proposed and existing wilderness areas	76,886
j. Minimum level management	218,414
9. Unsuitable Forest land (Items 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8)	886,232
10. Total suitable Forest land (Item 2 minus Item 9)	1,584,163
11. Total National Forest land (Items 1 and 2)	2,478,477 ^{3/}

^{1/} Land on which current information is inadequate to project responses to timber management. Usually applies to low site lands.

^{2/} Lands identified as not appropriate for timber production due to: (a) assignment to other resource uses to meet Forest Plan objectives; (b) management requirements; and (c) not being cost efficient in meeting Forest Plan objectives over the planning horizon.

^{3/} Landownership as of July 1, 1980.

^{4/} Includes the existing Salmo/Priest Wilderness within Washington state.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES*
(ANNUAL AVERAGE IN FIRST DECADE FOR SUITABLE LANDS)

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Regeneration harvest:	15,932
Clearcut	14,112
Shelterwood and seed tree	
- Preparatory cut	-0-
- Seed cut	1,320
- Removal cut	2,186
Selection	500
Intermediate harvest:	
Commercial thinning	40
Salvage/sanitation	530
Timber stand improvement	6,000
Reforestation ^{1/}	24,505

1/ Includes natural and artificial, also includes rehabilitation of stagnated and cull stands.

*Based on current budget trends.

A. SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES

A silvicultural examination and prescription will be completed for all timber lands where vegetative management practices occur. All silvicultural prescriptions will be prepared and/or reviewed and approved by a certified silviculturist. The decision for vegetative management practices (silvicultural systems) is based upon on-the-ground analysis by certified silviculturists using the guidance in this appendix and through review of pertinent scientific and technical literature and practical experience. Silvicultural prescriptions consider site specific factors such as physical site, soils, climate, habitat type, and current vegetative composition and conditions in order to set detailed guidance for vegetative management projects.

The silvicultural prescription process is a concurrent activity with the interdisciplinary team process in preparing projects. Prescriptions are formulated within the Forest Plan guidance to achieve specific objectives of management areas. The full range of silvicultural systems (individual tree selection to clearcut) are available for use on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. The selected vegetative management practices for individual sites will comply with management requirements listed in 36 CFR 219.27(b). (Where clearcutting is the vegetative management practice selected, it will have been determined that it is the optimal method.)

B. HABITAT TYPE GUIDELINES

These guidelines are supplemental to the Northern Region Guides and are applicable to all management areas described in the Forest Plan. They are organized by Habitat Groups which correspond to those used in the Forest Plan. The rationale for implementing various vegetative management practices is also included. These guidelines are to be used as a basis for identifying project-specific vegetative management practices on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Specific Management Area direction may influence the silvicultural systems appropriate for use; however, stand-specific prescriptions supported by an environmental analysis may also prescribe other treatments.

Habitat Group 1

TSHE/GYDR	THPL/ADPE
TSHE/ASCA	THPL/GYDR
TSHE/CLUN	THPL/ASCA
TSHE/MEFE	THPL/CLUN
THPL/ATFI	THPL/OPHO

The Tsuga heterophylla and Thuja plicata series occupy the most productive habitats in northern Idaho. This group can be found on any aspect or slope at elevations ranging from 1,500 to 5,500 feet. Approximately 58 percent of the forest is represented in this habitat group. Although all tree species of northern Idaho except Larix lyallii can be found in at least minor amounts, only Abies grandis, Larix occidentalis, Picea Engelmannii, Pinus monticola, Pinus contorta, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Thuja plicata, and Tsuga heterophylla are capable of maintaining viable populations and high productivity on these sites. Within this habitat group natural regeneration should be successful if an adequate seed source is available. Clearcut, seed tree, shelterwood, or selection cutting methods may be used depending on desired species mix and management objectives. Timber productivity varies from 50-210 cu. ft./acre/yr. This habitat group provides abundant forage for a variety of wildlife. Fire is an important disturbance factor in the drier habitat types of this habitat group.

1. Timber

These habitat types are capable of timber production at an estimated average of 110 cubic feet per acre per year under intensive management. Seed tree and clearcut harvesting will be the major treatments. These methods are frequently optimal where a mosaic of forest and opening is needed for wildlife or visual considerations. Clearcutting is usually the best method for controlling insect and disease problems such as dwarf mistletoe and root diseases. Clearcut and seed tree harvest methods are also optimal for the establishment of the more productive intolerant species and will allow for the introduction of genetically improved and disease-resistant growing stock. Properly executed and regenerated clearcuts often result in less total soil erosion, stream sedimentation, and wildlife disturbance than may be produced by other silvicultural systems that require more frequent entries. Shelterwood harvesting may be appropriate on drier sites or on more severe exposures where protection of seedlings is necessary for regeneration success. It may also be used where the management objective requires continuous site occupancy with trees or where regeneration by natural seed fall is a feasible alternative. On certain sites the shelterwood may be used to slow or retard the development of unwanted vegetation that can be a serious hindrance to conifer stand establishment. Selection harvesting will be used in special situations where visual needs or special stand characteristics are necessary to achieve management objectives. The selection system produces a stand structure characterized by the presence of all the various size and age classes from regeneration to very large diameter trees. This harvest system may be appropriate in certain parts of caribou habitat that require continuous dense cover of tall trees or in areas that are highly sensitive visually (e.g., the foreground of some lake views). It may also be used to achieve stand structures necessary for certain riparian areas and to provide old growth character to some stands.

2. Site Preparation

Site preparation levels are dependent upon the type of expected vegetative competition and the regeneration activity prescribed. Duff reduction generally is not necessary for regeneration of tolerant species although some mineral soil will improve regeneration success. Intolerant species usually require exposed mineral soil for successful regeneration. Maintaining approximately 10 to 12 tons per acre of down woody material is desirable for site protection and nutrient cycling.

3. Reforestation

Minimum acceptable stocking recommendation is generally 400 evenly spaced crop trees per acre on 90 percent of the harvested area; however, this minimum may be adjusted by individual stand prescriptions which reflect site specific conditions. Planting of rust resistant white pine is emphasized on the more productive sites. South aspects where fire is used for site preparation can have serious brush problems. Prompt planting of trees may be necessary to avoid loss of the site to brush for two or more decades.

4. Protection

Root diseases, especially Phellinus weirii and Armillaria sp., are the most prevalent problem for this habitat group. Stand replacement of heavily infected stands with resistant species (e.g. western larch and pines) and emphasis on maintaining species diversity may help to alleviate some of the problem. Integrated pest management strategies should stress age class distribution, regeneration from seed that is well adapted to specific site conditions, and reasonably short rotation periods.

5. Wildlife

This habitat group provides abundant forage for a variety of wildlife. Seasonally, it provides spring range for grizzly and black bear. Stands approaching old growth or climax stage are important to caribou during early winter. Thermal cover is an important attribute which is provided during both summer and winter for deer and elk.

6. Range

Transitory range for this habitat group can produce about 1 animal unit month of usable forage per 5 acres. When the canopy (tree crown) closes to 50-70 percent, forage production from grass and sedges is reduced to levels as low as 30 pounds per acre. A majority of the area occupied by these habitat types is too rough and steep for grazing use. Timber harvest adjacent to meadows provides some transitory range until young trees grow back (20-30 yrs.). Most of the usable forage for cattle grazing is actually provided by about 2,000 acres of meadows located within these habitat types.

7. Soil/Water

A high potential for soil compaction is associated with Mazama ash which is present in all habitat groups on the Forest. Erosion potential varies within habitat groups due to various soil and land form factors. Refer to the preliminary IPNF Soil Survey Reports for a detailed discussion of the soil and water resources.

Habitat Group 2 and 3

TSME/CLUN
ABLA/CACA
ABLA/STAM
ABLA/CLUN
ABGR/SETR
ABGR/ASCA

ABGR/CLUN
ABGR/LIBO
ABGR/XETE
ABGR/VAGL
ABGR/PHMA
ABGR/SPBE

This habitat group occupies a broad zone beyond the geographical and ecological limits of the more shade-tolerant and moisture-dependent Thuja plicata and Tsuga heterophylla. The Abies lasiocarpa series occurs as a broad subalpine zone in northern Idaho while the Abies grandis series is restricted to warm slopes, excessively drained substrates, or soils with shallow ash layers. The elevational range of this habitat group ranges from valley floors (1,800 feet) to approximately 6000 feet. Approximately 21 percent of the Forest is represented by this habitat group. Pseudotsuga menziesii and Pinus ponderosa are the major seral species on warmer habitat types while Picea and Pinus contorta become important on colder habitat types. Larix occidentalis can be a major component where fire has been a significant influence. Reforestation on the more severe exposures and higher elevations may be difficult and require special measures. Clearcut, seed tree, shelterwood, or selective cutting methods may be used depending on site specific requirements and management objectives. Timber productivity varies from 40 to 150 cubic feet per acre per year. South slopes at lower elevations may be important big game winter range. Fire has been a major influence in this habitat group and has resulted in nearly pure stands of Pinus contorta or Larix occidentalis.

1. Timber

These habitat types are capable of moderate to high timber production at an estimated average of 90 cubic feet per acre per year under intensive management. The diversity of seral trees and their generally high growth rates combine to offer diverse silvicultural opportunities. Clearcut, seed tree, shelterwood, or selective cutting methods may be used depending on site specific requirements and management objectives. Clearcutting may be used where management objectives emphasize the establishment of the more productive intolerant species or where it is necessary to control on-going insect and disease problems. It may also be used where the introduction of genetically improved and disease resistant growing stock is desirable. Clearcut and seed tree harvest methods may be used to establish a mosaic of forest and openings optimum for wildlife or visual considerations. Shelterwood harvesting may be appropriate on drier sites or on more severe exposures where protection of seedlings is necessary for regeneration success. Shelterwood harvesting may also be appropriate on certain sites in the ABLA series where high-elevation brush or grasses may present regeneration problems or where Ceanothus may be a problem on south and west slopes in the ABGR

series. Selection harvesting will be used in special situations where visual needs or special stand characteristics are necessary to achieve management objectives. It may be used to achieve stand structures necessary for certain riparian areas and for certain areas of caribou habitat.

2. Site Preparation

Site preparation levels are dependent upon the type of expected vegetative competition and the regeneration activity prescribed. Sites which favor Pteridium or Calamagrostis rubescens swards may require more intense site preparation while sites favoring Ceonothus may benefit from lower levels of site preparation. Maintaining approximately 10 to 12 tons per acre of down woody material is desirable for site protection and nutrient cycling.

3. Reforestation

Minimum acceptable stocking recommendation is generally 300 evenly spaced crop trees per acre on 90 percent of the harvested area; however, this minimum may be adjusted by individual stand prescriptions which reflect site specific conditions.

4. Protection

Trunk rot, primarily Echinodontium Tinctorium, may be a problem in Abies on moist sites. Phellinus weirii and Armillaria species, the primary root rot pathogens in this group, also appear to be more prevalent on the more moist habitat types. Control strategies for these pathogens should stress species diversity and use of resistant species. Spruce budworm can be a problem on overstocked, moisture-stressed sites, especially in stands with multiple layered canopies. Even-aged management and stocking control should be emphasized on these sites.

5. Wildlife

This group provides important winter range, and associated early winter and spring range, for big game (primarily elk), at lower elevations on south slopes when in early successional stages. Higher elevations of the ABGR series are seasonally important to caribou (late winter) and provide forage species which have summer/fall values due to late plant green-up and maturity. The lower elevation PSME series provide large dead tree (snag) habitat for cavity dependent species such as pileated woodpecker.

6. Range

Transitory range for this habitat group can produce about 1 animal unit month of usable forage per 4 acres. When tree crown closure reaches 50-70 percent forage from grass, sedges, etc. drops to very low levels of about 20-100 lbs. per acre. Steep slopes, dense stands of trees and heavy shrub growth prevent or greatly restrict cattle use on a majority of these habitat types.

7. Soil/Water

A high potential for soil compaction is associated with Mazama ash which is present in all habitat groups on the Forest. Erosion potential varies within habitat groups due to various soil and land form factors. Refer to the preliminary IPNF Soil Survey Reports for a detailed discussion of the soil and water resources.

Habitat Group 4

TSME/STAM	PSME/Series
TSME/MEFE	ABLA/MEFE
TSME/XETE	ABLA/VACA
	ABLA/XETE

This habitat group is represented on approximately 14 percent of the Forest. The TSME and ABLA series occurs as discontinuous tracts throughout the subalpine zone. The PSME series occurs in a narrow ecologic zone between Ponderosa on environmentally dry sites and Abies grandis on more moist sites. The predominant seral tree species of the PSME series is Pinus ponderosa. The major seral species of the Tsuga and Abies series is Picea Engelmannii. Harsh dry sites in the PSME series and vegetative competition from brush or grass in the ABLA and TSME series may cause problems for regeneration. Clearcut, seed tree, shelterwood, and selection harvest systems may be used depending on site specific requirements and management objectives. Timber productivity for this group ranges from 20 to 80 cubic feet per acre per year. This group provides some summer/fall forage species for wildlife.

1. Timber

Habitat types within this group have the potential to produce an average of 50 cubic feet per acre per year under intensive management. Shelterwood and selection harvest methods will be emphasized on the drier sites of this habitat group. Clearcutting may be used depending on site specific requirements and management objectives. Shelterwood may provide protection from moisture and heat stress for seedlings on the warm dry sites of the PSME series. Shelterwood and selection systems may be appropriate on certain sites in the ABLA and TSME series where brush or grass may present regeneration problems. Selection harvesting will also be used in

special situations where visual needs or special stand characteristics are necessary to achieve management objectives. Clearcut and seed tree methods should be emphasized where existing high brush is a problem and intensive site preparation (e.g. hot burns, intensive scarification) is necessary for regeneration success. Clearcut harvesting may be used where necessary to control on-going insect and disease problems and may be used where a mosaic of forest and openings is desirable for wildlife or visual considerations. Clearcutting will be used only where there is a high probability of achieving regeneration. The use of shade cards may be needed where this system is used on warm dry sites.

2. Site Preparation

Site preparation levels are dependent upon the type of regeneration activity prescribed. Thorough site preparation on sites occupied by Menziesia or Xete may be necessary for regeneration success. Maintaining approximately 10 to 12 tons per acre of down woody material is desirable for site protection and nutrient cycling.

3. Reforestation

Minimum acceptable stocking recommendation is generally 200 evenly spaced crop trees per acre on 90 percent of the harvested area; however, this minimum may be adjusted by individual stand prescriptions which reflect site-specific conditions.

4. Protection

Integrated pest management strategies should stress age class distribution, species diversity, regeneration from seed that is well adapted to specific site conditions, and reasonably short rotation periods.

5. Wildlife

This habitat group provides forage species which have summer/fall values due to later plant green-up and maturity. This group provides for a high diversity of plants and animals because of its scattered distribution throughout the Forest.

6. Range

Transitory range for this habitat group can produce about 1 animal unit month of usable forage per 4 acres. Habitat types in the PSME series are limited on the Forest and are usually too steep for grazing use. Timber harvest provides some transitory range but most of the forage for existing allotments is provided by 2,500 acres of meadows scattered within this habitat group.

7. Soil/Water

A high potential for soil compaction is associated with Mazama ash which is present in all habitat groups across the Forest. Erosion potential varies within habitat groups due to various soil and land form factors. Refer to the preliminary JPNF Soil Survey Reports for a detailed discussion of the soil resources.

TIMBER PRODUCTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

<u>Potential Growth</u> ^{1/} <u>(cubic feet/acre/year)</u>	<u>Suitable Lands</u> <u>(acres)</u>	<u>Unsuitable Lands</u> <u>(acres)</u>
Less than 20		8,082
20-49		154,587
50-84	130,921	236,002
85-119	1,453,242	495,643
120-164		
165-224		
225+		

1/ Based on the potential biological growth of natural stands, with no consideration given to stocking control or other intensive management practices.

PRESENT AND FUTURE FOREST CONDITIONS

	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Suitable Land</u>	<u>Unsuitable Land</u>
Present forest:	MMCF	5,142.2	1,484.8
Growing stock	MMBF	20,774.4	5,998.6
Live cull ^{2/}	MMCF	1,245.9	359.7
	MMBF	5,033.4	1,453.2
Salvable dead ^{2/}	MMCF	5.7	1.7
	MMBF	23.0	6.9
Annual net growth	MMCF	100.2	28.9
	MMBF	404.8	116.8
Annual mortality ^{2/}	MMCF	18.6	5.4
	MMBF	75.1	20.2
Future forest:	MMCF	5,044.1	
Growing stock			
Annual net growth	MMCF	100.4	
Rotation age	Years	80 ^{1/} to 100	

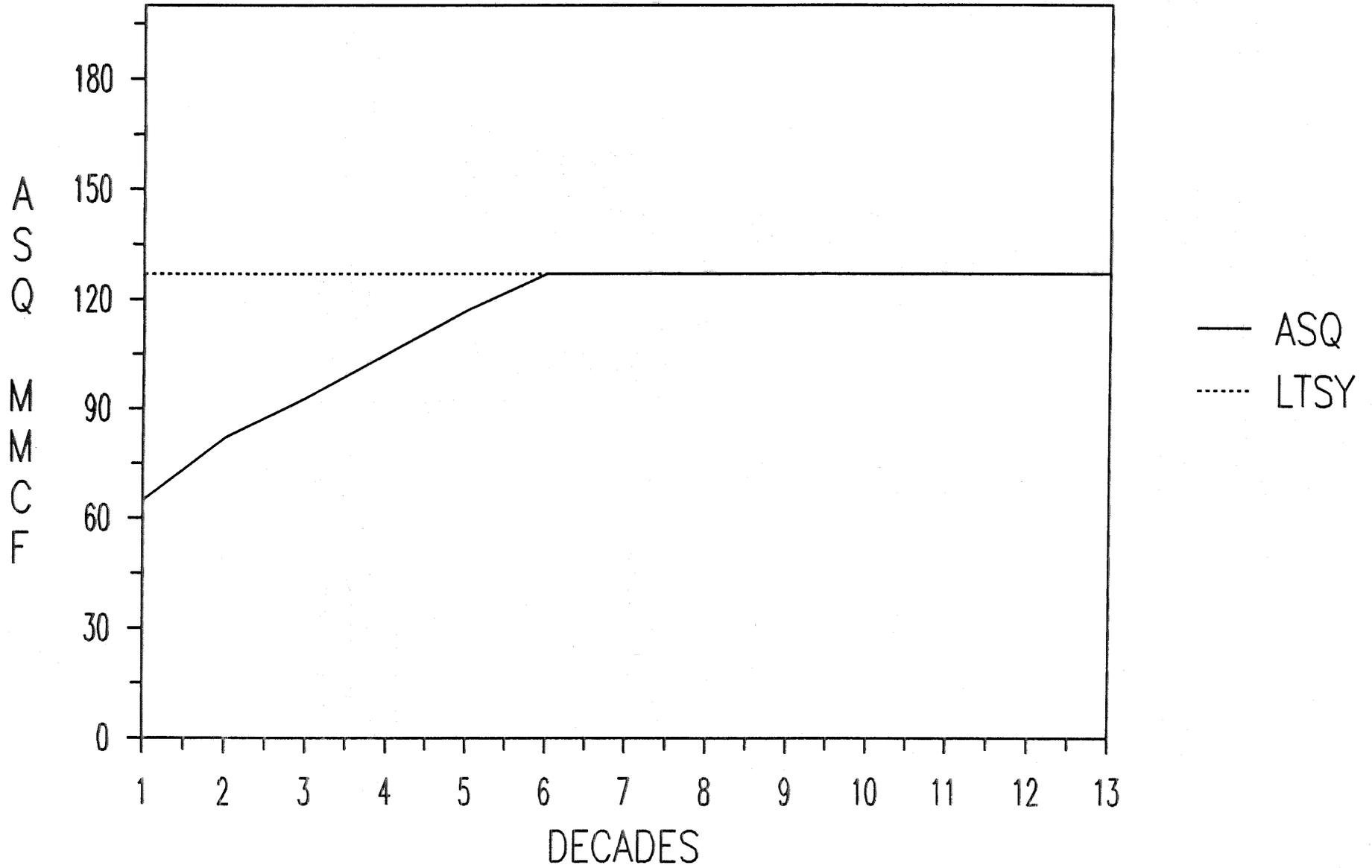
Age class distribution acres (suitable lands)	<u>Age Class</u>	<u>Present Forest</u>	<u>Future Forest</u>
	0-19	53,757	324,300
	20-39	253,254	252,895
	40-59	334,873	327,943
	60-79	38,467	238,093
	80-99	398,015	207,041
	100-119	520,741	498
	120-139	--	3,536
	140-159	6,457	29,634
	160-179	--	--
	180+	--	221,624

^{1/} Average rotation age for regenerated stands on lands with timber emphasis.
^{2/} Numbers are based on previous inventory statistics and are only an estimate of what current FORPLAN outputs might be.

LTSY AND ASQ

AVERAGE ANNUAL VOLUME

A-12



Appendix B.

Elk Habitat Unit Development

APPENDIX B

ELK HABITAT UNIT DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE

The objective in developing elk habitat units is to establish habitat management potential goals for the Forest, based on the Regional Guide elk population goals and potential Forest Plan land use designations.

DISCUSSION

Elk habitat units will include winter and summer range population goals.

The Guidelines for Evaluating and Managing Summer Elk Habitat in Northern Idaho (IF&G Bulletin No. 11) provides a method for evaluating the habitat potential for elk on the summer range. The numerical value of the habitat given by the guidelines is a relative value of the habitat potential of one elk home range (or elk unit) to another. The desired or needed level of potential habitat to support desired animal numbers cannot be established using the guidelines. Using data developed as part of the the Forest Plan data base, in conjunction with the guidelines, specific goals for habitat potential can be established.

Habitat potential for elk on the winter range will be based on forage production curves to be developed for cover types and various treatments. Distribution of forage producing areas in time and space based on winter range map inventories and herd composition will be the basis for the Forest habitat improvement program.

METHODS (SUMMER RANGE)

Existing elk habitat for the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene Forests is given in the Forest Plan data base. The existing habitat potential for these portions of the IPNF can be calculated using the Guidelines for Evaluating and Managing Summer Elk Habitat in Northern Idaho. To be site specific this information can be calculated on a timber stand compartment basis and combined into larger areas or elk units.

By using the desired population level as a goal, the needed habitat potential can be calculated by elk unit.

The following steps were developed to accomplish the elk summer range plans as a result of a Forest biologist meeting in September, 1983:

1. Using the 2.64 scale transportation "B" maps as a base, complete an overlay delineating key summer range, winter range and road miles by timber compartment. Private landownership should be delineated on the base map. Key summer range is from the FORPLAN data base, winter range will be developed for each compartment.

2. From the information in Item 1 above, calculate existing elk habitat potential by compartment using the Elk Guidelines and attached worksheet.
3. Develop Elk Habitat Units (EHU's) by combining compartments to achieve units of 20,000 to 40,000 acres. Old-growth management units already established may be satisfactory.
4. Elk habitat potential and animal numbers (carrying capacity) will be calculated for each compartment, then totalled for each EHU. The elk goals will be for the EHU.
5. Present habitat capacity will be compared to FORPLAN outputs for the first decade. Elk outputs will be established for each EHU to achieve the total District FORPLAN outputs.

ASSUMPTIONS

Some basic assumptions were made to assure consistency in development of elk number goals:

1. Base year for existing situation is the present.
2. Use key summer range as mapped for FORPLAN for now.
3. Winter range in the Forest Plan data base needs modifying to actual winter range--including potential winter range.
4. Complete elk guidelines for 10 years to compare with the first decade outputs in FORPLAN.
5. Elk numbers from FORPLAN are not necessarily valid below Forest level, however disaggregation to District level should be satisfactory.

METHODS (WINTER RANGE)

1. Using aerial photos, timber stand maps, PI maps and other available information, develop a map of all winter range, existing and potential.
2. Calculate acreages of cover type classes.
3. Calculate forage production and availability by EHU to determine carrying capacity and need for habitat improvement.

INFORMATION NEEDS

The following information is needed to complete the elk numbers disaggregation and habitat potential goals:

1. PI typing information by compartment, including cover/forage estimates.
2. Key summer range maps.
3. FORPLAN solution for existing situation for elk numbers.
4. Summary of key, regular and winter range acreages from FORPLAN.
5. FORPLAN elk outputs by compartment, EHU's and District for the first decade.
6. Winter herd distribution information from IFG.
7. Forage production information for all cover types and treatments.

Appendix C.

Projected Budget

APPENDIX C

PROJECTED BUDGET REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE FOREST PLAN¹

(Average Annual Thousands of Dollars for First Decade)

<u>Funding Item</u>	<u>Budget Activity</u>	<u>Programmed Budget (1984 Dollars)</u> ²
00	General Administration	2775
01,02	Fire and Fuels	1100
03-05	Timber	4523
06,07	Range	87
08	Minerals	230
09	Recreation	828
10	Wildlife and Fish	680
11	Soil, Air and Water	719
12	Facility Maintenance	300
13-15,	Lands/Land Management	
42,43	Planning	429
16	Landline Location	571
17	Road Maintenance	2037
18	Trail Maintenance	275
19	Co-op Law Enforcement	41
20	Reforestation - Appropriated	1317
21	TSI - Appropriated	1265
22	Nursery	15
23	Tree Improvement	518
25	SCSEP	118
26-28	KV (Trust Fund)	1475
29	CWFS - Other (Trust Fund)	677
30	Timber Salv. Sales (Perm. Fund)	350
31	Brush Disposal (Perm. Fund)	1376
32	Range Improvement	37
33	Recreation Construction	330
34	Facility Construction - FA&O	250
35	Engineering Construction Support	3282
36	Const. - Capital Investment Roads	4813
37	Trail Construction/Reconstruction	300
	TOTAL BUDGET	30718
24,38	Timber Purchaser Road Construction	4700
	TOTAL COST	35418

¹ Based on current budget trends.

² FY 84 dollars equal FY 78 dollars times 1.47.

FY 78 is the base year for costs used in Forest planning.

The total budget required to implement the Forest Plan as specified by the DEIS Proposed Alternative was \$31,900 thousand (\$21,700 thousand in 1978 dollars). As the Proposed Alternative budget was tied more specifically to activities and funding items, the budget was adjusted slightly.

Appendix D.

Visual Sensitivity Levels

APPENDIX D

**Managed Visual
Sensitivity Levels
for
Travel Routes, Use Areas and
Water Bodies on and Adjacent
to the Idaho Panhandle National Forests**

VIEWPOINTS

Sensitivity Level

Wallace Ranger District

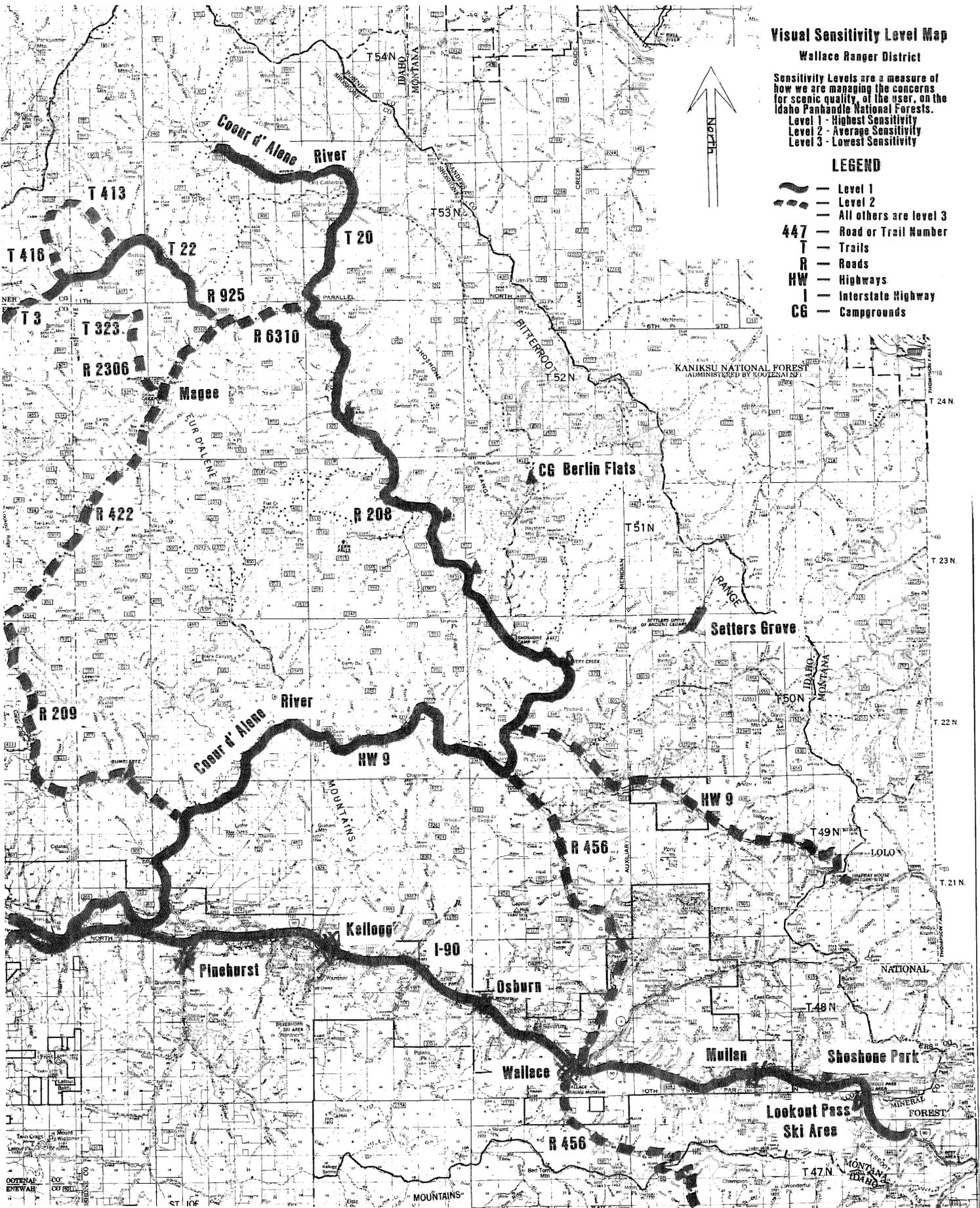
I-90	1
Road 456, Wallace to Avery	2
Road 456, Wallace to Pritchard	2
Road FH9, from I-90 to Pritchard	1
Road FH9, from Pritchard to State line	2
Road 6310	2
Road 208, from FH9 to junction with Road 6310	1
Trail 20	1
Shoshone Park	1
Lookout Pass Ski Area	1
Mullan	1
Wallace	1
Osburn	1
Kellogg	1
Pinehurst	1
Settlers Grove of Ancient Cedars	1
Berlin Flats Campground	2
Avery Creek Picnic Area	1
Kit Price Campground	1
Devils Elbow Campground	1
Big Hank Campground	1
Coeur d'Alene River, Beaver Creek Work Center, south	1

Visual Sensitivity Level Map
Wallace Ranger District

Sensitivity Levels are a measure of how we are managing the concerns for scenic quality of the user, on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.
Level 1 - Highest Sensitivity
Level 2 - Average Sensitivity
Level 3 - Lowest Sensitivity

LEGEND

- Level 1
- Level 2
- All others are level 3
- Road or Trail Number
- Trails
- Roads
- Highways
- Interstate Highway
- Campgrounds



VIEWPOINTSSensitivity LevelAvery Ranger District

Road 218 and FH50, St. Maries to Spruce Tree	1
Road 326, from Road 456 to Road 506	2
Road, new road proposed up Loop Creek through tunnel	2
Road 456, Wallace to Avery	2
Road 320	2
Road 395, Forest boundary to Trail 40	1
Road 201, from Road 303 to Road 395	2
Road 303	2
Road 388	1
Road 715	2
Road 1907	2
Trail 117	1
Trail to Lost Lake, Road 1925 to Lost Lake	2
Trail 196	2
Trail 186	2
Trail 26	2
Trail 16, Stevens Peak to Roland Summit	2
Trail 226, from Trail 16 to Cemetery Ridge	2
Trail 48	1
Trail 49	1
Trail 50	1
Trail 108	1
Trail 12	1
Trail 113	1
Trail 111	1
Trail 65	1
Trail 11	1
Trail 109	1
Trail 110	1
Trail 479	1
Trail 40	2
Trail 505	2
Trail 54, from Granite Peak to east line of Section 1	2
Trail 54, from east line of Section 1 to Trail 48	1
Trail 263	2
Trail 279	2
Trail 79, from Trail 48 to junction with Trail 279	1
Trail 79, from junction with Trail 279 to Trail 505	2
Trail 230	1
Trail 71	1
Trail 694	1
Trail 61	1
Trail 66	1
Trail 69	1
Trail 611	1
Trail 610	1
Trail 738, from Road 320 to Graves Peak	1
Trail 738, from Road 320 to Road 1278	2
Avery Ranger Station	1
Little North Fork Campground	2
Packsaddle Campground	1

VIEWPOINTS

Sensitivity Level

Avery Ranger District cont.

Squaw Creek Campground	1
Tin Can Flat Campground	1
Recreation occupancy sites adjacent to Road 326	2
Turner Flat Campground	1
Red Ives Work Center	1
Spruce Tree Campground	1
Heller Creek Campground	1
Conrad Crossing Campground	1
Beaver Creek Campground	1
Fly Flat Campground	1
Dismal Lake Campground	2
Noseeum Lake	1
Steamboat Lake	1
Fish Lake	1
Lost Lake	1
St. Joe Lake	1
Devils Lake	1
Larkins Lake	1
Mud Lake	1
Gnat Lake	1
Hero Lake	1
Northbound Lake	1
Crag Lake	1
Heart Lake	1
Skyland Lake	1
Halo Lake	1
Bacon Lake	1
Forage Lake	1
Dismal Lake	2
St. Joe River	1
Little North Fork Clearwater River, from Twin Creek to Forest boundary	1
Little North Fork Clearwater River, from source to Twin Creek	2

VIEWPOINTS**Sensitivity Level****Fernan Ranger District**

I-90	1
Highway 95	1
Highway 97	1
Highway 53	1
Highway 54	1
Highway 41	1
Highway 3	1
Road 545, Bell Bay	2
Road 439.2, from Road 439.1 to junction with Road 453.1	2
Road 453.1, from Road 439.2 to Road 438.1	2
Road 439.1, from Road 439.2 north to Highway 97	2
Road 438.1, from Highway 97 to Beauty Creek Campground	1
Road 438.1, Beauty Creek Campground to Road 453.1	2
Road 268	1
Road 202, I-90 to Road 1571	1
Road 499, from I-90 to junction with Road 1571	1
Road 1571	1
Road, County Road 112 from Bennett Bay to Road 499	1
Road 202, from junction with Road 1581 north of Section 15	2
Road 1581.1, from Road 202 north to center of Section 16	2
Road 1562, Coeur d'Alene to Forest Service lands, Section 5	1
Road 1562, from Forest Service land in Section 5 to Road 2342	2
Road 2342	1
Road 209	2
Road 3090, east side of Hayden Lake	2
Road 3090, west side of Hayden Lake	1
Roads on west side of Hayden Lake	1
Roads west of Hayden Lake, Ramsey Road, and Hayden Avenue	1
Road 612	2
Road 422	2
Road 6310	2
Road 925, from Road 6310 to Trail 22	2
Road 2306	2
Trail 79	1
Trail 323	2
Trail 80, English Point Ski Trail	1
Trail 413	2
Trail 416	2
Trail 22, from Road 925 to Trail 3	1
Trail 3	2
Trail 14	2
Trail 20	1
Coeur d'Alene, City	1
Hayden Lake, City	1
Athol	1
Bayview	1
Rathdrum	1
Post Falls	1
Fourth of July Summit	1
Beauty Creek Campground	1
Bell Bay Campground	1

VIEWPOINTS

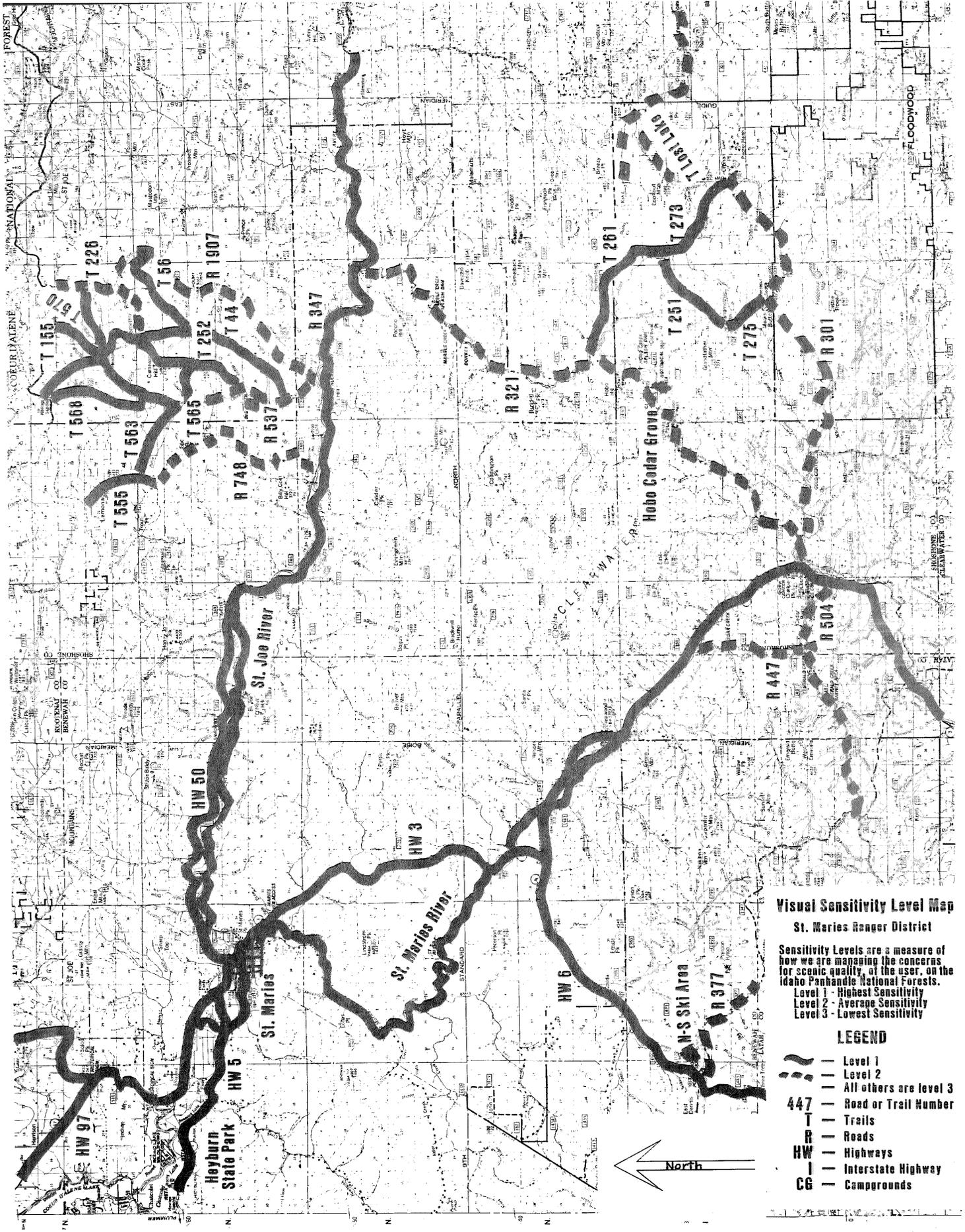
Sensitivity Level

Fernan Ranger District cont.

Honeysuckle Campground	1
Mokins Bay Campground	1
Bumblebee Campground	1
Rainy Hill Picnic Area	1
Magee	1
Canfield Butte Vista	1
Coeur d'Alene Mountain Vista	1
Coeur d'Alene Lake	1
Thompson Lake	1
Anderson Lake	1
Blue Lake	1
Swan Lake	1
Cave Lake	1
Killarney Lake	1
Black Lake	1
Rose Lake	1
Fernan Lake	1
Spirit Lake	1
Twin Lakes	1
Hayden Lake	1
Coeur d'Alene River	1
North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	2

VIEWPOINTS**Sensitivity Level****St. Maries Ranger District**

Highway 97	1
Highway 3	1
Highway 5	1
Highway 6	1
Road FH 50	1
Road 447, Highway 3 to Flat Creek	2
Road 504, Highway 3 to Road 447	2
Road 301, Highway 3 to Orphan Point	2
Road 321	2
Road 377, Highway 6 to Bald Mountain	2
Road 1907	2
Road, County Road 347, north side of St. Joe River	2
Road 537	2
Road 748	2
Trail 251, Trail 275 to Trail 261 in Section 14	1
Trail 275, Grandmother Mountain to Freezeout Saddle	1
Trail 261	1
Trail 273	1
Trail, loop at N-S Ski Area, cross-country ski	1
Trail 44	1
Trail 570	1
Trail 56	1
Trail 252	1
Trail 565	1
Trail 555	1
Trail 563	1
Trail 155	1
Trail 568	1
Trail 226, from Cemetary Ridge to Trail 16	2
St. Maries, City	1
Hobo Cedar Grove	1
Emerald Creek Garnet Area	2
Emerald Creek Campground	1
North-South Ski Area	1
Big Creek Campground	1
Shadowy St. Joe Campground	1
Cedar Creek Campground	1
Heyburn State Park	1
Chatcolet Lake	1
Coeur d'Alene Lake	1
St. Maries River	1
St. Joe River	1

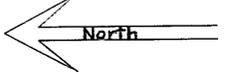


Visual Sensitivity Level Map
St. Maries Ranger District

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 Level 1 - Highest Sensitivity
 Level 2 - Average Sensitivity
 Level 3 - Lowest Sensitivity

LEGEND

- Level 1
- Level 2
- All others are level 3
- 447 - Road or Trail Number
- T - Trails
- R - Roads
- HW - Highways
- I - Interstate Highway
- CG - Campgrounds



VIEWPOINTS**Sensitivity Level****Sandpoint Ranger District**

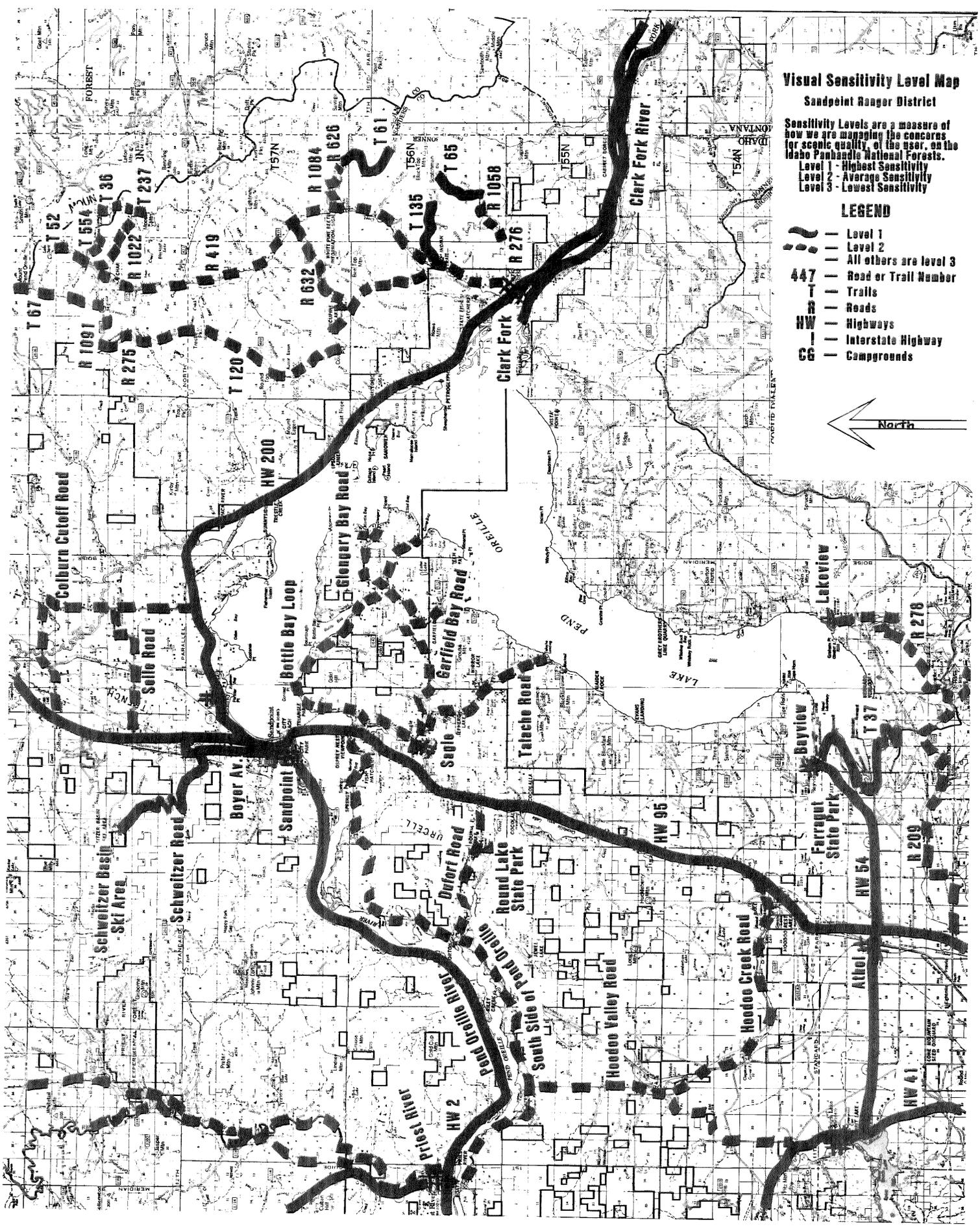
Highway 95	1
Highway 2	1
Highway 200	1
Highway 41	1
Highway 54	1
Road 209	2
Road 278, from Lakeview to Road 209	2
Road, Hoodoo Valley Road, Highway 41 to Carey	2
Road, Hoodoo Creek, Highway 95 to Edgemere	2
Road, south side of Pend Oreille River, Newport to Sandpoint	2
Road, Dufort Road, Highway 95 to Pend Oreille River	2
Road, Sagle to Talache	2
Road, Sagle east to Garfield Bay	2
Road, Bottle Bay loop	2
Road, Garfield Bay Road to Camp Bay and Glengary	2
Road to Schweitzer Basin Ski Area	1
Road, Boyer Avenue	1
Road, Selle Road	2
Road, Colburn Cutoff Road	2
Road 276, from west line Section 31 to Road 1058	2
Road 1058, from Road 276 to junction with Trail 65	2
Road 1084, from Road 419 to junction with Road 626	2
Road 626, from Road 1084 to Trail 61	2
Road 419	2
Road 1022	2
Road 632	2
Road 275, from Road 1091 to Trail 120	2
Road 231	2
Road 1091, from Lunch Peak to Road 275	2
Trail 37	1
Trail 61	1
Trail 65	1
Trail 135	1
Trail 279	1
Trail 217	1
Trail 554	2
Trail 36	2
Trail 256	2
Trail 52, to Lake Darling form Road 419	2
Trail 120	2
Trail 237, from Road 1022 to Moose Lake	2
Trail 67	2
Trail 6	2
Sandpoint	1
Ponderay	1
Kootenai, Town	1
Clark Fork, City	1
Sagle	1
Lakeview	1
Bayview	1

VIEWPOINTS

Sensitivity Level

Sandpoint Ranger District cont.

Selkirk Crest Scenic Area, Ridge Top	1
Chimney Rock	1
Schweitzer Basin Ski Area	1
Porcupine Lake Campground	2
Evans Landing Campground	1
Garfield Bay Campground	1
Green Bay Campground	1
Maiden Rock Campground	1
Round Lake State Park	1
Farragut State Park	1
Whiskey Rock Campground	1
Samowen Campground	1
Pend Oreille Lake	1
Round Lake (Dufort Road Area)	1
Cocolalla Lake	1
Lake Darling	2
Moose Lake	2
Porcupine Lake	2
Beehive Lakes	1
Harrison Lake	1
Pend Oreille River	1
Clark Fork River	1

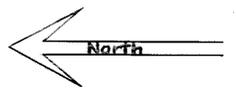


Visual Sensitivity Level Map
Sandpoint Ranger District

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 Level 1 - Highest Sensitivity
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LEGEND

- Level 1
- Level 2
- All others are level 3
- 447 - Road or Trail Number
- Trails
- Roads
- Highways
- Interstate Highway
- Campgrounds



VIEWPOINTS**Sensitivity Level****Bonners Ferry Ranger District**

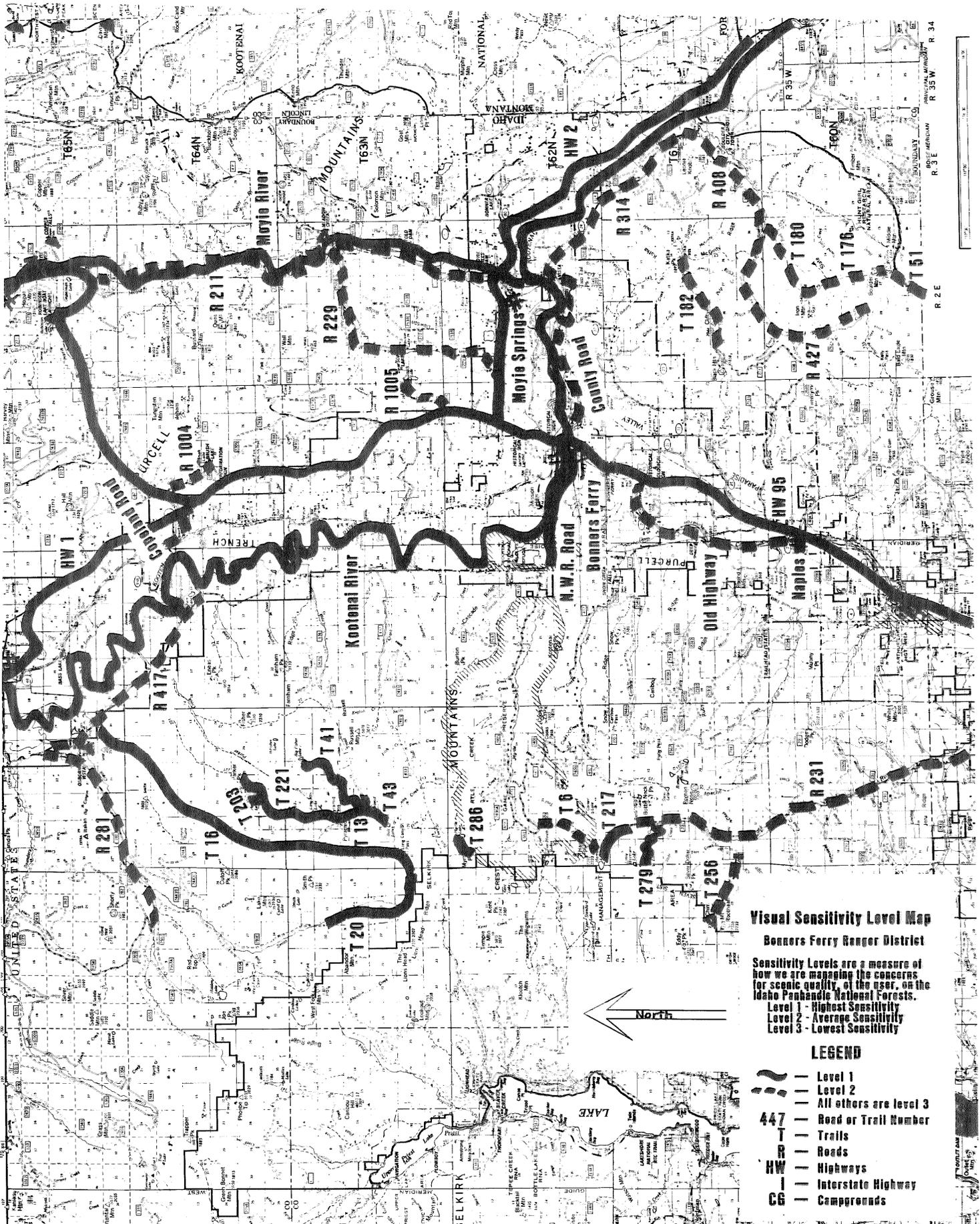
Highway 95	1
Highway 2	1
Highway 1	1
Highway 21, British Columbia	1
Highway 3, British Columbia	1
Highway 95, British Columbia	1
Road, old highway along Deep Creek	2
Road, between Bonners Ferry and N.W.R. headquarters	1
Road 1005, Smith Lake Road	2
Road 427, from Road 408 to south line Section 21	2
Road 408, from Road 427 to junction with Road 314	2
Road 314	2
Road 229, County Road past Dawson Lake to Meadow Creek	2
Road 211	2
Road 1004, Brush Lake Road	2
Road 417, from Kerr Lake to Smith Creek Road 281	2
Road, Road at Copeland between Highway 1 and Road 417	2
Road, County Road from Bonners Ferry to Road 314	2
Road 281, from Road 417 to Dirt Oven Campground	2
Trail 180	2
Trail 176, junction with Trail 180 on top Iron Mountain to Trail 51	2
Trail 51, from junction with Trail 176 to Trail 67	2
Trail 67	2
Trail 182, Black Mountain to Katka Peak	2
Trail 6	2
Trail 20	1
Trail 286, from Myrtle Peak to Myrtle Lake	1
Trail 16	1
Trail 221, Pyramid Pass to Parker Peak	1
Trail 13	1
Trail 41	1
Trail 203, Parker Lake	1
Trail 43	1
Northwest Peak Scenic Area, Ridge Top	1
Selkirk Crest Scenic Area, Ridge Top	1
Bonners Ferry	1
Moyie Springs	1
Creston, British Columbia	1
Eastport	2
Porthill	2
Naples	2
Meadow Creek Campground	1
Robinson Lake Campground	1
Smith Lake Campground	2
Brush Lake Campground	2
Copper Falls Campground	1
Copper Falls	1
Smith Falls	1
Dawson Lake	1
Smith Lake	2
Brush Lake	2

VIEWPOINTS

Sensitivity Level

Bonnere Ferry Ranger District cont.

Robinson Lake	1
Two Mouth Lake	1
Kent Lake	1
Myrtle Lake	1
Roman Nose Lakes	1
Hidden Lake	1
West Fork Lake	1
Kootenai River	1
Moyie River	1



Visual Sensitivity Level Map

Bonners Ferry Ranger District

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LEGEND

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- Level 2
- All others are level 3
- Road or Trail Number
- Trails
- Roads
- Highways
- Interstate Highway
- Campgrounds

VIEWPOINTS**Sensitivity Level****Priest Lake Ranger District**

Highway 2	1
Highway 57	1
Highway 41	1
Road, East side Priest River	2
Road, East shore Priest Lake	2
Road 302	2
Road 1338	1
Road 1337	1
Road 1339	1
Road 2512	1
Road 237	1
Trail 291, Beaver Creek to Navigation Campground	1
Trail 291, Navigation to junction with Trail 296	2
Trail 294, Lakeshore NRT	1
Trail 512	2
Trail 349	2
Trail 308	2
Trail 530	2
Trail 28	2
Hanna Flats	1
Priest River, City	1
Newport	1
Coolin	1
Selkirk Crest Scenic Area, Ridge Top	1
Roosevelt Cedar Grove	1
Kalispell Boat Launch	1
Ledgewood Picnic Area	1
Luby Bay Campground	1
Navigation Campground	1
Plowboy Campground	1
Beaver Creek Campground	1
Reeder Bay Campground	1
Outlet Campground	1
Osprey Campground	1
Stagger Inn Campground	1
Kalispell Island Campgrounds	1
Priest Lake	1
Upper Priest Lake	1
Muskegon Lake	2
Petit Lake	2
Priest River, from Outlet to Pend Oreille River	2
Upper Priest River, from Upper Priest Falls to Main Lake	1
Pend Oreille River	1

Visual Sensitivity Level Map

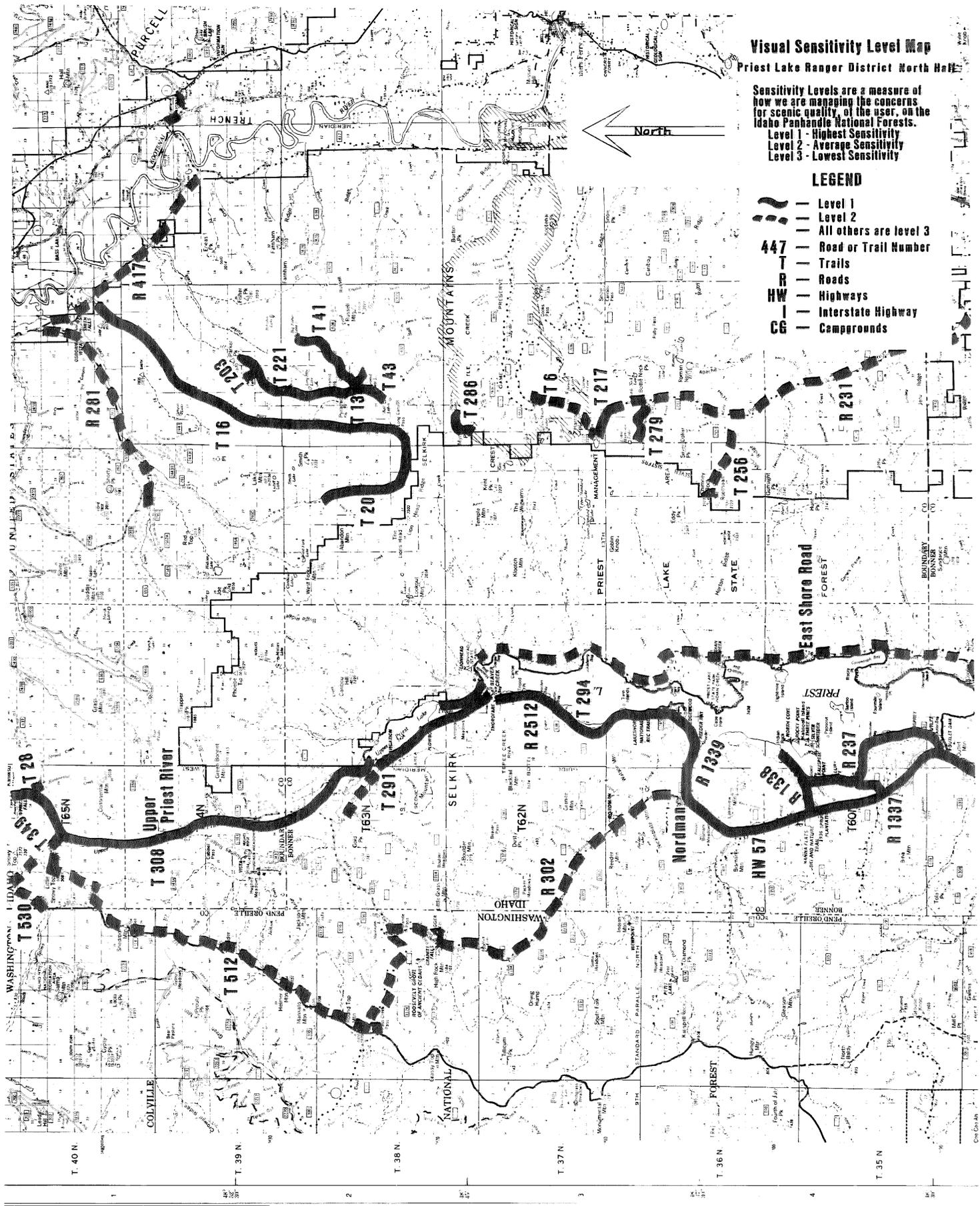
Priest Lake Ranger District North Half

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LEGEND

- Level 1
- Level 2
- All others are level 3
- Road or Trail Number
- Trails
- Roads
- Highways
- Interstate Highway
- Campgrounds

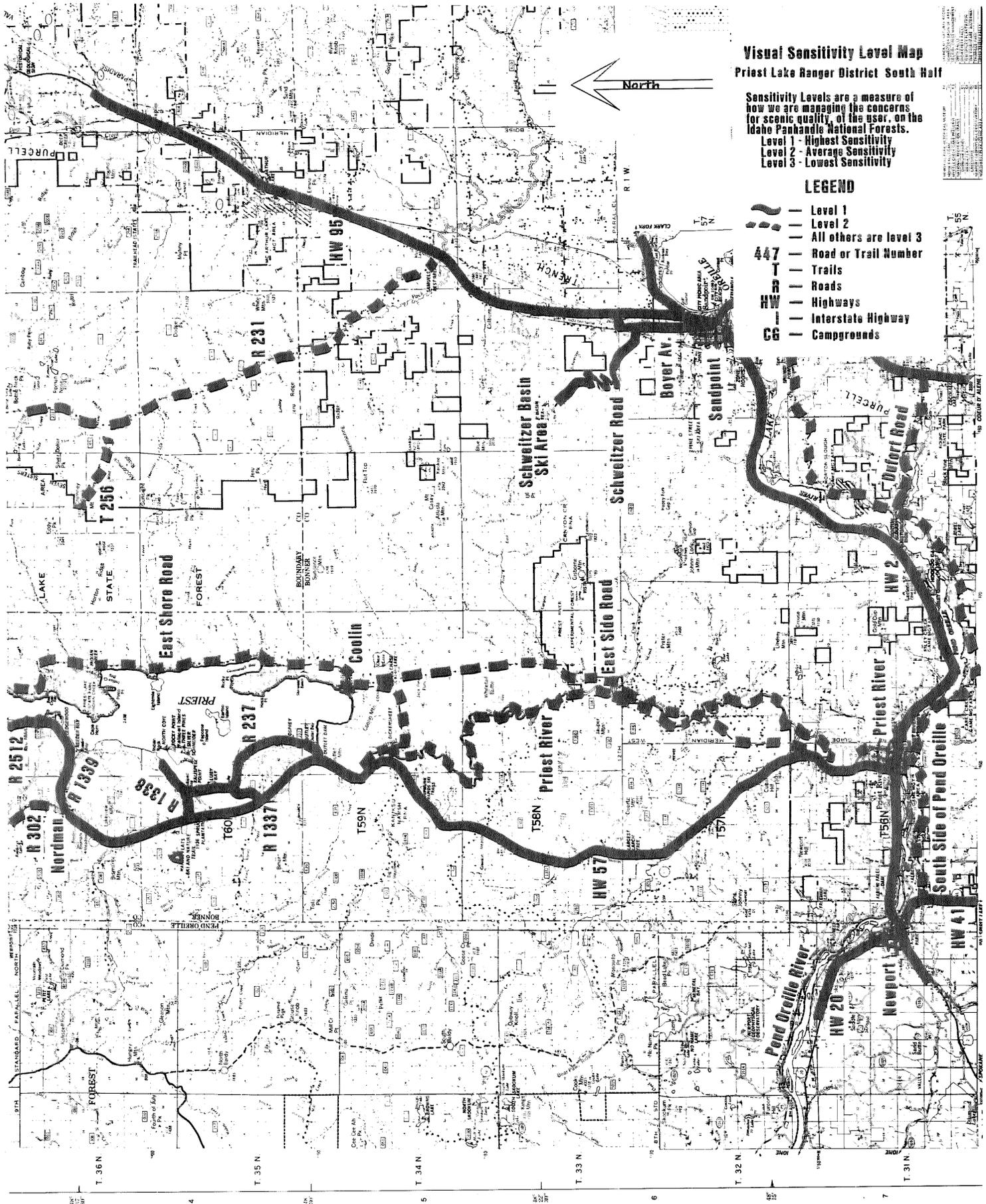


Visual Sensitivity Level Map
 Priest Lake Ranger District South Half

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 Level 3 - Lowest Sensitivity

LEGEND

- Level 1
- Level 2
- All others are level 3
- Road or Trail Number
- Trails
- Roads
- Highways
- Interstate Highway
- Campgrounds



Appendix E.

Landownership Planning Criteria

APPENDIX E

LANDOWNERSHIP PLANNING CRITERIA

The landownership planning process determines which lands are desirable for National Forest ownership and which lands are better suited for other ownership. Presently the land exchange process is the chief means of altering the ownership pattern. This is done strictly on a willing owner basis. The following criteria were developed in addition to the direction given in each management area to facilitate the decision-making process.

Landownership Planning Analysis Criteria

1. National Forest System Land

a. Isolated or Mixed Ownership

(1) Retain

- (a) Special area, e.g., seed orchard, administrative site, nursery, experimental forest, specially designated areas.
- (b) Developed recreation sites.
- (c) Apparently valid unpatented mining claims.
- (d) Special management areas.
- (e) Areas for future community public use.

(2) Retain as is or enlarge

- (a) Wetlands, floodplains, public water supplies, cultural resources, threatened/endangered/sensitive species, mining claims, (if not retained, mitigating measures required).
- (b) Important wildlife habitat.
- (c) Key recreation areas.
- (d) Lake or river frontage.
- (e) Existing or potential recreation campsites.
- (f) Integral part of total Federal ownership.
- (g) Areas with high investments that will not be reflected in appraisal but will only be exchanged for other highly desirable lands.

(3) Disposal

(a) Not option for expansion of Federal ownership.

- 1) Land use pattern changing from wildland to subdivision or agricultural.
- 2) Isolated by surrounding single ownership.

(b) Other lands

- 1) Needed for community expansion.
- 2) Poor access, physical or legal.
- 3) Less than full contiguous section of National Forest.
- 4) Cost share considerations.
- 5) Reduces total National Forest administrative costs.

b. Large areas of contiguous National Forest land one township or larger in size.

(1) Retain with possible exception of some fringe areas.

c. Fringe areas along edges of contiguous National Forest ownership adjacent to or intermingled with private lands.

(1) Dispose of or retain based on criteria for b.(1) or b.(2) above.

d. Checkerboard areas of alternate section ownership greater in extent than one township where private land is controlled by one owner.

(1) Dispose of, retain, or consolidate based on management needs identified in the Regional Guide and Forest Plan.

(2) Any landownership adjustment necessary should involve lands primarily within the checkerboard area.

2. Non-Federal Lands

a. Acquire isolated non-Federal lands within 1.a. above except:

- (1) Viable agricultural land.
- (2) Active mining properties.
- (3) Developed recreation, residential, or homesite properties which will generally not be acquired.

b. Acquire areas needed for protection or enhancement of program development on adjacent or intermingled National Forest land.

Appendix F.

Fire Management Direction

APPENDIX F

FIRE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

- A. Each National Forest will provide fire protection and fire use direction appropriate for meeting stated land management objectives.
- B. The fire management function is a support function integrated with and responsive to the management direction established in the Forest Plan. Specific direction is provided for three separate but related parts of fire management:
 - 1. Fire protection - The traditional fire presuppression and fire suppression jobs.
 - 2. Fuel treatment - The manipulation of vegetative material to meet fire management objectives.
 - 3. Prescribed fire - The use of fire within pre-determined criteria to meet specific management objectives.
- C. Specific fire management direction contained in this Forest Plan is in Forest-wide standards and in standards for individual management areas.
- D. The Fire Management Action Plan will contain the implementation guides for fire protection and for the use of unplanned ignitions for prescribed fire. Project plans will contain the details on treating activity and natural fuels and use of planned ignitions for specific projects.
- E. The National Fire Management Analysis (NFMA) System will be used to identify the best combination of fire protection program elements for meeting management objectives. The fire management analysis conducted in 1986 indicated the efficient program was \$1,079 M (1985 dollar base). The protection elements will be used in developing all IPNF programs and budget proposals. The data base used in the analysis will be retained so the National Fire Management Analysis system can be used to identify the best fire protection program for budget levels less than optimal. The FMA system is a computer simulation model designed to allow evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative fire protection programs based on Forest management objectives, historical fire occurrence and weather, and on-site conditions.
- F. Activity fuel treatment is the responsibility of the functions that create the fuels. The minimum acceptable treatment must treat fuels so that post treatment fire behavior will allow the initial attack fire suppression objectives to be met with the planned fire protection organization.
- G. Project plans will be prepared for prescribed fires using planned ignitions to achieve management objectives. Funding will be by those functions benefitted.

H. Fire is a natural force in the ecosystem of the IPNF. The effects of fires will be detrimental or desirable depending on when and where fires occur and the nature of the fires relative to management objectives. Prolonged fire exclusion leads to changes in forest composition and distribution patterns which can also have detrimental or desirable consequences. Ecological principles relative to fire must be integrated into fire use and protection requirements along with requirements for resource protection and efficiency. Fire use and protection standards included in each management area will:

1. Use prescribed fire where it is the most effective way to achieve ecosystem responses required to achieve management objectives.
2. Reduce the total cost of land management by integrating fire protection and fire use in management direction.
3. Use prescribed fire in wilderness to perpetuate wilderness resource values.
4. Develop prescribed fire objectives which comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.
5. Be cost efficient.
6. Fire suppression responses to escaped fires will be determined by an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis using management area standards to establish resource priorities and values.
7. A tabular summary of fire management direction for each management area is contained in Table 10.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Fire Management Effectiveness Index (FMEI) will be used to monitor the fire protection programs. Annual data for acres burned, FFP costs, FFF costs, number of fires, and NVC will be compared to the expected values obtained from the National Fire Management System analysis. Program adjustments will be based on analysis of these data. Fuel treatment accomplishments will be monitored by MIH codes P11 and P12.

TABLE 10

FIRE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION (1986-1995)

Management Area	M Acres	Resource Emphasis	Appropriate Wildfire Responses ¹			Prescribed Fire ²		Fuel Treatment ³			
			Confine	Contain	Control	Planned Ignition	Unplanned Ignition	Natural Fuel Acres (P12)	Activity Priority	Fuel Acres (P11)	Activity Priority
1	947.6	Timber	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	400	1	9000	1
2	180.2	Timber/Grizzly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	8	500	4
3	17.4	Timber/Grizzly/ Big Game Winter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	3	500	5
4	241.1	Timber/Big Game Winter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	200	2	2100	2
5	11.9	Big Game Winter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	200	7		
6	254.2	Tbr./Elk Summer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			500	3
7	56.7	Timber/Caribou	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			Unsch.	6
9	238.4	Nonforest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsch.	4		
10	215.9	Roadless	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsch.	5		
11	148.9	Wilderness and Proposed Wilderness	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unsch.	6		
12	27.8	Wild/Scenic Rivers	No	No	Yes	Yes	No				
13	8.2	Scenic/Natural	No	No	Yes	Yes	No				
14	16.2	HNA's	No	No	Yes	Yes	No			Unsch.	7
15	5.2	Nonforest/Range	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
16	52.2	Riparian	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
17	2.4	Recreation	No	No	Yes	Yes	No				
18	1.1	Administrative	No	No	Yes	Yes	No				
19		Recreation/Tbr.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
20		Recreation/Timber	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				

¹ Definitions of Confine, Contain, and Control (see next page)

² Planned and unplanned ignition

³ Includes treatment by all methods (i.e., prescribed fire, isolation, indirect)

DEFINITIONS

Control - to complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires therefrom, and any interior islands to be saved; to burn out any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line; and to cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line until the line can be reasonably expected to hold under foreseeable condition.

Contain - to surround a fire and any spot fires therefrom with a control line as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.

Confine - to limit fire spread within a predetermined area principally by use of natural or pre-constructed barriers or environmental conditions. Suppression action may be minimal and limited to surveillance under appropriate conditions.

Planned ignition - prescribed fire started by a deliberate management action.

Unplanned ignition - a prescribed fire started at random by either natural or human causes.

Appendix G.

Forest Plan Implementation Schedule

APPENDIX G

FOREST PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE^{1/}
(Fiscal Years 1988-1990)DISTRICT Wallace

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
KINGS RIDGE -						
189, 192 MA 1, 4 T. 50 N., R. 4 E. sec. 27, 28, 29, 32 33, 34, 35 T. 49 N., R. 4 E. sec. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11	672	15.5	X	7.0	4.0	Mixed species clearcut
SATANS CROOK - 140						
MA 1 T. 51 N., R. 3 E. sec. 14, 23, 25, 26	311	2.0	X	—	—	Shelterwood Mixed species clearcut
NORTH FLAT -						
138, 179 MA 1 T. 51 N., R. 3 E. sec. 4, 5 T. 52 N., R. 3 E., sec. 31, 32, 33	170	7.0	X	—	—	Mixed species clearcut
BENNETT PEAK - 147						
MA 1 T. 52 N., R. 4 E. sec. 29, 30, 31, 32	279	8.3	X	3.2	2.8	Mixed species clearcut
DOWNEY PEAK - 147						
MA 1 T. 51 N., R. 4 E. sec. 5, 6 T. 52 N., R. 4 E. sec. 30, 31 T. 52, N. R. 3 E. sec. 25	100	2.5	X	1.7	—	Mixed species clearcut
SMALL SALES						
Across District	950	16.7	—	—	—	Mixed species mostly clearcut

^{1/} This is a Forest Plan implementation schedule and not a decision in the Forest Plan. It provides public information as required by Forest Service Manual 1922.5. This schedule is subject to updates based upon budget, market or other considerations. The public will be notified, at least annually, of changes to this implementation schedule.

^{2/} Includes approximately 10 percent salvage volume which is non-interchangeable with the regular or "green" volume.

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
CAPITOL HILL -						
188, 190 MA 1 T. 49 N., R. 4 E. sec. 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35 T. 48 N., R. 4 E. sec. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10	1100	22.0	X	7.0	—	Mixed species clearcut
GRAHAM PEAK -						
185, 186 MA 1 T. 49 N., R. 3 E. sec. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 15, 16, 17	1450	22.0	—	34.0	3.0	Mixed species clearcut
SMALL SALES						
Across District	500	8.0	—	—	—	Mixed species mostly clearcut

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)	PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
FORKS - 135 MA 1, 4, 6 T. 53 N., R. 2 E. sec. 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36	2000	23.0	X	21.0 —	Mixed species clearcut
CLOVER - 150, 151, 152 MA 1, 4 T. 51 N., R. 4 E. sec. 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34 T. 50 N., R. 4 E. sec. 3, 4, 5, 9	500	10.0	X	10.0 —	Mixed species clearcut
UPPER SPION - 134 MA 6 T. 53 N., R. 3 E. sec. 21, 27, 28, 29, 32	225	5.0	X	— —	Mixed species clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	800	14.0	—	— —	Mixed species mostly clearcut

FOREST PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE^{1/}
(Fiscal Years 1988-1990)

DISTRICT Priest Lake

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
BEAVER CREEK - 830 MA 1, 7 T. 62 N., R. 5 W. sec. 1, 2, 11, 12, T. 62 N., R. 4 W., sec. 6, 7, 8	370	5.0	X	5.2	3.2	Clearcut, shelterwood
REEDER MIN - 837 MA 1 T. 61 N., R. 5 W. sec. 3, 4	200	4.0	X	3.8	—	Clearcut, shelterwood
KLAHOWYA CREEK - 813 MA 1 T. 35 N., R. 45 E. sec. 23, 25, 26	156	2.5	X	2.6	1.5	Clearcut, shelterwood
SNOW CREEK SOUTH - 853 MA 1 T. 57 N., R. 5 W., sec. 18, 19, 30	267	4.9	X	6.2	3.0	Clearcut, shelterwood, overstory removal
GOLD CREEK - 802 MA 7 T. 38 N., R. 45 E. sec. 2, 3, 10, 11, 12	223	4.9	X	—	5.6	Clearcut, overstory removal
BUTCH CREEK - 816 MA 1 T. 33 N., R. 45 E. sec. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 14 T. 34 N., R. 45 E. sec. 33, 34, 35	500	10.0	X	2.5	6.0	Clearcut, overstory removal
SMALL SALES - Across District	800	9.7	—	—	—	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
TANCO - 835 MA 1 T. 62 N., R. 4 W. sec. 19, 20 T. 62 N., R. 5 W. sec. 23, 24, 25, 26	180	4.0	X	2.4	1.5	Clearcut
SOUTH FORK GOLD - 827 MA 2 T. 63 N., R. 5 W. sec. 15, 16, 17, 20	322	5.8	X	4.7	5.1	Clearcut
BINARCH CSR - 845 MA 1 T. 59 N., R. 5 W. sec. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12	538	4.3	X	—	2.0	Overstory removal
GREENBONNET - 825 MA 2 T. 64 N., R. 5 W. sec. 13, 23	200	4.0	—	2.2	2.3	Clearcut, shelterwood
OJIBWAY - 816, 818 MA 1 T. 33 N., R. 45 E. sec. 8, 17, 20, 21, 22	400	8.0	X	8.9	0.9	Clearcut, shelterwood
HATCHERY TRAIL - 829 MA 2, 3 T. 63 N., R. 5 W. sec. 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16	230	5.0	X	2.9	1.2	Clearcut, shelterwood
SMALL SALES Across District	990	9.9	—	—	—	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)	PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
LOWER QUARTZ - 852 MA 1, 4 T. 57 N., R. 4 W. sec. 5, 6, 7, 18 T. 58 N., R. 4 W., sec. 32, 33	650	8.0	—	6.9 7.0	Clearcut, overstory removal
GOLD PEAK - 827 MA 2 T. 63 N., R. 5 W. sec. 16, 20, 21, 31	180	3.4	X	2.1 0.8	Clearcut
PELKE-WEST BRANCH - 846, 814 MA 1 T. 34 N., R. 45 E. sec. 1, 2, 11, 12 T. 59 N., R. 5 W. sec. 7, 18	400	8.0	X	4.0 10.8	Clearcut, shelterwood
GRANITE-WATSON - 835, 836 MA 1, 4 T. 62 N., R. 4 W. sec. 30, 31 T. 62 N., R. 5 W. sec. 24, 25, 36 T. 61 N., R. 5 W. sec. 1, 12 T. 61 N., R. 4 W. sec. 6	227	5.0	—	2.2 2.5	Clearcut
PAQUIA CREEK - 813 MA 1 T. 35 N., R. 45 W. sec. 14, 15, 22, 23	275	5.0	X	4.7 1.4	Clearcut
LUNAR SOCKWA - 813 MA 1 T. 35 N., R. 45 E. sec. 10, 11, 14	250	3.0	—	— 2.7	Clearcut, overstory removal
SMALL SALES Across District	860	8.6	—	— —	All

FOREST PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE^{1/}
(Fiscal Years 1988-1990)

DISTRICT Bonnets Ferry

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)	PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
HELLROARING - 727					
MA 1					
T. 65 N., R. 2 E., sec. 31, 32	115	2.8	X	1.3 —	Clearcut
T. 64 N., R. 2 E., sec. 5, 6, 7					
POUCH CREEK - 751					
MA 2					
T. 61 N., R. 2 E., Sec. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33	285	4.0	X	3.5 —	Clearcuts, seed trees, overstory removal, salvage
T. 60 N., R. 2 E., sec. 5, 6					
JOHN CROWN - 746					
MA 2, 3					
T. 61 N., R. 3 E., sec. 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 21, 22, 28	300	4.0	X	2.8 —	Clearcuts, seed trees, overstory removal, salvage
T. 62 N., R. 3 E. sec. 31					
T. 62 N., R. 2 E., sec. 35					
T. 61 N., R. 2 E., sec. 1, 2					
CURVE CREEK - 762					
MA 1, 2					
T. 62 N., R. 1 W., sec. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35	365	5.0	X	3.6 —	Seed trees, clearcuts, overstory removal, shelterwood
NORTH CREEK - 747					
MA 2, 3					
T. 61 N., R. 3 E. sec. 32, 33	600	10.0	X	10.0 —	Seed trees, clearcuts, salvage
T. 60 N., R. 3 E., sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18					

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
GILES/VISTA - 733 MA 1, 4 T. 64 N., R. 1 E., sec. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36 T. 63 N., R. 1 E., sec. 2, 11	350	2.7	X	2.0	—	Shelterwood, clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	1312	8.5	—	3.0	2.0	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
UNION GAP - 708						
MA 2, 7 T. 65 N., R. 2 W., sec. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 T. 64 N., R. 2 W., sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	515	6.0	—	5.0	—	Clearcut, seed trees, salvage
BORDER MOUNTAIN - 727						
MA 1, 4 T. 65 N., R. 2 E., sec. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22	235	3.0	X	2.7	2.0	Seed trees, shelterwood
ORSER CREEK - 732						
MA 1, 2, 4 T. 64 N., R. 2 E., sec. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 35, 36 T. 64 N., R. 3 E., sec. 18, 19, 30 T. 63 N., R. 2 E., sec. 1, 2	685	12.5	X	10.0	—	Clearcut, shelterwood, seed trees
WALL FACE - 738						
MA 1 T. 64 N., R. 2 E., sec. 31, 32, 33 T. 63 N., R. 2 E., sec. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16	200	2.0	—	2.8	—	Clearcut, overstory removal, seed trees
MYRTLE FLATS - 768						
MA 2, 3 T. 62, N., R. 1 W. sec. 26	50	1.5	X	1.0	1.0	Clearcut
SMALL SALES						
Across District	1500	12.5	—	4.0	2.0	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
NORTH TIER - 720						
MA 1, 4						
T. 65 N., R. 1 E., sec. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 21, 22, 28	500	10.0	—	3.5	—	Clearcut
T. 65 N., R. 2 E., sec. 7, 18, 19						
TROUT CREEK -						
712, 714						
MA 2, 7						
T. 64 N., R. 1 W. sec. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34	1100	17.0	—	10.0	3.0	Partial cut, regeneration cuts
T. 63 N., R. 1 W. sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18						
T. 63 N., R. 2 W., sec. 12, 13, 14, 15						
AMERICAN SALVAGE -						
725						
MA 2						
T. 37 N., R. 34 W., sec. 2, 3, 10, 11 14, 15, 22, 23	200	1.0	—	—	—	Salvage
SMALL SALES Across District	1100	9.0	—	3.0	2.0	All

FOREST PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE^{1/}
(Fiscal Years 1988-1990)

DISTRICT Avery

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)	PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
BOTTLE -					
236, 237, 238					
MA 1, 4					
T. 45 N., R. 7 E., sec. 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	418	5.0	X	6.0 —	overstory removal, clearcut, mixed species
GOLDEN ROT - 930					
MA 1					
T. 44 N., R. 8 E., sec. 1, 12	476	7.5	X	— 5.0	Overstory removal
T. 44 N., R. 9 E., sec. 6, 7					
T. 45 N., R. 8 E., sec. 25, 36					
T. 45 N., R. 9 E., sec. 19, 30, 31					
POINT 81 - 230					
MA 1, 6					
T. 45 N., R. 7 E., sec. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11	453	8.0	X	8.0 —	Overstory removal, clearcut, lodgepole and mixed species
T. 46 N., R. 7 E., sec. 35, 36					
SIMMONS BUGLE - 917					
MA 1					
T. 44 N., R. 9 E. sec. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16	420	8.0	X	4.0 —	Mixed species, lodgepole, clearcut, and seed tree

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
TANGLE FOOT I - 212, 213, 216 MA 1 T. 46 N., R. 7 E., sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 T. 46 N., R. 6 E., sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, T. 47 N., R. 6 E., sec. 33, 34, 35, 36	1020	14.0	X	18.0	—	Clearcuts, lodgepole pine
SMALL SALES Across District	167	1.5	—	—	—	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)	PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
WOODSTOCK - 238 MA 1, 4, 6 T. 45 N., R. 7 E., sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19 T. 46 N., R. 7 E., sec. 27, 28, 33, 34	450	4.0	X	5.0 —	Mixed species and lodgepole, clearcuts
KELLEY - 205, 247, 248, 249 MA 1, 4, 6 T. 44 N., R. 5 E. sec. 2, 4, 10, 11, 12 T. 45 N., R. 5 E., sec. 13, 14, 16, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 34, 35 T. 45 N., R. 6 E., sec. 19	940	17.7	X	6.0 —	Mixed species and lodgepole, clearcut, shelterwood, overstory removal
DOMINION POINT - 923, 924, MA 1 T. 44 N., R. 7 E., sec. 12, 13, 24 T. 44 N., R. 8 E., sec. 18, 19	194	3.5	X	— —	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood
PROSPEROUS NUGGET - 241, 242, 243 MA 1 T. 45 N., R. 6 E., sec. 24, 26, 36 T. 45 N., R. 7 E., sec. 28, 29, 30, 32, 33	374	9.0	X	11.0 —	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
TRICKLE CREEK - 245 MA 1, 4 T. 45 N., R. 6 E., sec. 22, 23, 26 28, 34 T. 44 N., R. 6 E., sec. 2	232	6.0	X	11.0	—	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood
SMALL SALES Across District	320	3.8	—	—	—	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
BIG BIRD - 238 MA 1, 4, 6 T. 45 N., R. 6 E., sec. 1, 12, 13 T. 45 N., R. 7 E., sec. 5, 6, 7, 18 T. 46 N., R. 6 E., sec. 36 T. 46 N., R. 7 E., sec. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33	1000	10.0	X	11.0	—	Mixed species, clearcut
BENNETT POINT - 241 MA 1 T. 44 N., R. 7 E., sec. 2, 3, 4, 10 T. 45 N., R. 8 E., sec. 28, 33, 34	404	10.0	X	5.4	12.3	Mixed species, clearcut
ROCKET RUN - 217, 219 MA 6 T. 42 N., R. 5 E., sec. 4 T. 43 N., R. 5 E., sec. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34	658	5.0	—	—	—	Mixed species, clearcut, overstory removal
BEEBLE BEAR - 930, 931, 933 MA 1 T. 45 N., R. 8 E., sec. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 T. 45 N., R. 9 E., sec. 19, 30	425	4.0	—	3.0	—	Mixed species, clearcut, overstory removal

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
UPPER TUMBLEDOWN 932, 933 MA 1 T. 44 N., R. 8 E., sec. 4 T. 45 N., R. 8 E., sec. 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	205	4.0	—	4.0	—	Mixed species, clearcut, overstory removal
BLACK GOLD - 929, 930 MA 1, 6 T. 44 N., R. 9 E., sec. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 16, 17, 18, T. 45 N., R. 9 E., sec. 31, 32, 33	305	5.0	—	3.4	3.7	Mixed species, clearcut, overstory removal, seed tree
SMALL SALES Across District	467	6.0	—	—	—	All

FOREST PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE^{1/}
(Fiscal Years 1988-1990)

DISTRICT Sandpoint

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
STEEP CREEK - 610 MA 2 T. 57 N., R. 2 E., sec. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 T. 57 N., R. 3. E., sec. 19, 30	290	5.8	X	5.9	5.0	Mixed species, clearcut
EAST FORK - 611 MA - 2 T. 57 N., R. 3 E., sec. 27, 28, 33	275	6.0	X	2.0	3.0	Mixed species, clearcut
TRAPPEL 650 MA 2 T. 58 N., R. 2 E., sec. 9, 10, 16	225	4.0	X	6.5	.7	Mixed species, clearcut
POLE CREEK - 621 MA 1, 4 T. 55 N., R. 1 E., sec. 6, 7, 8, 18 T. 55 N., R. 2 E., sec. 12, 13	275	4.0	X	4.1	1.0	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood
SUGAR LOAF - 619 MA 2, 3 T. 55 N., R. 3 E., sec. 3, 4, 5, 10	324	5.0	X	6.0	5.7	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood
QUARTZ CREEK - 602 MA 2 T. 58 N., R. 3 E., sec. 16,21,22	125	2.0	X	—	—	Mixed species, clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	310	4.2	—	—	—	Varied

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
Flensing Monarch - 625 MA 1, 4 T. 55 N., R. 1 E., sec. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29	500	8.0	X	6.0	4.0	Mixed species, clearcut
WYLIE GROUSE - 645 MA 2 T. 59 N., R. 1 E., sec. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28	500	8.0	—	11.0	5.0	Mixed species, clearcut
KEEP KOOL - 631 MA 1, 4 T. 53 N., R. 1 W., sec. 10, 11, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35	500	9.0	—	8.7	2.6	Mixed species, clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	400	6.0	—	—	—	Varies

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
BLACKTAIL - 658, 657 MA 1, 4 T. 55 N., R. 2 W., sec. 22, 23, 26	320	4.0	X	4.3	1.2	Mixed species, clearcut, overstory removal
FALLS CREEK - 627 MA 1, 4 T. 54 N., R. 1 W., sec. 1, 2 T. 54 N., R. 1 E., sec. 6, 7 T. 55 N., R. 1 W., sec. 35, 36	440	6.0	X	16.0	1.0	Mixed species, clearcut
SLOW LIGHTNING - 650 MA 2 T. 59 N., R. 2 E., sec. 27, 28, 32, 33, 34	450	9.0	—	8.0	2.0	Mixed species, clearcut
TRESTLE - 604 MA 2 T. 57 N., R. 2 E., sec. 5, 6, 7, 8 T. 58 N., R. 2 E., sec. 32	355	6.5	—	6.0	—	Mixed species, clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	350	5.5	—	—	—	Varies

FOREST PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE^{1/}
(Fiscal Years 1988-1990)

DISTRICT Fernan

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
BURTON - 369, 371 MA 1, 4 T. 50 N., R. 2 W., sec. 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25 T. 50 N., R. 1 W., sec. 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30	1200	15.0	X	13.5	8.9	Mixed species, clearcut
YELLOW STAGEL - 309, 313, 365 MA 1, 4 T. 51 N., R. 3 W., sec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 T. 51 N., R. 2 W., sec. 19, 20	649	9.0	X	10.0	20.5	Mixed species, clearcut, selection
MURRAY - 311, 342, 343 MA 1, 4 T. 50 N., R. 1 E., sec. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 39 T. 51 N., R. 1 W., sec. 25, 36 T. 50 N., R. 1 W., sec. 1, 2, 11, 12 T. 51 N., R. 1 E., sec. 31	850	11.0	X	6.0	10.0	Mixed species, clearcut
FLORA - 301, 307 MA 1 T. 51 N., R. 1 W., SEC. 5, 6, 8, 16, 17, 21, 28	200	3.0	—	2.0	8.0	Mixed species, clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	500	3.0	—	—	—	Mixed species, salvage

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)	PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
BREAKWATER 2 - 378 MA 1, 4, 6 T. 50 N., R. 1 E., sec. 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35	479	8.0	X	0.6 10.0	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood, seed tree
FASET - 363, 364 MA 6 T. 53 N., R. 1 E., sec. 9, 18, 19, 20, 29	192	6.0	X	— —	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood, seed tree
RANTENAN - 348, 376 MA 1, 4, 6 T. 49 N., R. 1 W., sec. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 T. 49 N., R. 1 E., sec. 7, 8, 17, 18	560	11.0	X	15.0 6.5	Mixed species, clearcut, shelterwood, seed tree
BUCKSKIN - 359 MA - 1 T. 54 N., R. 2 E., sec. 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34	532	13.0	—	8.0 4.0	Mixed species, clearcut, selection
SMALL SALES Across District	500	3.0	—	— —	Mixed species, clearcut, overstory removal, shelterwood

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
HUDLOW - 302 MA 1, 6, 19 T. 52 N., R. 2 W., sec. 11, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 T. 52 N., R. 1 W., sec. 19, 30, 31	633	9.0	—	5.4	23.4	Mixed species, clearcut
IRISH JUNGLE - 365, 366, 367, MA 1, 4 T. 51 N., R. 3 W., sec. 25, 26, 35, 36 T. 50 N., R. 3 W., sec. 2, 11, 14 T. 51 N., R. 2 W., sec. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 T. 50 N., R. 2 W., sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18	822	10.0	X	3.0	10.8	Mixed species, clearcut, seed tree, shelterwood
BLUE GROUSE - 368 MA 1, 4 T. 50 N., R. 2 W., sec. 1, 2, 11, 12 T. 51 N., R. 2 W., sec. 35, 36 T. 50 N., R. 1 W., sec. 6 T. 51 N., R. 1 W., sec. 31	480	9.0	—	6.0	22.5	Mixed species, clearcut
FREEZEOUT - 360 MA 1, 6 T. 54 N., R. 1 E., sec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 T. 54 N., R. 2 E., sec. 7, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30	670	10.0	—	2.0	5.0	Mixed species, clearcut, selection, seed tree
SMALL SALES Across District	500	3.0	—	—	—	All

FOREST PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE^{1/}
(Fiscal Years 1988-1990)

DISTRICT St. Maries

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
STAPLES CREEK - 429						
MA 1, 4 T. 43 N., R. 1 E., sec. 13, 24	600	3.6	X	—	0.5	Overstory removal
CLARKIA WOODS - 429, 430						
MA 1, 4 T. 42 N., R. 1 E., sec. 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23	732	12.3	X	7.7	4.0	Mixed species, clearcut
TOLES CREEK - 484						
MA 1 T. 44 N., R. 2 E., sec. 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29	540	7.5	X	—	3.0	Mixed species, clearcut
BIG JOHN - 415						
MA 4 T. 44 N., R. 3 W., sec. 26	40	0.3	—	—	2.0	Cedar poles
WOOSNER RIDGE - 405						
MA 6 T. 42 N., R. 4 E., sec. 20	40	1.0	X	—	—	Mixed species, clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	215	4.3	—	—	—	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
WHITE CASTLE - 406 MA 1 T. 42 N., R. 3 E., sec. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21	745	12.7	X	11.5	5.3	Mixed species, clearcut
STONEY HOME - 407 MA 1 T. 42 N., R. 3 E., sec. 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	150	4.5	—	3.5	1.0	Mixed species, clearcut
GLOVER - 405 MA 1, 6 T. 42 N., R. 4 E., sec. 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32	100	3.0	X	2.5	—	Mixed species, clearcut
MONKEY'S TAIL - 439 MA 1, 4 T. 42 N., R. 1 E., sec. 21, 27, 28, 33, 34 T. 41 N., R. 1 E., sec. 4, 9, 10	130	3.2	X	2.5	1.0	Mixed species, clearcut
SMALL SALES Across District	280	5.6	—	—	—	All

AREA LOCATION (Sale Name) (Compartment) (Management Area) (Section, Township, Range)	AREA (Acres)	VOLUME ^{2/} (MMBF)	NEPA ANALYSIS COMPLETE	ROAD MILES (Con.) (Recon.)		PROBABLE HARVEST METHODS BY FOREST TYPES AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
THERIAULT - 480						
MA 6						
T. 44 N., R. 3 E., sec. 13, 24	215	6.5	—	7.0	2.0	Mixed species, clearcut
T. 44 N., R. 4 E., sec. 7, 8, 17, 18, 20						
BREEZY MARBLE - 482						
MA 1, 6						
T. 44 N., R. 3 E., sec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	175	7.8	—	8.5	4.0	Mixed species, clearcut
T. 44 N., R. 4 E., sec. 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33						
BUSSEL CREEK - 483						
MA 1, 4						
T. 44 N., R. 3 E., sec. 8, 17, 18	152	4.5	—	3.0	1.0	Mixed species, clearcut
BOND FIRE - 492, 493						
MA 1						
T. 46 N., R. 1 E., sec. 27, 30, 34	280	4.0	—	3.3	8.8	Mixed species, clearcut
T. 44 N., R. 1 E., sec. 3						
SMALL SALES Across District	310	6.2	—	—	—	All

Appendix H.

Resource Improvement Schedule

APPENDIX H

RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Activity Area	District	Practice	Avg. Ann. Ac.	
				First Decade	Second Decade
1	THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	Sandpoint	Road Mgmt./Burning	50	100
		Bonnors Ferry	Road Mgmt./Burning	100	100
		Priest Lake	Road Mgmt./Burning	50	100
1	NON-GAME AND WATERFOWL	Wallace	Structures/Seeding	75	100
		Avery	Structures/Seeding	75	100
		Fernan	Structures/Seeding	100	150
		St. Maries	Structures/Seeding	75	100
		Sandpoint	Structures/Seeding	75	100
		Bonnors Ferry	Structures/Seeding	75	100
		Priest Lake	Structures/Seeding	75	100
1	BIG GAME WINTER RANGE	Avery	Broadcast Burning	800	800
		St. Maries	Broadcast Burning	100	200
		Fernan	Broadcast Burning	400	400
		Wallace	Broadcast Burning	400	400
		Sandpoint	Broadcast Burning	100	200
		Bonnors Ferry	Broadcast Burning	50	100
1	FISH HABITAT IMPROVEMENT	Wallace	Struct/Nonstruct.	50	50
		Avery	Struct/Nonstruct.	40	40
		Fernan	Struct/Nonstruct.	57	57
		St. Maries	Struct/Nonstruct.	16	16
		Sandpoint	Struct/Nonstruct.	10	10
		Priest Lake	Struct/Nonstruct.	41	41
		Bonnors Ferry	Struct/Nonstruct.	25	25
1	RANGE MANAGEMENT	Wallace	Struct/Nonstruct.	10	10
		Avery	Struct/Nonstruct.	10	10
		Fernan	Struct/Nonstruct.	200	200
		St. Maries	Struct/Nonstruct.	200	200
		Sandpoint	Struct/Nonstruct.	180	180
		Priest Lake	Struct/Nonstruct.	200	200
1	NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL, HANDWORK	Bonnors Ferry	Struct/Nonstruct.	200	200
		Forest-wide	All Methods	200	200

Appendix I.

Fishery/Watershed Analysis

Appendix I

FISHERY/WATERSHED ANALYSIS

To implement the direction in the Forest Plan the projected effect of proposed land management activities on the fishery resource will be evaluated and quantified during the environmental assessment process. In the event that the cumulative effects of the proposed and past activities on stream sedimentation are projected to result in greater than a 20 percent reduction in fry emergence, a more detailed fishery/watershed analysis will be undertaken by Forest fishery and watershed professionals. This analysis should be completed before the environmental assessment is approved and will be used to confirm or alter the results of the Forest's fishery/watershed model. All preferred alternatives resulting in greater than a 20 percent reduction in trout habitat quality must be subjected to the more detailed analysis.

The analysis should evaluate and where applicable quantify the following points on a drainage-specific basis.

1. Fish Habitat/Hydrologic Conditions

- a. Field measurements of spawning site composition and associated estimates of trout emergence success.
- b. Equivalent clearcut acres total and those to be harvested within one decade of the proposed units.
- c. Water yield analysis, relationship of projected conditions to thresholds of concern.
- d. Field measurements of sediment load (if available).
- e. Stream survey results (if available).

2. Transportation System

- a. Road miles per square mile of drainage area.
- b. Road standards and management (closures, removal of crossing structures etc.).
- c. Road conditions including revegetated roads and specific washout areas.
- d. Location of proposed roads.
- e. Proposed mitigation measures.

3. Harvest Units

- a. Regeneration in existing units.
- b. Location of past and proposed units in the drainage.
- c. Harvest systems, past and proposed.

4. Environmental Setting

- a. Vegetative conditions, diseases and mortality.
- b. Fire history and natural succession.
- c. Identified sediment sources.
- d. Geology and soil characteristics.

Based upon this analysis, the specialists will provide the line officer with their best professional judgment on the significance of the project on the water resource. The officer will make a decision on the project incorporating socio-economic and multi-resource considerations. If there is a desire to pursue a project which has been judged to have a significantly negative effect on water resources, it will be reviewed by the State for conformance with water quality standards prior to the final decision.

Appendix J.

Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations

APPENDIX J

OIL AND GAS LEASE STIPULATIONS

The following stipulations will be applied to oil and gas leases for the protection of surface resources that may be impacted by oil and gas exploration and development activities:

MGT. CONSIDERATIONS	MGT. DIRECTION CRITERIA	LEASE PRESCRIPTIONS (RECOMMENDATIONS)
PHYSIOGRAPHIC		
Sensitive soils requiring special consideration***	Avoid disturbance in areas with limited reclamation potential	Limited Surface Use (LSU)
WATER RESOURCES & RIPARIAN AREAS		
Streams, Lakes, & Reservoirs	Protect water quality and riparian habitat	Standard Stipulations
All other		
Springs and Wells	Protect water resource	Standard Stipulations
Identified Fish Spawning Areas**** Species	Protect spawning gravels	Surface Occupancy Restriction (SOR) (by timing). Major sediment producing stages of in-channel projects allowed between:
West Slope Cutthroat Rainbow Dolly Varden Kokanee Mountain Whitefish Brook		8/1 to 4/1 7/15 to 3/1 3/1 to 8/1 3/1 to 9/15 3/1 to 10/15 3/1 to 11/1
Wetlands & Floodplain Management Area 16	Meet Direction of E.O. 11988 and 11990	Standard Stipulations (Requires site-specific analysis)

***Within identified habitat areas (dates given are when activities are allowed)
****Maps on file in Forest Supervisor's Office

MGT. CONSIDERATIONS	MGT. DIRECTION CRITERIA	LEASE PRESCRIPTIONS (RECOMMENDATIONS)
<u>EXISTING USES</u>		
<u>RECREATION</u>		
1. Developed Recreation Sites (Public & Private) Management Area 17	Minimize conflicts between recreation and O&G development	Standard Stipulations
2. Wild & Scenic Rivers		
a. Wild	1/4 mile from bank (with-drawn by Statute)	None necessary
b. Recreation	Maintain scenic quality per W&S Mgmt. Plan.	Surface occupancy Restrictions by location 1320' from stream-bank
c. Proposed Management Area 12	Maintain scenic quality pending classification	Same as above
3. Special Recreation Areas (Scenic, Botanical, Historical); Cultural Sites Management Area 13	Manage in accordance with classified objectives and goals	No surface Occupancy (NSO) within boundaries
4. Research Natural Areas & Experimental Forests (Requires Decision by Chief)		
a. RNA's	Maintain undisturbed ecosystems	No Surface Occupancy (NSO) within boundaries or no lease
b. Experimental Forests Management Area 14	Provide areas for manipulative research	Limited Surface Use (LSU) or Contingent Right Stipulation (CRS)
5. Areas Managed for Roadless Recreation other than NW RARE II and Unit Plans Management Area 10	Maintain roadless character for quality recreation	Limited Surface Use (LSU) Stipulation
6. Administrative Sites (Sites in use or planned for use) Management Area 18	Maintain for administrative purposes	No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation within declared boundaries

MGT. CONSIDERATIONS	MGT. DIRECTION CRITERIA	LEASE PRESCRIPTIONS (RECOMMENDATIONS)
<u>THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES</u>		
1. Identified caribou-grizzly habitat***	Ensure compliance with Endangered Species Act	
Grizzly - Management Areas 2 and 3 Caribou - Management Area 7	Maintain key habitat	Recommend lease deferral for portion(s) of lease affected or Activity Coordination Stipulation
2. Gray Wolf	Maintain key habitat (If identified)	Standard Stipulations
3. Bald Eagle Nesting Feeding and Roosting Habitats***	Maintain habitat	No surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation within 2640' of occupied habitats
4. Rare Plants (Fed. & State Lists)	Protect identified species	Standard Stipulations
5. Other T & E Species (If identified)	Maintain habitat (If identified)	Standard Stipulations

***Within identified habitat areas (dates given are when activities are allowed)

MGT. CONSIDERATIONS	MGT. DIRECTION CRITERIA	LEASE PRESCRIPTIONS (RECOMMENDATIONS)
EXISTING USES		
All lands being studied for wilderness in the Forest Land Management Plan	Maintain roadless character until reevaluated for wilderness	Recommended lease deferral for portion(s) of lease affected or Limited Surface Use
WILDLIFE		
1. Old-Growth Habitat Identified in District Old-Growth Mgt. Plans	Retain 5% old-growth habitat on Forest	
	a. Old-growth >50%**	Limited surface use stipulations (LSU)
	b. Old-growth <50%**	Standard Stipulations
2. Key Big Game Winter Range	Minimize impacts to big game	Surface Occupancy Restriction (SOR) stipulation by (timing)
	a. Winter range >10%**	5/15 to 11/1**** (All activities except production)
	b. Winter range <20%**	Standard Stipulations
3. Key Big Game Summer Range	Minimize impacts to big game	Surface Occupancy Restriction (SOR) stipulation by (timing)
	a. Summer range >10%**	11/1 to 6/15**** (All activities except production)
	b. Summer range <10%**	Standard Stipulations
4. Elk Calving Areas	Minimize Impacts	Surface Occupancy Restriction
	a. Calving area >10%**	(SOR) (by timing) 6/15-5/15**** (All activities except production)
	b. Calving area <10%**	Standard Stipulations

**Percentage of leasedhold affected

***Within identified habitat areas (dates given are when activities are allowed)

Appendix K.

Mineral Withdrawal Inventory

APPENDIX K

Minerals Withdrawal

On the Idaho Panhandle National Forests certain areas have been withdrawn from mineral entry. These areas may be current administrative sites, land for expansion of current administrative sites, campgrounds, picnic areas, lookouts, ranger stations, and other recreation areas. For the purpose of this appendix, lands are placed in three categories based on an initial review. These categories are:

1. Continual Withdrawal - Those lands withdrawn from mineral entry which are recommended to be kept in that status.
2. Modify Withdrawal - Those lands withdrawn from mineral entry which should be considered for a modification in the withdrawal status.
3. Revoked - Those lands the Forest feels should no longer be withdrawn from mineral entry. These may be administrative sites that are no longer in use. Some sites may date to the last century. In most cases the buildings are gone or are no longer serviceable. Other areas to be revoked are areas set aside for development and where no development occurred.

The following criteria will be used in evaluating withdrawals:

1. Evaluation Criteria

a. Existing Withdrawals

- (1) Is the land still being used for the purpose for which it was withdrawn?
 - (a) If yes, is the area withdrawn too small or too extensive?
 - (b) Have conditions changed so that the lands are more valuable for other uses? If no, then:
- (2) Are there other ways available to protect the resource values (for instances, existing statutes and regulation, rights-of-way, cooperative agreements)? If no, then:
- (3) Are the values at risk of such a nature that a significant financial, social, or cultural loss could occur?
 - (a) What is the monetary value of the physical improvements at risk?
 - (b) What is the current and projected use demand?

(c) If the withdrawal is for a proposed development, have funds been allocated for this project?

(d) Is the resource unique and/or irreplaceable? If yes, then:

(4) Does the withdrawal area have a high mineral potential or are there nearby mining claims or mining activities? If yes, then:

(5) Continuation of withdrawal action recommended.

b. Proposed Withdrawals

(1) Follow steps 2 through 4.

(2) Initiation of withdrawal action recommended.

2 Processing Program and Review

a. Determination of need based on criteria section.

b. Process using requirements, outlines in statutes and regulations.

(1) Section 204 of FLPMA (P.L. 94-579).

(2) 43 CFR 2310

c. Review of existing withdrawals will be completed by 1988. A review of existing and future withdrawals will again occur with the programmed revisions of the Idaho Panhandle Forest Plan.

APPENDIX K

MINERAL WITHDRAWAL INVENTORY - IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FOREST

Existing Withdrawals - Coeur d'Alene Portion of the IPNF

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Data Of Review</u>
I01539	The Cedars Campground	47 N.	3 E.	20.00	1987*
I01539	Lake Elsie-French Lake Rec Area	47 N.	3 E.	107.50	1987*
I01539	"	47 N.	4 E.	13.60	1987*
I015692	Montgomery Creek Townsite	49 N.	3 E.	90.00	1987*
I016414	Beauty Bay Camp	49 N.	3 W.	41.39	1988*
I016414	Mokins Bay Camp	51 N.	3 W.	62.30	1988*
I017100	Bumblebee Campground Addition	50 N.	1 E.	19.65	1987*
I017100	Tom Lavin Creek Campground	52 N.	1 W.	35.00	1988*
I05283	Deception Creek Exp Forest	51 N.	1 W.	3,474.74	1988
I05283	"	50 N.	1 W.	118.64	1988
I05283	"	51 N.	2 W.	1,040.00	1988
I06430	Shoshone Creek Admin. Site	50 N.	4 E.	83.40	1987
I07267	Mullan Park Campground	49 N.	1 W.	120.11	1988*
I07267	Fourth of July Campground	49 N.	1 W.	20.00	1988*
I07267	Avery Creek Campground	50 N.	4 E.	43.40	1987*
I07267	Nicholas Creek Campground	51 N.	1 W.	40.00	1988*
I07267	Long Pool Campground	51 N.	3 E.	64.62	1987*
I07267	Sissons Campground	51 N.	3 E.	28.94	1987*
I07267	Bumblebee Campground	50 N.	1 E.	77.83	1987*
I07267	Iron Creek Campground	52 N.	1 W.	32.44	1988*
I07267	Beauty Bay Campground	49 N.	3 W.	21.49	1988*
I07267	Mt. Coeur d'Alene Campground	49 N.	3 W.	40.00	1988*
I07267	Freezeout Campground	54 N.	1 E.	10.00	1988*
I07267	Senator Creek Campground	52 N.	3 E.	35.03	1988*
I07267	Sissons Campground	51 N.	4 E.	16.34	1987*
I07267	Sage Creek Campground	52 N.	2 W.	10.00	1988*
I07267	Shoshone Park Campground	48 N.	6 E.	10.00	1987*
I07267	Honeysuckle Campground	51 N.	1 W.	40.00	1988*
I15443	Beauty Bay Ranger Station	49 N.	3 W.	21.49	1988*
I15457	Bunko Ranger Station	53 N.	2 W.	160.00	1988*
I15458	Grizzly Admin. Site	50 N.	3 E.	57.30	1987*
I15478	Magee Ranger Station	52 N.	2 E.	80.00	1988*
I15481	Birds Eye Ranger Station	52 N.	3 E.	115.02	1988*
I2351	Devils Elbow Campground	51 N.	3 E.	64.80	1987*
I701	Berlin Flats Campground	51 N.	4 E.	50.00	1987*
I701	Jordan Creek Campground	53 N.	3 E.	20.00	1988*
I4966	Settlers Grove of Ancient Cedars	50 N.	5 E.	118.47	1987
I4966	"	51 N.	5 E.	65.00	1987

* Request for revocation submitted

Existing Withdrawals - Kaniksu Portion of the IPNF

<u>Serial No</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
I011823	Garfield Bay Rec Area	56 N.	1 W.	37.18	1990
I011823	Huckleberry Campground	57 N.	2 E.	10.00	1990
I014817	Priest Lake Ranger Station	60 N.	5 W.	100.00	1990
I017475	Upper Priest Lake Scenic Area	63 N.	4 W.	866.64	1990
I017475	"	63 N.	5 W.	2,150.00	1990
I04319	Priest Lake Rec Areas	59 N.	4 W.	31.00	1990
I04319	"	60 N.	5 W.	807.50	1990
I04319	"	63 N.	5 W.	97.47	1990
I04319	"	60 N.	4 W.	1,444.44	1990
I04319	Priest L. Rec Areas(Papoose Is)	60 N.	4 W.	0.97	1990
I04319	Priest Lake Rec Areas	61 N.	4 W.	1,508.23	1990
I04319	"	62 N.	4 W.	2,034.70	1990
I04319	"	63 N.	4 W.	726.81	1990
I05283	Hughes Meadows Admin. Site	64 N.	5 W.	200.00	1990
I05283	Priest River Exp. Forest	58 N.	3 W.	3,074.63	1990
I05283	"	58 N.	4 W.	3,284.71	1990
I05283	Reeder Lake Rec Area	61 N.	5 W.	120.00	1990
I05283	Forks of Granite Camp & Picnic	62 N.	5 W.	141.82	1990
I05283	Rock Creek Rec Area	64 N.	5 W.	160.00	1990
I05283	Upper American Falls Rec Area	65 N.	5 W.	410.00	1990
I05283	Teepee Creek Natural Area	62 N.	4 W.	1,268.20	1990
I05283	Bottle Lake Rec Area	62 N.	4 W.	80.00	1990
I06430	Perkins Lake Rec Area	62 N.	3 E.	86.70	1990
I06430	Brush Lake Rec Area	64 N.	1 E.	66.40	1990
I07268	Mirror Lake Rec Area	56 N.	1 W.	45.85	1990*
I07978	Dickensheet Bridge Rec Area	59 N.	4 W.	19.53	1990
I09138	Lightning Cr Streamside Zone	56 N.	3 E.	18.31	1990
I09138	"	57 N.	2 E.	55.82	1990
I09138	"	58 N.	2 E.	29.31	1990
I09138	"	57 N.	3 E.	41.56	1990
I09138	Rattle Cpgd & Admin. Site	57 N.	2 E.	25.00	1990
I09138	Beaver Cpgd & Picnic Site	57 N.	3 E.	5.00	1990
I09138	East Fork Lightning Cr Cpgd	57 N.	3 E.	30.00	1990
I09138	Robinson Lake Campground	65 N.	2 E.	24.54	1990
I09138	Priest R Rd #6 Roadside Zone	58 N.	5 W.	87.12	1990
I09138	"	59 N.	5 W.	169.46	1990
I09138	"	60 N.	5 W.	145.20	1990
I09138	"	61 N.	5 W.	106.48	1990
I09138	"	59 N.	4 W.	145.20	1990
I09138	"	60 N.	4 W.	4.84	1990
I09138	Granite Cr Streamside Zone	55 N.	1 E.	25.00	1990

* Request for revocation submitted

Existing Withdrawals - Kaniksu Portion cont.

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
I15439	Round Prairie Ranger Station	65 N.	2 E.	80.00	1990*
I15447	Falls Ranger Station	57 N.	5 W.	100.00	1990
I15450	Big Meadow Ranger Station	59 N.	5 W.	40.58	1990*
I15453	Lamb Cr. Trail R/W Site	60 N.	5 W.	0.90	1990
I15468	Gorge Ranger Station	54 N.	3 E.	74.38	1990*
I15476	Teepee Ranger Station	61 N.	5 W.	10.00	1990*
I15482	Ethel Ranger Station	54 N.	1 W.	135.20	1990
I15483	Smith Creek Ranger Station	65 N.	2 W.	37.47	1990
I15487	Boswell Ranger Station	58 N.	5 W.	20.00	1990*
I15487	Bismark Meadow Ranger Station	61 N.	5 W.	40.00	1990
I15488	Lamb Creek Ranger Station	60 N.	5 W.	90.00	1990*
I15560	Snyder Ranger Station	64 N.	2 E.	80.00	1990
I15591	Granite Ranger Station	55 N.	1 W.	40.00	1990
I16031	Reeder Creek Ranger Station	61 N.	4 W.	39.20	1990*
I16032	Bridgeview Ranger Station	55 N.	2 W.	160.00	1990*
I16032	Beaver Creek Ranger Station	62 N.	4 W.	64.00	1990
I16034	Trestle Creek Ranger Station	57 N.	1 E.	120.00	1990*
I7397	Hoodoo Road #2550	55 N.	5 W.	36.32	1990
I916	Meadow Creek Campground	63 N.	2 E.	80.00	1990*
I916	Copper Creek Campground	65 N.	2 E.	20.00	1990
I916	Moore Creek Natural Area	58 N.	5 W.	40.00	1990
I	Hughes Meadows Ranger Station	64 N.	5 W.	80.00	1990
I	Falls Ranger Station	57 N.	5 W.	40.00	1990

Proposed Withdrawals

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
I7317	Moyie River	62 N.	2 E.	-	1990
I7317	"	63 N.	2 E.	-	1990
I7317	"	64 N.	2 E.	-	1990
I7317	"	65 N.	2 E.	4,800.00	1990
I7317	Priest River	57 N.	4 W.	-	1990
I7317	"	58 N.	4 W.	-	1990
I7317	"	59 N.	4 W.	-	1990
I7317	"	56 N.	5 W.	-	1990
I7317	"	59 N.	5 W.	2,880.00	1990

* Request for revocation submitted

Proposed Withdrawal Revocation - Kaniksu Portion of the IPNF

<u>Serial No. of Revocation Reg.</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Site Withdrawn</u>
I-18820	I-15487	Boswell Admin. Site
I-18820	I-16031	Reeder Creek Admin. Site
I-18820	I-15450	Big Meadow Admin. Site
I-19060	I-16032	Bridgeview Admin. Site
I-19060	I-15468	Gorge Admin. Site
I-18820	I-15488	Lamb Creek Admin. Site
I-19060	I-16034	Trestle Creek Admin. Site
I-18820	I-15476	Teepee Admin. Site

Existing Withdrawal - State of Washington

<u>Serial No</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
W01935	Huff Lake Camp & Picnic	37 N.	45 E.	40.50	1988
W01935	Pettit Lake Camp Site	36 N.	45 E.	160.00	1988
W01935	Stagger Inn Camp & Picnic	38 N.	45 N.	160.00	1988

Existing Withdrawals - St. Joe Portion of the IPNF

<u>Serial No</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
I010796	Fernwood Exp. Plot	43 N.	1 W.	12.50	1989*
I011823	Bird Creek Campground	45 N.	7 E.	30.00	1989*
I011823	Lentz-Conrad Campground	44 N.	8 E.	25.00	1989*
I011823	Cedar Prospect Cr. Campground	46 N.	4 E.	60.00	1989*
I011823	Heller Creek Campground	43 N.	10 E.	32.50	1989*
I011823	Yankee Bar Campground	43 N.	10 E.	14.20	1989*
I011823	California Creek Campground	43 N.	10 E.	2.50	1989*
I011823	Middle Quartz Cr Campground	45 N.	8 E.	85.00	1989*
I011823	Entente Creek Campground	45 N.	8 E.	25.00	1989*
I011823	Slate Horseshoe Org. Site	47 N.	4 E.	110.00	1989*
I011823	Avery Landing Admin. Site	45 N.	5 E.	62.08	1989*
I011823	Wahoo Creek Campground	43 N.	9 E.	50.00	1989*
I011823	Indian Creek Campground	43 N.	9 E.	20.00	1989*
I011823	Beaver Creek Campground	43 N.	9 E.	30.00	1989*
I011823	Cave Rock Campground	43 N.	9 E.	10.00	1989*
I011823	Triangle Point Campground	46 N.	6 E.	20.00	1989*
I011823	Lucky Swede Gulch Picnic Area	46 N.	6 E.	22.00	1989*
I011823	Long Liz Campground	46 N.	6 E.	10.00	1989*
I011823	Cliff Creek Campground	46 N.	6 E.	32.00	1989*
I011823	Big Dick Cr. Picnic Area	46 N.	6 E.	9.30	1989*
I011823	Midget Creek Rec Area	44 N.	9 E.	22.27	1989*
I011823	Mozier Creek Rec Area	47 N.	6 E.	13.00	1989*
I011823	Railroad Creek Picnic Area	47 N.	5 E.	40.00	1989*
I011823	Bullion Creek Org. Camp	47 N.	5 E.	70.00	1989*
I011823	Rye Creek Campground	46 N.	5 E.	30.00	1989*
I011823	Squaw-Stetson Cr Campground	46 N.	5 E.	80.00	1989*
I04318	Elk Prairie Admin. Site	42 N.	8 E.	160.00	1989*
I04318	Lentz Campground	44 N.	8 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Gold Creek Campground	44 N.	8 E.	10.00	1989*
I04318	Gold Cr. Campground & Adm. Site	44 N.	8 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Nugget Admin. Site	45 N.	7 E.	71.76	1989*
I04318	Bearskull	43 N.	6 E.	9.73	1989*
I04318	Slate Creek Admin. Site	47 N.	4 E.	60.00	1989*
I04318	Hemlock Springs Campground	42 N.	4 E.	167.99	1989*
I04318	Bad Bear Campground	43 N.	8 E.	10.00	1989*
I04318	Gold Creek Admin. Site	44 N.	8 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Simmons Creek Campground	44 N.	8 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Tin Can Hill Campground	45 N.	7 E.	36.74	1989*
I04318	Prospector Creek Campground	45 N.	7 E.	41.70	1989*
I04318	Bottle Creek Campground	45 N.	7 E.	40.00	1989*
I04318	Halfway Campground	45 N.	7 E.	70.50	1989*
I04318	Eagle Creek Campground	45 N.	7 E.	12.71	1989*
I04318	Mammoth Springs Campground	43 N.	7 E.	10.00	1989*

* Request for revocation submitted

Existing Withdrawals - St. Joe Portion cont.

<u>Serial No</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
I04318	Broken Leg Campground	42 N.	9 E.	70.00	1989*
I04318	Canyon Creek Admin. Site	42 N.	6 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Chickadee Admin. Site	42 N.	6 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Jug Camp Campground	42 N.	5 E.	120.00	1989*
I04318	Round Top Admin. Site	44 N.	5 E.	60.00	1989*
I04318	Twin Creek Admin. Site	43 N.	5 E.	320.00	1989*
I04318	Bean Creek Campground	42 N.	9 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Ruby Creek Campground	42 N.	9 E.	10.00	1989*
I04318	Beaver Creek Campground	43 N.	9 E.	10.00	1989*
I04318	Spruce Tree Campground	43 N.	9 E.	40.00	1989*
I04318	Tourist Creek Campground	45 N.	6 E.	37.28	1989*
I04318	Coddington Campground	45 N.	6 E.	12.63	1989*
I04318	Pack Saddle Campground	45 N.	6 E.	30.70	1989*
I04318	Turner Campground	45 N.	6 E.	28.83	1989*
I04318	Bird Creek Campground	45 N.	6 E.	23.15	1989*
I04318	Boehls Fork Campground	42 N.	5 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Little North Fork Rec Area	43 N.	5 E.	40.00	1989*
I04318	Montana Creek Rec Area	43 N.	6 E.	10.00	1989*
I04318	Craddock Ridge Campground	45 N.	7 E.	11.50	1989*
I04318	Conrad Crossing Campground	44 N.	8 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Fly Flat Campground	44 N.	8 E.	20.00	1989*
I04318	Red Ives Admin. Site	43 N.	9 E.	50.00	1989*
I05283	Buff Cr Timber Access Road	43 N.	7 E.	40.39	1989
I05283	"	44 N.	7 E.	520.00	1989
I05283	"	44 N.	8 E.	457.72	1989
I15443	Slate Creek Ranger Station	46 N.	4 E.	40.00	1989*
I15445	Double Cabin Ranger Station	46 N.	6 E.	40.00	1989*
I15459	Terminal Admin. Site	47 N.	4 E.	120.00	1989*
I15465	St. Joe Admin. Site	46 N.	6 E.	120.00	1989*
I15467	Red Ives Admin. Site	43 N.	9 E.	420.00	1989*
I15469	Burton Creek Ranger Station	45 N.	4 E.	133.20	1989*
I15470	Marguerite Ranger Station	43 N.	5 E.	80.00	1989*
I15480	Canton Ranger Station	45 N.	6 E.	35.45	1989*
I15480**	North Fork Admin. Site	45 N.	5 E.	1.00	1989*
I15484	Bear Admin. Site	43 N.	3 W.	160.00	1989*
I1569	Gold Center Road #301	42 N.	2 E.	5.67	1989*
I1569	W Fk Merry Cr Road #1491	43 N.	2 E.	0.47	1989*
I2291	Upper St. Joe R Streamside Zone	42 N.	10 E.	194.06	1989*
I2291	"	43 N.	10 E.	422.80	1989*
I2291	"	42 N.	11 E.	268.40	1989*
I2291	"	43 N.	9 E.	67.50	1989*
I2291	Red Ives Admin. Site	43 N.	9 E.	50.00	1989*

* Request for revocation submitted

** Withdrawn 10/3/08; modified 7/15/08. Land patented 2/15/21; reconveyed by Forest Service (purchase) on 6/6/27 under Act of 3/3/25. Withdrawal never revoked.

Existing Withdrawals - St. Joe Portion cont.

<u>Serial No</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
I2332	St. Joe River Streamside Zone	43 N.	10 E.	204.70	1989*
I2332	"	42 N.	9 E.	1,440.00	1989*
I2332	"	43 N.	9 E.	142.50	1989*
I2446	Conrad Campground Ext	44 N.	8 E.	15.00	1989*
I4799	Hero Lake & Gnat Lake	42 N.	7 E.	105.00	1989
I4799	Fawn Lake	42 N.	7 E.	80.00	1989
I4799	Skyland Lake	42 N.	7 E.	95.00	1989
I4799	Larkins Lake	42 N.	7 E.	75.00	1989
I4799	Mudd Lake	42 N.	7 E.	47.50	1989
I4799	Heart Lake	42 N.	7 E.	145.00	1989
I4799	Craig Lake	42 N.	7 E.	60.00	1989
I4799	North Bound Lake	42 N.	7 E.	70.00	1989
I4799	Halo Lake	42 N.	9 E.	47.50	1989
I4799	"	42 N.	10 E.	21.60	1989
I4799	Devils Lake Rec Area	42 N.	6 E.	60.00	1989
I4799	Forage Lake	42 N.	9 E.	65.00	1989
I4799	Bacon Lake	42 N.	9 E.	75.00	1989
I4877	Red Ives Adm Site Add.	43 N.	9 E.	360.00	1989*
I4982	E Fk Emerald Cr-Garnet Area	42 N.	1 W.	680.00	1989
I5053	Upper Fishhook Research	44 N.	5 E.	320.00	1989
I939	Willow Creek Vista Point	43 N.	3 W.	8.70	1989*
I939	Conrad Peak Lookout	44 N.	8 E.	5.00	1989*
I939	Fly Flat Rec Area Add.	44 N.	8 E.	2.50	1989*
I939	Surveyors Ridge Lookout	42 N.	7 E.	10.00	1989
I939	Lookout Mtn Lookout	43 N.	4 E.	2.50	1989*
I939	Snow Peak Lookout	43 N.	7 E.	10.00	1989*
I939	Mastoden Mtn Lookout	46 N.	4 E.	10.00	1989*
I939	Dunn Peak Lookout	46 N.	4 E.	5.00	1989*
I939	St. Joe Lake Campground	42 N.	11 E.	84.00	1989
I939	Big Creek Campground	46 N.	3 E.	27.50	1989*
I939	Arid Peak Lookout	46 N.	5 E.	5.00	1989*
I939	Simmons Lookout	43 N.	9 E.	2.50	1989*
I939	Middle Sister Lookout	44 N.	6 E.	10.00	1989*

Proposed Withdrawals

<u>Serial No</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Scheduled Date Of Review</u>
18947	E.Fk Emerald Cr-Garnet Area	42 N.	1 W.	150.00	1987

* Request for revocation submitted

Appendix L.

Indicator Species Selection Criteria

APPENDIX L

INDICATOR SPECIES SELECTION CRITERIA

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper documents the selection of wildlife indicator species for the IPNF Plan as required by National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations.

A. National Forest Management Act

NFMA regulations (219.12g) state that "Fish and wildlife habitats will be managed.....to maintain and improve habitat of management indicator species." The regulations specify that we are to identify management indicator species for planning and state the reasons for their selection. Species we are to consider for status as indicator species in the Forest Plan include all threatened, endangered (T & E) or sensitive species; "species with special habitat needs that may be influenced significantly by planned management programs; species commonly hunted, fished or trapped;" and any other species whose "population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on other species of a major biological community or on water quality."

The regulations continue by stating that we are to estimate "on the basis of available scientific information, the effects of changes in vegetation type, timber age classes, rotation age, and year-long suitability of habitat related to mobility of management indicator species."

Under the Management Standards and Guidelines section of the regulations (219.13), it is stated again that we are "to improve habitat of selected species" and that in conjunction with state fish and wildlife agencies we are to monitor these species, to the extent practicable.

B. Regional Direction

Much confusion resulted from the regulations. The Region tried to clarify the issue in a paper entitled "Management Indicator Species in the Northern Region." In this paper the difference between ecological indicator species and management indicator species as specified by the regulations is explained. Management indicator species is a broader category than ecological indicator species which are organisms that characterize certain environmental conditions. The key characteristic of management indicator species is that they are sensitive to management activities. The Regional Guide then lists those species from which we are to select our indicator species. All T & E, sensitive, hunted, fished and trapped species are listed. The Region also lists by habitat type species with special habitat needs and species whose population changes may indicate effects of our management activities.

We are to select our management indicator species from the Regional lists.

II. IPNF SELECTION GUIDELINES

- A. The following guidelines from Draft Chapter 500, FSH 1909.12 were used in developing the list of indicator species for the IPNF.
1. 8-15 species were desired. The fewer species, the more concentrated the effort could be on each one.
 2. Species selected must be significantly impacted by management and/or those we wish to emphasize in management.
 3. Species should relate to the species or habitats of greatest public issue, management concern and opportunity.
 4. Endangered, threatened, sensitive species were automatically included.
- B. In addition, several other factors influenced our selection. These factors include:
1. East of monitoring. In general (though not always) we preferred species that could be monitored relatively efficiently.
 2. Ability to model in Forest plan. Forests are using the concept of indicator species as a means of comparing effects of alternatives on wildlife. Consequently, we wanted indicator species whose habitat requirements can be quantitatively assessed on the gross scale of Forest planning.
 3. Potential for negative impact on species. Our list is slanted towards those species who potentially can be negatively impacted. With limited budgets our monitoring effects should be focused on those species with real need.
 4. Larger versus smaller animals. We tended to select larger, more wide-ranging species rather than smaller animals. The trade off is that smaller animals are more apt to be pure ecological indicators than larger ones; however, acreage sufficient to produce a viable population of small animals may be inadequate for larger animals. We are assuming that component elements of the habitat of large animals will produce viable populations of smaller animals.

SELECTING INDICATOR SPECIES ON THE IPNF

Documented Presence
On IPNF

Threatened or endangered species on federal or state lists	Species commonly hunted, fished, or trapped which have special habitat needs that are affected by planned management activities	Other species whose population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on a major biological group or on water quality
Bald eagle Grizzly bear Woodland caribou Gray wolf	Elk White-tailed deer Moose Marten Cutthroat trout Rainbow trout Bull trout	Pileated woodpecker Goshawk

III. IPNF INDICATOR SPECIES AND REASONS FOR SELECTION

A. Bald Eagle

1. Endangered species - draft F.S. Handbook on Land and Resource Management Planning states that endangered species will be management indicator species.
2. Limited distribution, but bald eagles are high on the food chain and in general good ecological indicators for large river and lake ecosystems.

B. Grizzly Bear

1. Threatened species - draft F.S. Handbook on Land and Resource Management Planning states that threatened species will be management indicator species.
2. Grizzly bears are sensitive to human disturbance and require large areas of relatively undisturbed habitat.

C. Woodland Caribou

1. Endangered species. All endangered species are to be considered indicator species.
2. Caribou are adapted to climax forest vegetation, a habitat sensitive to management.
3. Caribou are a wide-ranging species whose habitat requirements are not totally understood. The Selkirk herd has declined significantly since the early part of the century. Coordination with Canada and other U.S. agencies, research, and habitat protection are needed to increase caribou numbers in the U.S.

D. Elk

1. Elk are one of the main issues of the IPNF identified through public involvement.
2. Elk are the priority big game species of Idaho Fish and Game.
3. Elk hunting is a significant economic factor in the state's economy.
4. Elk are a general forest seral species easily affected by management activities.

E. Moose

1. The IPNF includes the nucleus and winter range of Washington's only viable resident moose population.
2. Moose are a relatively unique big game species found in low number scattered throughout the Forest.
3. Moose on the St. Joe NF are dependent in winter on mature timber stands. Pacific yew is their preferred browse and it is a late successional species.

F. White-tailed deer

1. White-tailed deer are the chief big game species of the northern portion of the Forest. White-tails will replace elk as indicator species in these areas.
2. White-tailed deer are dependent on and an indicator of good interspersion of cover and forage.
3. White-tailed deer are dependent on mature and old-growth stands for wintering areas.

G. Pileated woodpecker

1. Pileated woodpeckers are the largest primary excavator in the IPNF. They are dependent on large snags for nesting sites. Although past fires have left a temporary abundance of snags on the IPNF, standard logging practice is to cut these snags. As more of the forest comes under timber management, available and suitable nest trees may be severely reduced.
2. Pileated woodpeckers are also generally regarded as old-growth indicators because of their dependence on large old snags for nesting and downed logs for feeding. Snags and downed rotten logs are characteristic elements of decadent stands.
3. A wide variety of small mammals and birds are dependent on holes excavated by pileated woodpeckers for denning or nesting.

H. Goshawk

1. Goshawks are proposed as indicators of old-growth habitats. Goshawks prefer multi-layered mature old-growth stands of about 30 acres on flattish, northern aspects for nesting.
2. Despite their preference for nesting in old-growth stands, goshawks feed largely on seral species. Thus, they are more diverse and interspersion dependent than pileated woodpeckers.

I. Cutthroat, Rainbow, and Bull Trout

1. Trout are one of the main issues of the IPNF identified through public involvement.
2. Cutthroat, Rainbow, and Bull Trout are priority sportfish of the Idaho Fish and Game Department.
3. West-slope Cutthroat and Bull Trout are listed as sensitive species by the State of Idaho.
4. Trout fishing is a significant economic factor in the State's economy.
5. Cutthroat, Rainbow, or Bull Trout are located in most streams, rivers, and lakes on the Forest and are sensitive to management activities.

Appendix M.

Timberland Suitability Adjustments

APPENDIX M

TIMBERLAND SUITABILITY ADJUSTMENTS

The approach used to evaluate lands available and suitable for timber management (Stage I) is displayed in R-1 Supplement 5, 10/82, FSM1922.31a, pages 2 through 4. This process resulted in a significant number of acres being classified as unsuitable due to low site productivity and/or regeneration problems. This determination was often based on broad-scale inventory data without the benefit of field verification. On-site inspection may identify opportunities to make the Stage I suitability inventory more accurate.

Timber resource land suitability (Stage I) will be reviewed through on-site compartment examinations or project planning in accordance with criteria contained in 36 CFR 219.14 (a) and R-1 Supplement 5, FSM 1922.31a, 10/82. Also refer to Exhibit 1, IPNF Timber Suitability Criteria, 12/16/80, as amended. Approval of suggested revisions in suitability will be by the Forest Supervisor.

1. Recommendations for changes in timber land suitability from those in the proposed Forest Plan will be evaluated and the rationale displayed in the appropriate project environmental assessment.
2. The recommendation of a certified silviculturist is required for any land suitability adjustment.
3. Changes from "suitable to unsuitable" and "unsuitable to suitable" will be considered.
4. A map incorporating capability areas (CAs) will be included with all recommended changes to insure accurate Forest data base editing.

Appendix N.

Caribou Habitat Management Guidelines

APPENDIX N

CARIBOU HABITAT MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

The following guidelines will be used to guide the preparation of silvicultural prescription necessary to provide the seasonal habitat within identified caribou habitat. Each seasonal habitat is described by the physical site, the target stand and the treatments designed to achieve the target stand.

SEASONAL HABITATS

SUMMER

Physical Site

- 20 percent plus slopes
- Lower 2/3 of slope, with valley bottoms and lower 1/3 of slopes preferred; does not include primary and secondary ridgetops
- All aspects
- Subalpine fir habitat type series, with most use in ABLA/CLUN, ABLA/MEFE, ABLA/RHAL, ABLA/STAM habitat types

Target Stand

- Overstory predominantly spruce/subalpine fir mixture
- Mature stand
- 40-70 percent crown closure
- 14 inches plus average d.b.h. of dominant and codominant trees
- Understory includes abundant Vaccinium, forbs, grasses, and sedges

Treatments

Even-aged Management:

- A minimum of 25 percent of these physical sites will be maintained in target stand condition at all times.
- Maintain stocking controls so that canopy closure remains between 40 and 70 percent when stand is in the sawtimber size classes (precommercial thinning and at least 1 commercial thin will generally be necessary).
- Regeneration harvest:
 - prior to stand becoming overmature (if there is a problem in age class distribution that prevents meeting the 25 percent minimum in target stand condition at any given time, fill in with overmature stands before initiating regeneration harvest)
 - will not generally occur prior to time that average diameter of dominants and codominants has exceeded 14 inches for at least 1/4 of the rotation
 - rotation will generally be in 120-160 year range.

- Site preparation - light broadcast burn generally preferred to encourage Vaccinium regeneration (spring burns desirable where feasible); avoid dozer piling; protect Vaccinium rhizomes.
- Regeneration will favor spruce/subalpine fir. Planting is an alternative. Consider likelihood of natural subalpine fir regeneration of these sites. Lodgepole is not desirable.

LATE SUMMER/RUT

Physical Site

- 0-20 percent slopes
- Valley bottoms, benches, and lower 1/3 slope
- North aspects favored, but all aspects will be used.
- Subalpine fir habitat type series, with most use in ABLA/STAM, ABLA/CACA, ABLA/MEFE, and ABLA/RHAL habitat types.
- Seeps, basins, and riparian areas are key.

Target Stand -

- Overstory predominantly spruce/subalpine fir
- All aged stand
- 40-100 percent crown closure in trees greater than 30 feet tall
- Overstory dominants and codominants 21 inches plus d.b.h.
- Understory includes abundant Vaccinium, forbs, sedges, and evergreen forbs and shrubs.

Treatments -

Uneven-aged Management:

- Maintain canopy closure between 40 and 100 percent in trees over 30 feet tall.
- Approximate 20-year re-entry cycle.
- Maintain a significant component of 21 inches plus trees.
- Both individual tree and group selections are suitable.
- Use precommercial thinning to avoid developing dense thickets of regeneration (goal is to maximize diameter growth within canopy closure limits).
- Avoid fuels buildups that inhibit free movement of caribou
- Spot site preparation that protects thin-barked spruce/subalpine fir.
- Site preparation and other treatments will favor Vaccinium and development of forbs, sedges, and evergreen forbs and shrubs.
- In stands that are presently even-aged, very light cuts on initial entry may be necessary to initiate this management scheme.

LATE WINTER

Physical Site

- 0-40 percent slopes on south and west aspects; 0-15 percent slopes on north and east aspects.
- Upper 1/3 of slopes and ridgetops
- Subalpine fir and high elevation habitat type series, with most use in ABLA/XETE, ABLA/LUHI, PIAL-ABLA, LALY-ABLA habitat types.

- Many sites are not capable of producing wood products or are non-forest sites.
- Open stands on primary and secondary ridges are key.

Target Stands

- Subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine dominate
- Immature to over-mature stands
- 10-50 percent crown closure
- 8 inches plus average d.b.h. on dominant and codominant trees
- Lichens necessary

Treatments -

- These sites are calving habitat during June to mid-July; disturbance will be restricted during this time period.
- The majority of these sites are outside of commercial timber production areas, and timber management activities are not anticipated. Natural processes generally produce the target stands desired. A few of these stands may occur on lands that are tentatively suitable for timber management, and uneven-aged management will take place there.

Uneven-aged management:

- Maintain canopy closure between 30 and 50 percent in trees over 20 feet tall.
- 20 plus year re-entry cycle.
- Maintain a significant component of 8 inches plus d.b.h. trees.
- Both individual tree and group selections are suitable.
- Use precommercial thinning to avoid developing dense thickets of regeneration (goal is to develop open stand with maximum lichen growth on trees at levels that can be reached by caribou on winter snow pack).

SPRING

Physical Site

- All slopes are used, although 0-35 percent slopes are key.
- Lower 1/3 of slope and valley bottoms used heavily, with minor use on upper slopes.
- South and west aspects are key.
- Hemlock and cedar habitat type series.

Target Stands

- Tree species composition not important.
 - Early successional stages with and without scattered overstory (seedling/sapling stands prior to canopy closure) are key.
 - Less than 45 percent crown closure.
- Abundant spring forage available (Vaccinium, Valeriana, Streptopus, Luzula, Lonicera, Bromus vulgaris, etc).
- 0-25 years following major disturbance should provide good spring range.

Treatments

- 40 percent of the cedar/hemlock zone in caribou habitat will be managed as spring range, with priority given to south and west aspects.

Even-aged management:

- Site preparation by prescribed burning to maximize early forage response.
- Natural or artificial regeneration both suitable
- Precommercial thin early to maintain good forage production for at least 25 years.
- 80 year rotations
- Area control so that within each caribou management unit, approximately 25 percent of sites being managed as spring range (emphasis on south and west aspects) meet spring target stand condition at any time.
- In the cedar/hemlock zone, where there is a conflict between meeting spring range and early winter range targets, early winter range needs will have priority.

EARLY WINTER

Physical Site

- Slopes less than 80 percent used; 0-40 percent slopes preferred.
- Middle and lower 1/3 slopes are key; all are used.
- Hemlock and cedar habitat types, including ecotone with subalpine fir zone.
- North and east aspects key (south and west aspects in these habitat types will also be used, with emphasis on those stands that are already approaching target stand condition).

Target Stands

- Overmature and old-growth stands - all-aged stands (climax forest) - - these are key - mature stands may be useable if other attributes are all present.
- More than one canopy layer is desirable.
- Hemlock and cedar overstory in major part of the cedar/hemlock zone; variable amounts of subalpine fir/spruce in overstory at the ecotone.
- Greater than 70 percent crown closure in trees greater than 30 feet tall.
- Dominant and codominant trees average greater than 21 inches d.b.h. minimum, and greater than 30 inches is desirable.
- Major goal is stand structure that minimizes early winter snow depths.
- Edge effect to provide forage may be beneficial where it does not significantly detract from other attributes.
- Lichen availability beneficial

Treatments

- Existing old-growth all-aged stands that meet target stand conditions will not be entered for at least the first two decades. Target is 60 percent of cedar hemlock zone in old-growth cedar/hemlock cover types (with a subalpine fir/spruce component at the ecotone). Optimum level management for caribou would actively pursue converting seral species to cedar/hemlock cover types through even-aged or uneven-aged management. If cedar hemlock are not on the site, and it is the fastest way to attain target stand conditions, some type conversion may require even-aged harvest systems, and may include planting of desired species. Where uneven-aged management is the most efficient way to reach target stand conditions, the following guidelines will be applied.

Uneven-aged Management:

- Over most of the area, maintain greater than 70 percent crown closure in trees taller than 30 feet.
- Approximately 20 to 30 year re-entry cycle.
- Both group and single tree selections are applicable, with groups less than 1 acre in size.
- Precommercial thinning in groups will generally be 10x10 feet or tighter to encourage understory canopy development and minimize early season snow depths.
- Site preparation generally not necessary.
- Slash disposal may be necessary to reduce travel barriers; any burning must protect young cedar and hemlock components.
- Late fall/early winter logging desirable.
- Treatments should encourage stand dominated by hemlock and cedar.
- Target stand has a significant overstory component in 30 inches plus trees; set upper diameter cutting limit to meet this goal.

Appendix O.

Riparian Management Along Headwater Streams

APPENDIX O

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ALONG HEADWATER STREAMS

Small headwater streams are important in the routing of sediment through drainages. Many of these stream contain log "steps" which trap and store sediment moving downstream. As the logs rot or are washed out, the sediment stored behind them is released and will move downstream into larger streams unless trapped behind other obstructions.

While storage and release of sediment is a natural process, researchers have expressed some concern that management activities may accelerate the release of stored sediment. Where management removes or weakens the log steps or eliminates this recruitment of replacement material, accelerated sediment movement through the headwater stream will occur. The result depends upon the extent of control structure logs and will range from being hardly detectable to major debris torrents which sluice out the entire channel.

To manage sediment storage in the channels, we need to focus on (a) maintaining the structures that are in the channel and (b) maintaining the recruitment of new material to replace the existing structures as they rot or are washed out.

Objectives: Objectives of our management approach for headwater streams are:

1. To maintain the structural integrity of headwater streams, while minimizing losses in timber volume or increases in costs.
2. To provide for cost-effective means of fire hazard reduction which are compatible with headwater stream management needs.
3. To minimize sedimentation of headwater channels.

Scope: The concern and management recommendations only apply to headwater streams with well-defined channels in which logs create numerous "steps". Generally these channels have gradients greater than 4 percent. They may only contain water during the spring.

The recommendations do not apply to:

1. Draws or swales where runoff is not concentrated in a channel.
2. Channels where boulders or bedrock provide the structural steps.
3. Channels where logs steps are not important.

Recommendations: The following management approaches were identified during field reviews. These approaches are not the only means to accomplish the objectives. Rather they are intended to provide some insight on strategies that could be used successfully in many cases. Site-specific adjustment may be needed.

Planning and Unit Layout:

1. If riparian vegetation next to a stream is harvested with clearcuts, we should attempt to limit harvest to 15 percent of the riparian length (double the stream length because the riparian zone extends along both sides of the stream) per decade and 50 percent per 50 year period. The 15 percent "rule of thumb" is based on the assumptions that 6 inch and larger woody material is suitable for steps and an adequate amount of material will be recruited to the channel under a normal timber rotation (100 years) if riparian stands are converted at a moderate rate.

Where several short streams are encountered, the total length of all the short streams should be used in estimating the length suitable for treatment.

2. If feasible, only one side of a channel should be harvested within a 30 year period. The reason for this recommendation is the assumption that trees on one side of the channel will be able to at least partially compensate for the loss of potential recruitment on the other side.
3. If both sides of the channel are harvested, trees within 20 to 30 feet of the channel should be left standing. Protection of these trees during burning is not necessary. If trees are not left, the length of riparian zone on both sides of the stream should be considered in light of the 15 percent rule of thumb.
4. Small (less than 7-8 inch d.b.h.) unmerchantable trees should be left standing within about 20 feet of the channel if timber is removed from only one side of the channel. This material would normally be slashed and burned. The recommendation is therefore based on the desire to have some potentially recruitable material left standing. This does not mean that we need to expend only effort to save these standing trees during burning, most of these trees will be lost. But the ones that remain could be of value.
5. Buffer strips extending 20 to 30 feet back from the channel may be left. Although buffer strips would satisfy the channel storage concerns, this is probably the last resort on timber optimization ground. Although the area of each riparian zone is small, the cumulative effect of leaving buffer strips could be substantial if considered on a drainage basis. If this management approach is regularly adopted, we may need to adjust the timber base acres. Also, to maintain these buffer strips, we may need to require directional felling and tree length yarding to concentrate slash up the slope and minimize radiant heat losses in the riparian stand.

Fire Hazard Reduction:

1. Broadcast or jackpot burning are the preferred methods of slash disposal near channels. If tractor piling of slash must be used along the channel, the unit boundary should extend across the channel (see Recommendation 3, above). Locating the boundary along the channel would result in excessive surface disturbance and a high risk of sedimentation.
2. Tractor firelines should be avoided along streams due to the increased potential for sedimentation.
3. Large woody material (larger than 6 inches in diameter) in or suspended above the channel should not be removed during fire line construction or logging. Branches could be removed, but the logs should be preserved in place.

Sale Administration:

1. Some large slash (greater than 6 inches in diameter and 8 feet long) could be left in the channel as long as no more than one log is left per 25 feet of the channel.
2. During sale administration, we should attempt to maximize the distance between skid trails and the stream.

These management suggestions are in initial step which will likely need change over time. By monitoring their usefulness in meeting our state objectives, needed changes will be identified.

Appendix P.

Stream Specific Goals and Targets

APPENDIX P

STREAM SPECIFIC GOALS AND TARGETS

The following fish habitat capacity targets were determined from the Forest Plan analysis for the first decade and are needed to achieve cooperative Forest Service/Idaho Department of Fish and Game goals for the lake, river and stream fisheries in north Idaho. The capacities are not absolute numbers but rather the results of analysis models. Future trends can be compared to the targets if the same analysis models are used to quantify the existing situation. Modifications of these targets may be made based upon more specific information.

Stream Targets by District

Wallace District:

Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)

Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Coeur d'Alene</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
	<u>River</u>			
Cougar	10,000	200 (6.2)		
October	800			
Steep	900			
Dennis	1,200			
WF Cougar	3,500			
EF Cougar	1,500			
Steamboat		200 (4.5)		
Indian ³	1,800			
Barrymore ³	2,100			
Omaha	600			
Can ³	2,000			
WF Steamboat	6,000			
Black Canyon	900			
Comfy	3,200			
EF Steamboat	5,700			
Little EF Steamboat	800			Yes
Cabin	1,600			
Graham and Tribs.	3,500			
Grizzly and Tribs.	3,600			
Dewey	1,200			
Lindsey	1,000			
Brown	3,600			
Graham	8,200			
Deceitful	1,400			
Alder ⁴	3,000			
Deer	1,000			
Moore	1,100			
Dudley	3,200			
Ferguson	1,300			
Bear	4,200			
Granite	5,700			
Uranus	900			
Cottonwood	3,600	100 (1.8)		
WF Eagle and Tribs.	9,000	200 (3.9)		
EF Lost	3,800			
Lost Fork	3,000	200 (1.3)		
Sho	2,000			
Clinton	3,500			
Shoshone	15,000 (above Falls Cr.)	180 (14)		
Little Lost Fork	1,400			
Rampike	4,100			
Pine Flat	1,600			Yes
Cabin	1,800			Yes
Valitons ⁴	2,100			
Downey	6,900			
N. Grizzly	3,800			

Stream Targets by District

Wallace District - continued

Stream	Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)		Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)		Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat
	Lower Coeur d'Alene River	Upper Coeur d'Alene River	Yield	Quality	
EF Downey ³	500				
WF Downey ³	700				
Yellowdog		4,800			Yes
Ash		1,000			
Flat		17,000	150 (8.2)		
Gold		1,600			
Cinnamon		5,100			
Jordon		7,300	200 (3.1)		
Alden		2,400		150 (1.9)	
Sheep Run		900			
E. Alden		1,200			
Miners ³		4,300			
Falls ³			200 (4.2)		
SF Falls ³			100 (0.8)		
SF Coeur d'Alene			100 (2.4)		
Big			200 (3.2)		
EF Big			100 (1.8)		
Teepee			200 (12)		
Blacktail		4,600		100 (2.5)	
Deer ⁴		2,800		200 (1.6)	
Brett		7,200			Yes
Little Canyon					Yes

¹ () Indicates approximate miles.

² Ground checked.

³ Completely blocked by a correctable barrier.

⁴ Partially blocked by a correctable barrier.

Stream Targets by District

Avery District:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>			<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		
	<u>Lower St. Joe River</u>	<u>N. Fork St. Joe River</u>	<u>Little N. Fork Clearwater</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
Slate				150 (11.6)	150 (3)	
W.F. Slate					100 (3.7)	
Kyle ₄		2700				
Loop		10500		150 (10.3)		
Brushy		200				
Turkey		4800				
Clear		6600			100 (1.9)	
Upper N.F. St. Joe		20700		200 (7)		
Lucky Swede		1700				
Bullion		7300		150 (3.5)		
Ramsey		3800				
Champion		2100			200 (1)	
Park		1300				
Siwash	6800				200 (3.3)	
Blue Grouse	1500					
Skockum	9700				250 (2.5)	
Sisters	7100			250 (2.3)	300 (1.5)	
Bird	16600			250 (4.5)		
Bluebird	1800					
Mirror	3900					
Bernier	5300					
Morgan ₃	1100					
Malin	4100					
Eagle	9000			250 (3.5)		
WF Eagle ₃	4300					
Adams	1300					
Cresendo			1900			
Foehl			11800		200 (2)	
Montana			300			
Mowich			1400			
Adair			4200			
Jungle			1900			
Fishhook ₃	400			250 (0.3)		
Webfoot ₃	700					
Hilo ₃	2300					Yes
Lick ₃	5600					Yes
Outlaw ₃	1800					Yes
Middle ₃	1400					
Red Raven ₃	900					
Flemming ₃	6300					Yes
Squaw						Yes
Prospector			2000	250 (2.5)		Yes
Spotted Louis			3200	200 (3.0)		
Nugget			2900			
Rocky Run			9200			

Stream Targets by District

Avery District - continued

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>		<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		
	<u>Upper St. Joe River</u>	<u>Little N. Fork Clearwater</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
Quartz ⁴	14900		200 (6.3)		
Entente	7700				
Bluff			250 (1.9)		
WF Bluff ⁴	11200		200 (6.2)		
EF Bluff	8000		200 (4.3)		
Bruin ³	8200				
Gold	15900		150 (8.3)		
EF Gold	4600				
Boradaxe	4800				
Float	1500				
Simmons	11700		200 (9.3)		
NF Simmons ³	7500		100 (2.5)		
Lakes	2200				
Phantom	400				
Spruce ³	200				
Wampus	900				
Redwood	900				
Fly	7100				
Mosquito	1100				
Beaver	10300		100 (3.0)		
Bad Bear	2500				
Copper	6000				
Red Ives	13600				
Timber	6200				
Ruby	4600				
Pole	900				
My	4100				
Pass	2900				
Bedrock	1500				
Broken Leg	1500				
Bean	3500				
Tinear	1200				
Mill	1800				
NF Bean	1500				
Heller	5600				
Sherlock	7200		200 (3.1)		
Yankee Bar	2000				
California	5000				
Medicine	3000				
Wisdom	5200				
Upper St. Joe River	8100		100 (4.1)		
Sawtooth		17100		200 (7)	
Canyon		8000		200 (5.8)	
Buck		2500			
Papoose	1400				
Bluff		3800	200 (1.5)		
Whistling		2200			

Stream Targets by District

Fernan District:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>				<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		
	<u>Lake Cd'A</u>	<u>Hayden Lake</u>	<u>Upper Cd'A River</u>	<u>N.Fork Cd'A River</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
Carrill	2,200						
Pleasant	2,500						
Carlin	4,600						
Beauty	7,400						
Cedar	2,400						
SF Cedar ³	4,400						
Wolf Lodge	4,000						
Phantom ³	3,000						
Marie	5,300						
Skitwish	900						
Searchlight	1,600						
Lonesome	2,100						
Stella	4,000						
Clearcut	1,900						
Dianna ³	1,000						
Cherry	900						
Bumblebee				6,500			
Little Bumblebee ⁴				5,900			Yes
Little Teepee				2,700			
Gimlet				9,000			
Copper ³				6,000	200 (3.9)		
Canyon				2,500			Yes
Laverne				6,400			
Lieberg				2,600			Yes
Bootjack				2,500			
Skockum				3,500			
Montford				500			
Sands				2,000			
Deception ⁴				6,500			
Picnic ³				2,000			
Cascade				3,300			
Burnt Cabin				6,800	200 (2.2)		
Nicholas ³				2,100			Yes
Barney ⁴				4,400			
Iron				5,400	200 (2.4)		Yes
Hudlow				1,700			
EF Hudlow				2,300			
WF Hudlow ³				1,600			
MF Hudlow				2,900			
Solitaire				700			
EF Solitaire				1,700			
WF Solitaire ³				900			
Honey				1,300			Yes
Teepee ³			14,900		150 (8)		
Y Creek			1,100				
Independence			15,000			200 (6.4)	

Stream Targets by District

Fernan District - continued

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>				<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		
	<u>Lake Cd'A</u>	<u>Hayden Lake</u>	<u>Upper Cd'A River</u>	<u>N.Fork Cd'A River</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
North			4,200				
Snowbird			2,100				
Spring			1,600				
Emerson			5,100				
Owl			4,400				
Snow			5,300		200 (2.6)		
Ermine			3,800				
Ellis			2,000				
Snowshoe			1,700				
Declaration			2,700			150 (1.4)	
North Fork			600				
Middle Fork			1,200				
West Fork			1,300				
Goose ₄			3,700				
Powder			2,200				
Fearn			1,600				
Trail ₄			12,000		200 (5.4)		
Potter			2,200				
Bear			4,900				
Hamilton			3,000				
Coon			1,100				
Callis			6,600				
Ryan			1,100				
Van Hoosier			3,500				
Halsey ₃			4,900				
Stewart ₃			7,300				
Porcupine ₃			700				
Little Elk			6,700				
Big Elk			6,200		200 (4.0)		
Boundary			2,400				
First			1,400				
New			500				
Buckskin ₄			8,900		200 (0.8)		
Spruce ₄			10,800		150 (5.4)		
Larch ₃			2,200				
Mosquito ₃			2,200				
Cow ₃			3,000				
Upper Coeur d'Alene			19,000		150 (6.5)		
Hayden		2,300					
N.F. ₃ Hayden ₄		5,300					
Line ₃		500					
Buckles ₃		1,300					
Hollister		700					
E.F. Hayden		6,400					

Stream Targets by District

Fernan District - continued

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>				<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		
	<u>Lake Cd'A</u>	<u>Hayden Lake</u>	<u>Upper Cd'A River</u>	<u>N.Fork Cd'A River</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
Buffalo ³		200					
Chaps		400					
Straight ³		500					
Conie ³		600					
Chilco ³		500					
Ulrich		1,200					
Hells Canyon ³		2,400					
Mckins		3,500					
Jim		1,100					
Yellowbanks		2,300					
Stoney				2,500			
Fisher				1,900			
John				1,900			
Mineral				1,700			
Homer				800			
Murry				1,000			
Stull				1,200			
Lavin				1,900			
Hemlock				1,200			
Tie				1,400			
McCauley				900			
Knight				400			
McMahor				400			
Early ³				300			
Lunch ³				200			
Walker ³				1,300			
Lone Cabin ³				1,100			
Bottom ³				2,200			
Argument				600			
Canyon Fk ³				3,000			
Rabiens Fk ³				2,200			
Silver Run				1,000			
Moose				600			
Upper NF Cd'A ⁴				9,800	200 (5.1)		
Tom Lavin ⁴				5,100			
Prospect				600			

Stream Targets by District

St. Maries District:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>		<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		
	<u>Lower St. Joe River</u>	<u>St. Maries River</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
E.F. Big	15,900			150 (7.5)	
Donaldson	5,200				
M.F. Big	10,400			200 (2.6)	
W.F. Big	6,300			150 (3.3)	
Ames	4,900				
Early	4,400				
McPhee	1,500				
Black Prince ³	6,800		100 (4.0)		
Boulder ³	4,500		250 (0.7)		
Eagle ⁴	4,100		200 (0.5)		
E.F. Charlie		7,200	200 (1.6)		
Eena		900			
W.F. Merry		3,000			
Gold Center		4,700			
Cat Spyr		900			
Glover ³			200 (1)		
Floodwood ⁴			200 (3.5)		
W.F. Floodwood ³			200 (1)		
E.F. Emerald ⁴			200 (4.1)		
Little E.F. Emerald ⁴			150 (6.3)		Yes
Marble ⁴		1,300	200 (1.0)	200 (6)	
Busse ³			150 (1.2)		
Toles ³			150 (2.0)		Yes
Norton ³			200 (3.7)		Yes
Homestead ³			200 (1.4)		
Hobo					Yes
Cranberry					Yes

Stream Targets by District

Sandpoint District:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>		<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
	<u>Lake Pend Oreille</u>		<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	
Grouse	9,900				
N.F. Grouse	2,900				
S.F. Grouse	2,800			100 (1.4)	
Lightning ⁴	5,400		200 (3.4)		
E.F. Lightning	8,800				
Savage	3,400				
Porcupine	3,500				
Wellington	4,600				Yes
Rattle ⁴	2,800				Yes
Granite	18,100		200 (3)	100 (1.5)	
Caribou	1,100				
Trestle ⁴	8,200				Yes
Johnson	1,600		150 (2.4)		
Gold	1,400		200 (0.6)		
North Branch N.F. Gold ³				100 (0.5)	Yes
West Gold ³				150 (2.0)	Yes
North Gold ³			200 (3.0)		Yes
Berry			100 (1.1)		
Hellroaring			100 (2.1)		
McCormick			200 (1.2)		
Quartz			100 (0.9)		
Wylie					Yes
Canyon					Yes

Stream Targets by District

Bonnors Ferry District:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>		<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		
	<u>Kootenai River</u>	<u>Moyie River</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
Boundary ³	1,300		100 (1.0)		
Bog ³			200 (1.5)		
Blue Joe ³				100 (1.8)	Yes
Grass ⁴	15,700			100 (8)	
Smith ³	4,600		200 (13.6)		
Cow ³			200 (5.8)		
Trout ³			200 (6.9)		
Ball ³			200 (6.9)		Yes
Snow ³			200 (7.2)		
Caribou ³			200 (5.0)		
Mission			200 (0.5)		Yes
Gillon		2,800	150 (1.6)		
Miller		100	200 (0.1)		
Round Prairie ³		1,000	200 (0.6)		
Meadow ³		9,900	200 (4.4)		
Canuck			150 (5.2)		
American			200 (3.9)		
Deer		9,300	200 (7.3)		
Skin ³			150 (4.0)		
Boulder ³	1,300		200 (11.9)		
E.F. Boulder			150 (3.7)		
W.F. Smith ³					Yes
E.F. Meadow ³		5,700			Yes
Long Canyon ³				200 (10.8)	
Parker				200 (5.6)	
Spruce		600			
Bussard		900			
Black ³			200 (1.6)		
Beaver ³			150 (2.0)		
E.F. Mission			200 (1.1)		
Hellroaring			200 (2.5)		

Stream Targets by District

Priest Lake District:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Spawning and Rearing (Smolts)</u>		<u>Resident Sport Fishery (>6" trout/mile)</u>		<u>Pure Strain West-Slope Cutthroat</u>
	<u>Priest Lake</u>	<u>Upper Priest River</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Quality</u>	
Granite ³	3,100				
Packer ³	600				
Zero ³	1,100				
N.F. Granite	5,800				
S.F. Granite	16,200			150 (4.5)	
Fedar	1,100				
Blacktail	3,600				
Jost	3,200				
Sema	10,700				
Cache	7,000				
Tillicum	5,500				
Beaver	9,100				
Hugh's Fork ³		16,300			
Gold ³		5,100			
Boulder		300			
Bench		1,900			
Jackson		2,700			
Kalispell	36,700				
Bath	13,100				
Ruby		4,100			
Cedar		1,400		200 (1.4)	
Lime		700			
Rock		700			
Rapids	2,000				
Pable	1,500				
Mush	1,100				
Hungary ³	2,700				
Malcom ³				150 (1.5)	
Moores			250 (2.5)		
Reeder			200 (2.4)		
Lamb			250 (2.2)		
Binarch			150 (7.7)		Yes
Upper West Branch Priest River			250 (11.6)		
Goose ⁴			200 (1.6)		
Quartz ³			200 (2.1)		
Lower West Branch Priest River			250 (8.2)		
Bear Paw			250 (1.8)		
Tunnel			200 (1.2)		
Galena			150 (3.1)		
Klahowya			200 (0.5)		

Appendix Q.

Cultural Resource Management Recommendations

APPENDIX Q

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Table I contains the recommended cultural resource inventory intensity for Forest Service undertakings. Exclusions from the listed inventory intensity will be allowed when listed in a formal Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement with the State Historic Preservation officer or in undertaking specific concurrence documents. Table II contains general recommendations for various types of cultural resource sites. Table III contains management recommendations for various "non-project" related effects on significant cultural resource sites.

Table I

Recommended Cultural Resource Inventory Intensity

Proposed or Current Management Undertaking	Location of Undertaking	
	Sensitive Areas*	Other Areas
<u>Recreation</u>		
Developed recreation administration and use	See "All Other" below	
Recreation and VIS site construction	Complete survey of site and contiguous sensitive areas	Sample survey of other contiguous areas
Recreation and VIS site rehabilitation	Complete survey of site and contiguous sensitive areas	Sample survey of other contiguous areas
Dispersed recreation administration and use	See "All Other" below	
Trail construction and reconstruction	Complete survey of trail prism and contiguous sensitive areas	Sample survey of other contiguous areas
<u>Wildlife, Fish, and Range</u>		
Non-structural improvement	No survey if ground disturbance not involved. Complete survey if ground disturbance involved.	No survey if ground disturbance not involved. Sample survey if ground disturbance involved.
Structural improvement	Complete survey of site and contiguous sensitive areas	Sample survey of other contiguous areas
Vegetation treatment by burning	Complete survey of sensitive areas within project boundaries	Sample survey of other areas within project boundaries
<u>Timber</u>		
Silvicultural examination	No survey	No survey
Sale preparation	Complete survey of sensitive areas within sale boundary	Sample survey of other areas within sale boundary

Proposed or Current Management Undertaking	Location of Undertaking	
	Sensitive Areas*	Other Areas
Reforestation or Site Preparation	Complete survey of sensitive areas within project areas	Sample survey of other areas within project areas
Timber stand improvement	Complete survey of sensitive areas within project area	Sample survey of other areas within project area
<u>Water</u>		
Water resource improvement	Complete survey of sensitive areas within project area	Sample survey of other areas in project area
Maintenance of improvements	No survey if additional (new) ground disturbance not involved	No survey if additional (new) ground disturbance not involved
<u>Minerals</u>		
Recommendation or decision to lease	No survey	No survey
Authorization for ground disturbing activity on site occupancy under terms of lease	Complete survey of sensitive areas within project area	Sample survey of other areas within project area
Seismic or permit	Complete survey of sensitive areas crossed by seismic line	Sample survey. No survey of other areas within project
Exploration	Complete survey of sensitive areas within claim or operation boundary	Sample survey of other areas within project
<u>Protection</u>		
Treatment of activity and natural fuels	Complete survey of sensitive areas within project	Sample survey of other areas within project
<u>Lands</u>		
Special use permit involving land disturbance or impact	Complete survey of sensitive areas within permit boundary	Sample survey of other areas within permit boundary

<u>Proposed or Current Management Undertaking</u>	<u>Location of Undertaking</u>	
	<u>Sensitive Areas*</u>	<u>Other Areas</u>
Right-of-way grants	Complete survey of sensitive areas within R.O.W.	Complete survey of other areas within R.O.W.
Withdrawals, modifications and revocations	No survey	No survey
Property boundary location	No survey	No survey
Land exchange	Complete survey of sensitive areas on selected lands	Sample survey of other areas on selected lands
Land acquisition	See "All Other", below	
<u>Soils</u>		
Soil resource stabilization	Complete survey of sensitive areas within project	Sample survey of other areas within project
<u>Facilities</u>		
Administrative Site Building on ground modification	Evaluate structures and site for historic significance and integrity	
Road construction and reconstruction	Complete survey of sensitive areas in road prism	Complete survey of areas in road prism
Road maintenance	No survey	No survey
<u>Wilderness</u>		
Wilderness management	See "All Other", below	
<u>All Other</u>	Complete survey by 2000	Sample survey by 2000

Note: Once a survey has been performed for a undertaking, the area need not be resurveyed for subsequent undertakings. For example, an undertaking fuel treatment project would not need a survey if the timber sale which generated the fuels had been properly surveyed.

*Sensitive areas are: Areas with less than 10% slope, areas within 1,500' of a water source, areas with stands of root crops, areas of late summer/fall/winter big game habitat, rock shelters, lake outlets with fishery potential, areas with agricultural land, areas of mineral development, locations of historic-period sites as shown in records, journals, maps, etc.

Table II

Cultural Resource
Management Recommendations for Project Planning

<u>Type of Cultural Resource</u>	<u>Management Recommendation</u>
Paleontological localities	Avoid
Aboriginal burial, religious or related sites.	Avoid and consult with local Native American groups.
Aboriginal winter village or summer base camp	Avoid
Aboriginal special activity camp	Avoid or consider for mitigation of adverse effects
Archaeological sites with ethnographically and chronologically diagnostic artifact assemblages	Avoid
Euro-American full-time or seasonal or temporary residence, business, industrial site, etc.	Avoid or consider for mitigation of adverse effects
Early (1800-1871) fur trade-related	Avoid
Early (1842-1877) missionary-related	Avoid
Coeur d'Alene Indian War of 1858-related	Avoid
Early (1880-1900) mining-related	Avoid
Early (1890-1920) logging-related	Avoid
Forest Service history-related	Avoid or consider for mitigation of adverse effects
Civilian Conservation Corps-related	Avoid or consider for mitigation of adverse effects
Resources less than 50 years old	Consider acceptance of adverse effects

Table III

Cultural Resource
Management Recommendations for (Non-Project) Effects on
Significant Cultural Resource Sites

<u>Existing or Potential Resource Condition*</u>	<u>Resource Type</u>	<u>Management Actions</u>
Undisturbed	Aboriginal	No action
Undisturbed	Non-aboriginal, no structures	No action
Undisturbed	Non-aboriginal, with structures	Sign
Natural deterioration	Aboriginal	Protect, consider for stabilization or preservation
Natural deterioration	Non-aboriginal with structures. Structures have no potential contemporary utility	Sign, protect, consider for stabilization or preservation
Natural deterioration	Non-aboriginal with structures. Structures have potential contemporary utility	Sign, protect, consider for stabilization, preservation or rehabilitation
Disturbed by game or livestock	All	Fence, consider other protective or stabilizing measures
Disturbed by contemporary recreation use	All	Fence, sign, consider other protective or stabilizing measures or adjustment of use
Collection or excavation or artifacts, vandalism	All	Sign, patrol, re- strict access, con- sider other pro- tective or stabili- zing measures. En- force law and reg- ulations against disturbance

Existing or Potential

<u>Resource Condition*</u>	<u>Resource Type</u>	<u>Management Actions</u>
All conditions, where deterioration or disturbance has not destroyed significant qualities of the resource	All	Interpret representative sample illustrating the range of Forest cultural resources and activities, and that are associated with important processes, events, and persons in the Forest's prehistory and history

* Condition descriptions are to be applied only to the qualities which make a cultural resource significant. For example, while every aboriginal resource has suffered some natural deterioration, they generally retain an information potential that renders them significant, and only in unusual cases must the deterioration be arrested.

Appendix R.

District Road Management Plan

APPENDIX R

DISTRICT ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

Idaho Panhandle National Forests

I. INTRODUCTION

The objectives of District Road Management Plan are to:

- A. Establish road management policy that is consistent with the Forest Land Use Plan and the Travel Plan for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.
- B. Establish a consistent road management policy which can be understood and accepted by the public and administered by the Agency.
- C. Establish the mechanics of a system for administration of the policy.
- D. Establish management direction for each individual road closure within the framework of the policy.
- E. Provide input to the Forest Travel Plan.

II. ROAD MANAGEMENT POLICY

It is the policy of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, that all roads on National Forest lands shall remain open for public use unless there are sound reasons in the interest of the public and/or resource protection for their closure.

A. Forest roads may be closed for the following reasons:

1. Protection of Road Surface and/or Soil and Water Resources

Such closures are seasonal in nature and will be by gate or movable barricade. Closure periods will vary by elevation, aspect, and moisture conditions and will be determined by the District Ranger.

2. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Species and/or Habitat

These closures may be by type of vehicle or user and may be seasonal or year-round, depending upon site-specific objectives. Closures will be by gate or movable barrier as determined by the District Ranger.

3. Provide for a Full Range of Recreational Experiences

Recreational experiences are generally seasonal. Closure may be by type, user, or season and may use a gate or movable barrier as determined by the District Ranger.

4. Protection of Private and/or Government Equipment, Products, and Facilities

Closure will be by gate as determined by the District Ranger. Closure of roads under construction will be as determined by the District Ranger, Road Coordinator and the Contractor.

5. Enforcement of Closures Ordered by the State of Idaho and/or the Regional Forester during Periods of Extreme Fire Danger

These closures are usually of short duration and accomplished by signing and/or movable barrier.

6. Provide for Public Safety

These closures are generally short-term in nature. Closure will be by gate, signing, and/or movable barrier as determined by the District Ranger.

B. Individual road closures will be determined by the application of the following standard criteria:

1. Main Travel Route

Roads designated for main travel routes will generally be open without restriction. The exception will be seasonal closures for groomed snowmobile trails.

2. Marginal Road

A substandard road that is unsafe for public and administrative travel using a standard size 4x2 pickup. These roads could be left open to motorized vehicles under 40" in width. The following criteria for marginal roads will be applied:

- a. The road surface is hazardous to the bottom of vehicle, (i.e., rocks, stumps, bedrock or surfacing where vehicle drags bottom).
- b. There are slides, slumps, washouts, and/or down overhanging logs which could cause vehicles to slide or roll off the road.
- c. The road surface is grown-over with brush sufficient to cause damage to the vehicle and/or impair visibility.

The Road Management Interdisciplinary Team will provide a list of recommended marginal roads to the District staff. Only after staff approval will the roads be permanently closed.

These roads should be programmed for reconstruction or replacement and may or may not be removed from the system.

3. Highly Erodible Road Surface

This includes low standard roads, (i.e., unsurfaced, poorly drained, overly steep, etc.), that get rutted during wet weather and erode excessively during spring runoff. The roads could be used by a timber sale operator if the operator is required to perform the needed maintenance and erosion work.

4. Maintenance Cost Exceeds Benefit

Roads where maintenance costs exceeds public and Agency benefits, and roads where management activities are not scheduled for an extended period of time.

5. Elk Security Winter Range

Such closures would protect elk wintering ranges from harrassment by snowmobilers and other motorized activity by providing security areas during the winter months (December to May 1).

6. Elk Security Summer Range

The criteria in the Elk Guidelines for Northern Idaho will be used in determining level and type of road closures. The basic objective in applying these guidelines to all roads on each district will be to maintain and/or improve elk summer range. The dates that these closure will be in effect will be determined by each affected district.

7. Protecting Special Habitat Components

Some habitat areas receive an inordinate amount of wildlife use. These range from riparian, floodplain, wetland, and old-growth habitats, to special physical habitat components such as salt licks, moist sites, wallows, established migration and travel routes, and calving areas.

The protection of these areas will be considered for all possible road closures in order to maintain and/or improve the integrity of those special habitats and areas. Historical and current documentation and observations will be the standard criteria.

8. Enters Nonmotorized Hunting Areas

This includes areas that have historically had little or no motorized access. Any planned activity in these areas will not be permitted during the time from two days prior to the opening of the fall bear hunting season to the end of the general big game hunting season, unless otherwise specified in a project E.A.

9. Groomed Snowmobile Trails

This includes roads listed in Cooperative Agreement with counties and are identified as key roads which historically have been groomed several times a year.

10. Cross-country Ski Trails

This includes roads designated for ski trails and generally will include closure to snowmobiles.

11. Provides Protection to Government and/or Private Property

This includes facilities, equipment, and products.

12. Special Considerations

- Road serves active timber sale.
- Road enters public water supply.
- Road accesses private property.
- Closure requested by Special-Use Permittee.

- C. All temporary roads will be permanently closed upon completion of their intended use.

III. CLOSURE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Installation of Gates, Movable Barriers and Signs

Gates and their required safety signs can be installed by road contractors, road users, or the Forest Service and will be considered as a physical portion of the road. Movable barriers (concrete blocks or large boulders) and signs when required will be placed by the Forest Service. Any road less than one-mile in length may be closed with a barrier rather than a gate. Signs explaining reasons for closure will be installed at all gate closure locations by the Forest Service.

B. Maintenance

The maintenance of the physical closures will be the responsibility of each ranger district. Specific users may be required to enter into maintenance agreements when closures are at their request.

C. Administration

The District Ranger will appoint a Road Management Interdisciplinary Team. This team will review the status of individual road closures and recommend changes to the Road Management Plan for the District Ranger's approval. In addition, a Road Coordinator will be appointed by the District Ranger and this position will be responsible for administering the locking system and approving Administrative use on closed roads.

1. Administrative Use

Except for fire, life threatening emergencies, and needs identified on approved project work plans, written approval will be required from the District Ranger or designated representative for ANY administrative use. The permit will specify purpose and use

period. Other administrative uses of closed roads include but are not limited to the following:

- Law enforcement.
- Use of roads by Federal, State and private cooperators as per law and/or written agreement.
- Other uses as approved by the District Ranger.

2. Public Use

Except for life threatening emergencies and/or access to private property by owner, the public may not use closed roads without a written permit from the District Ranger or designated representative. The permit will specify pupose and use period.

3. General Use

Roads which are closed by this plan may be periodically opened for limited duration by the District Ranger. General use may include but is not limited to the following:

- Gathering of forest products (i.e., firewood, Christmas trees, seed cones). Public notification of these openings will be made monthly.
- Mining activities.
- Commercial timber harvest.

4. Enforcement

Existing closures identified in this plan will be listed on the Forest Supervisor's Order which will identify civil penalties associated with violations of these closures. Any person observing vandalism of gates or a violation of this policy will report the incident to the Road Coordinator and/or District Law Enforcement Officer for his action.

5. Annual Review

The Road Management Interdisciplinary Team will annually review this plan and make recommendation of needed change to the District Ranger.

IV. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION FOR INDIVIDUAL CLOSURES

The policies and criteria established in this plan will be applied to all existing and proposed closures. The individual closures are the result of applying this plan to all roads on each ranger district. Any conflict concerning restrictions which occurs between the Forest Travel Plan or other Order is superseded by the current Forest Supervisor's closure order, which becomes a part of the Forest Travel Plan.

Closures through Environmental Assessments or Decision Notice must conform to policies and criteria of the Road Management Plan. Reasons for closures and restrictions should be stated in environmental documents.

Appendix CC.

Drainage Scheduling Recommendations

APPENDIX CC

DRAINAGE SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATIONS

Watershed sediment constraints needed to accomplish fish habitat targets and to maintain water quality standards were used in scheduling drainages for timber harvest. If a technical analysis indicated that timber harvest and road construction would likely contribute to greater than a 20 percent decline in fish habitat quality (emergence success) on an important fishery stream, a recommendation to delay harvest in the first decade resulted. The Forest Management Team reviewed the technical assessments and decided on drainage scheduling based upon multi-resource concerns.

The technical recommendation was based upon an evaluation of the existing condition of drainages. Relationships between fish habitat quality and estimates of management-induced increases in sedimentation were used as an initial screening tool. If based on these relationships past management was estimated to be causing a 20 percent or greater decline in fish habitat quality due to sediment, a more detailed site-specific analysis was pursued. All activities covered under approved or essentially completed environmental assessment were included as past management.

More detailed analyses were conducted by a team of technical specialists. A watershed specialist, fishery biologist, road maintenance engineer, and silviculturalist normally were participants. Timber management specialists, road planning engineers, and District Rangers also participated in some of the evaluations. The following information was considered:

Water Resource Data

- (1) Sediment/fish habitat relationships
- (2) Spawning site data*
- (3) Sediment monitoring data*
- (4) Fish population sensitivity
- (5) Soil stability

Transportation System

- (6) Road ages
- (7) Road condition
- (8) Road location
- (9) Road density
- (10) Road stabilization
- (11) Stabilization measures
- (12) Percent of area in potentially soil compacted conditions (roads skid trails and landings)

Timber Harvest History

- (13) Harvest within decade
- (14) Harvest within 25 years
- (15) Harvest relative to elevation
- (16) Regeneration of harvest units
- (17) Riparian harvest
- (18) Harvest systems

Environmental Setting

- (19) Forest epidemic potential
- (20) Soil sensitivity
- (21) Stream sensitivity
- (22) Existing sediment sources

Mitigation Possibilities

- (23) Opportunities to correct sediment sources*
- (24) Opportunities to minimize sedimentation from proposed activities*

* If available

Based on the further analysis, a technical judgment was made on the need to delay scheduling. The judgments fell into four categories:

1. Unscheduled - Site-specific information verifies that a sediment/fish habitat quality problem likely exists. The drainage was not recommended for schedule timber harvest.

A drainage in the category could be scheduled for harvest if future analysis shows that the original concerns were not justified or that the project will produce a net benefit to water resource conditions.

Entry into these drainages may also be possible to salvage timber from existing road systems or to respond to unforeseen emergencies such as insect epidemics or fire. It may also be possible to remove scattered overstory left from previous harvest, as long as existing road systems were used and a new opening in the coniferous canopy is not created. The type of problem most prevalent in an area would be considered in allowing entry of a rescheduled drainage. For example, in belt series geology where peak flow augmentation is a problem, it may be possible to build a short distance of road as long as an opening in the canopy for regeneration harvest was not made. On the other hand, above 4,000 feet it may be possible to put in openings from the existing road system. Short sections of road (in the neighborhood of 1/4 to 1/2 mile) may be possible on stable landtypes with the concurrence of a hydrologist or soil scientist.

2. Schedule with Limitation - Site-specific sediment/fish habitat information verifies that a problem likely exists. However, a timber sale may be pursued if it results in an improvement in the sediment/fish habitat condition.
3. Scheduled with Mitigation Work Identified - Site-specific information verifies that a sediment/fish habitat quality problem likely exists, and a specific sediment source was identified as the principal cause. The drainage was scheduled for timber harvest, and rehabilitation of the sediment source was listed for completion before or as part of the timber management activity.
4. Scheduled - Site-specific data does not indicate a sediment/fish habitat quality problem exists. The drainage could be scheduled for timber harvest.

The Forest Management Team reviewed the technical recommendations and decided on a drainage scheduling based upon multi-resource concerns not considered in the technical assessments.

<u>District</u>	<u>Unscheduled</u>	<u>Scheduled With Limitation</u>	<u>Scheduled With Mitigation</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>
Sandpoint			Quartz	
Bonners Ferry	Canuck Beaver Cow Caribou Twenty-Mile Black Deer		Snow Mission	Gillon Spruce Blue Joe Boundary Myrtle Smith Grass Ball Trail American Meadow Trout
Priest Lake	Jost Lamb Binarch Gold Galena Solo Reeder	Fedar	Blacktail	Moores Lime Upper W. Branch Lower W. Branch Kalispell Bath Hughes Fork S. Fk. Granite Tillicum N. Fk. Granite
Avery	Jungle Fishhook Upper Sisters Gold (above E. Fork) Quartz (after Forbidden Quartz Sale) Bruin (after Beetle Bear Sale)		Prospector Adair	Malin Spotted Louis Montana Bluff W. Fk. Bluff
St. Maries	Norton Little E. Fork Emerald Cranberry W. Fork Merry Boulder Malamute Catspur Eena Daveggio Bear		W. Fork Hobo Little Bear Bussell	E. Fk. Charlie Toles Homestead

<u>District</u>	<u>Unscheduled</u>	<u>Scheduled With Limitation</u>	<u>Scheduled With Mitigation</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>
Wallace	Yellowdog		Steamboat	Dudley
	Cabin		Clinton	Indian
	Comfy		Uranus	
	E. Fork Steamboat			
	W. Fork Steamboat			
	Cougar			
	Valitons			
	Downey			
	Falls			
	Flat			
	Browns			
	Haystack			
	Cottonwood			
	Miners			
	Rampike			
	Haystack			
Toboggan				
Fernan	Laverne	Upper Tepee	Mokins	Goose
	Bootjack	Upper Cd'A	Iron	Sands
	Fortier	Copper	Barney	Canyon
	Cascade	Big Elk	Skookum	
	Lonesome		Burnt Cabin	
	Stella		Stewart	
	Picnic		Bumblebee	
	Lieberg		Hudlow	
	Tie		Hayden	
			S. Fork Cedar	
			Pleasant	
			Skitwish	
			Searchlight	
			Beauty	
			Callis	
			Trail	
			N. Fork Hayden	
			Potter	
			Upper N. Fork	
			Coeur d'Alene River	