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## Meeting Notes

Boise, Idaho

November 13-14, 2012

### Tuesday, November 13

#### Attendees

**Commission Members:** Jim Caswell, Chair; Dale Harris, Vice-Chair; Jonathan Oppenheimer, Idaho Conservation League; Brad Gilbert, Outdoor and commercial recreation interests; Patty Perry, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho; Alex Irby, Knonkolville Lumber; Alan Prouty, Simplot; Kathy Rinaldi, Teton County Commissioner; Bill Higgins, Idaho Forest Group, LLC; Scott Stouder, Trout Unlimited; Dan Dinning, Boundary County Commissioner; Jim Riley, Riley and Associates; Rick Johnson, Idaho Conservation League

**Others Present:** Mitch Silvers, Senator Crapo's office; Bob Maynard, legal counsel; Rocky Barker, Idaho Statesman.

**Forest Service:** Faye Krueger, R1 Regional Forester; Jane Cottrell, R1 Deputy Regional Forester; Anne Davy, R1/R4 Idaho Roadless Coordinator; Cecilia Seesholtz, Forest Supervisor, Boise NF; Christine Schuldheisz, R1 Public and Governmental Relations (note-taker); Kent Wellner, Forest Planner, Idaho Panhandle NFs; Randy Hayman, Forest Planner, Boise NF; Joyce Thompson, Planning and Public Affairs and Rachel Young, Fuels Planner, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF; Allan Tschida, ID/WY Lands Adjustment; and Jill Poulsen, CA/NV/UT Land Adjustment. Via video Rob Mickelsen, Branch Chief and Brent Larson, Forest Supervisor, Caribou-Targhee NF; Karryl Krieger, Forest Planner, Salmon-Challis NF.

#### Commission Business

##### Welcome and Introductions

New Commission member Kathy Rinaldi was introduced, as was Faye Krueger, R1 Regional Forester and Anne Davy, R1/R4 Idaho Roadless Coordinator.

##### General Reminders and Updates

There was short discussion about the new protocols for the Commission dated June 12, 2012. Everyone should have the latest copy.

##### Commission Vacancies

Tom Bowman, Blaine County Commissioner, has resigned. The Chair and Vice-chair discussed the replacement process with Tom Perry and interviewed potential candidates. Kathy Rinaldi, Teton County Commissioner, was selected.

## **Litigation Update**

Several Commission members attended the oral argument on the Idaho Roadless Rule in the Ninth Circuit Court in Portland, Oregon on November 9, 2012. Attendees included Scott Stouder, Dale Harris, and Alan Prouty. Other attendees included Anne Davy; Julie Weiss, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho legal counsel; Senator Risch and his staff; and Tom Perry, legal counsel to the Governor.

Bob Maynard said there was overall good support of the Rule. There was an active argument and he felt it was well defended. It will be 2-6 months before there is a decision. In the meantime, the Rule will continue to be implemented. The oral argument is available on the [court's website](#).

## **Summary of Outreach and Training**

The Commission completed the training and outreach on July 19, 2012.

About a year ago, the Commission decided to engage in an Idaho Roadless Rule training effort for all Idaho National Forests. This is consistent with the MOU between the Forest Service and the State of Idaho. Because of high employee turnover in the agency, it is important for new line officers, staff officers, and employees to know about the Rule. The Commission talked to rangers, staff officers, and Forest Supervisors. The training was well received and generated interest and dialogue. During the training, the Commission emphasized the Rule's prohibitions and permissions, as well as the Commission's role in the successful implementation of projects. Because there seems to be a reluctance to do anything in roadless areas, the message was to stress that the Rule should not be seen as a roadblock, but as a tool to help the Forest Service. Forests were encouraged to submit projects to the Commission.

Should there be a Phase 2 of the training and outreach? The Commission discussed and decided not at this time, but maybe a year from now.

There have been other requests for training and outreach. For example, the Public Lands Counsel about 6 months ago and at the Nez Perce-Clearwater NF's Plan Revision collaborative meeting last week.

## **Project Proposals and Updates**

### **Dairy Syncline Update (Caribou-Targhee NF, Rob Mickelsen and Brent Larson via VTC)**

This project was on the agenda because it was believed the Draft EIS was coming out in March 2013. The original dates of the project were wrong. The Draft EIS is scheduled for June 2014 with the Final EIS released in June 2015. See June Commission meeting notes for more information.

### **Husky Mine Update (Caribou-Targhee NF, Rob Mickelsen and Brent Larson via VTC)**

This project was first presented to the Commission in June 2012. The applicable excerpt from the June briefing paper states:

“Agrium has also proposed to construct a temporary public access road along an existing pipeline, authorized by an SUP, which follows the boundary of the Schmid Peak IRA. The purpose of the road is to maintain public access while the current access (FR 134) is disrupted by phosphate mining. There is a discrepancy between the IRA boundary and the pipeline alignment on photos. The pipeline was not intended to be in the IRA, yet in a few locations the pipeline projects within the boundary. The

discrepancy will be verified on the ground as soon as weather permits. If the pipeline is located within the IRA, the boundary may need to be adjusted.”

The mine will impact the road used by the public on the Soda Springs District. The company wants to move the boundary line, which runs into Backcountry Restoration and General Forest themes. The proposal is to convert the Backcountry Restoration theme to General Forest because it was mapped incorrectly. Acres affected – 2.6 acres.

For Forest Plan Special Areas (FPSA), such as utility corridors, RNA, and WSRs, the acres are accounted for in the Rule, but they are not a part of the provisions of the Rule. Forest Plan direction guides the management of these areas.

The conflict in this case is that the roadless area boundary and the FPSA should have been the same. Right now, the FPSA is inside the boundary. The Forest needs the Commission to weigh-in on the part of the Rule that allows a change to a theme. A change in boundary would require a Chief’s review under the correction provision. A Commission member asked if there were guidelines on how to deal with boundary issues like this.

**Decision – The Commission agrees to move forward with the proposed administrative correction.**

### **Gibson Jack Trailhead Relocation Update (C-T NF, Rob Mickelsen and Brent Larson via VTC)**

This project was first presented to the Commission in June 2012. In summary, the proposal is to move the trailhead inside the West Mink IRA to decrease sediment delivery into Gibson Jack Creek and to improve access and safety for trail users. The area of the new trailhead (11.4 acres) would be removed as roadless while 18.8 acres would be added to the IRA from a cherry stem road (17 acres) and a West Fork boundary piece (1.8 acres) for a net gain of 7.4 acres. The Commission concurred with this proposal.

The project is in a holding pattern while the Forest waits on a pending Ninth Circuit Court case.

### **Black Mountain Comm. Site Initial Briefing (C-T NF, Rob Mickelsen and Brent Larson via VTC)**

The Forest is not asking for a decision from the Commission at this time, but would like to know if this project meets the intent of the modification permission of the Rule.

A Proponent wants to install a communication tower outside the Caribou City IRA; however, in order to construct the tower, the proponent needs to construct a road that would be in the IRA. Rather than following the ridgeline, the current IRA boundary is a straight line. If the boundary followed the ridgeline, the road would be outside the roadless area (see briefing paper and map).

The Forest is looking at the option of seeking a modification of the boundary line. Another option would be to build the tower using a helicopter, although the proponent says they need the access road to haul propane. Is it appropriate to do a correction or modification of line?

Why is the cell tower needed? The Snake River Canyon is the most convenient location for such a tower. Homeland Security wants a tower on the Bridger-Teton NF, but it was suggested to look at this site. The community needs cell phone coverage in this canyon.

Several Commission members consider the proposal to modify the boundary inappropriate and outside the intent of the Rule. They don’t agree with the idea of changing the boundary in order to construct a road. There would be a lot of controversy over this project. Is there a mapping protocol?

### **Upper North Fork Update (Salmon-Challis NF, Karryl Krieger via VTC)**

This is an HFRA project. Field reconnaissance has been done in old growth areas. A Draft EIS is expected later this year or early 2013. Because of the settlement agreement, they are modifying the proposed action by dropping acres. Until there is a new Forest Plan, old growth is settled based on the lawsuit.

The Mustang Fire overlapped about 200 acres in the southwest portion of project area.

The Chair asked if the Forest could build on the results of the Mustang Fire in this project to improve fire regime. Karryl will take this question back to the team and ranger. Cecilia commented that the Forest Service is looking at fires in Idaho and studying what previous treatments influenced these fires to see what kind of treatments were similar on fires that modified fire behavior. The data will be collected by December 1. The Chair would like the Commission to see the results of this research.

### **Thompson Creek Mine Land Exchange (Salmon-Challis NF, Jill Poulsen and Allan Tschida)**

Some commission members toured the mine on October 17, 2012. The tour was well done and the participants found the trip valuable.

The company wants to exchange 2,850 acres of NFS lands for 560 acres of private land. Of the 2,850 acres of NFS lands, 590 are in the Squaw Creek IRA. See briefing paper for more details and the Forest response to the six questions the Commission asked at the June meeting.

Does the Idaho Roadless Rule allow for recommendations on approving or not approval exchanges? Not directly, but the resulting exchange would require a boundary modification, which does require approval.

Jill and Allan handed out maps of all the private parcels proposed for the exchange. Several of the parcels provide high quality habitat (e.g. bull trout spawning habitat in Corral Creek). The company has purchased all the private parcels.

Although “acres” are used at this point in the discussion, all land exchanges are based on a dollar-for-dollar exchange; therefore, the acreage could change after the appraisals are completed. An internal feasibility study will determine if the exchange has merits and is in the public interest. A decision (by the Director of Lands) on this will come by end of year, followed by NEPA and a public comment process.

What is the quality of roadless piece in the exchange? Jonathan saw it from afar. It is difficult to access. From an ICL perspective, the concern with this exchange is the need to address the long-term water quality issues. If these lands are put in private ownership, the State of Idaho will be the only entity to oversee bonding of water quality, which they have no authority to ensure. ICL is concerned with this exchange and is more comfortable with federal ownership.

The Regional Forester would like the next briefing paper to talk about the Commission’s decision space and when that decision kicks in. Others asked that the next briefing include a timeline and the next steps.

**Decision – No action is required at this time.**

### **Big Creek Whitebark Pine Enhancement Project (Boise NF, Randy Hayman)**

This project is designed to eliminate competing conifers in order to enhance the vigor and survival of immature whitebark pine and to reduce the risk of bark beetle attacking mature whitebark pine on approximately 1,200 acres north of Oro Mountain. The project is in the Stony Meadows and Needles IRAs

and is in both the Primitive and Backcountry Restoration themes (see briefing paper). Elevation of the project area is 4,000-5,000 feet. This project is similar to the Oro Mountain Project from a few years ago.

This area is losing whitebark pine, a sensitive species. The proposal would cut only small trees and no roads would be constructed, as the area is accessible via the existing road system. Slash would be lopped, skidded, and piled. The Forest hopes to have a draft mid- to late-winter 2012-13 and a decision in March 2013. The project would be implemented in the summer of 2013 (dependent on funding). The Forest is working on the NEPA now. The treatments should be good for 20 or more years if the whitebark pine responds as well as expected.

There is a broad funding pool for priority projects on the Forest and because whitebark pine is a sensitive species, it moves up the list for priority funding. The goal is to keep whitebark pine from being listed.

**Decision** – The Commission supports the project as proposed.

### **Stolle Priority Watershed Reforestation Project (Boise NF, Randy Hayman)**

This project addresses the landscape burned in the Cascade Wildfire Complex in the South Fork Salmon River drainage. Because no regeneration is occurring, the proposal is to plant conifers with hoedads on 6,500 acres. Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir would be planted to create a natural landscape while whitebark pine would be planted at higher elevations. Almost all of the project area is in the Peace Rock IRA in the Backcountry Restoration theme (see briefing paper). The goal is to accelerate forest cover in these burn areas. Historically, there are challenges and issues with regeneration success in high-density burn areas.

Because of the remote location, there may be a need for helicopters to bring in materials. In these instances, a few live trees would need to be dropped to build a heli-spot. If a tree were dropped, it would remain where it lay.

The scoping process just started. The goal is to plant 400 acres in the spring of 2013.

The Commission appreciates the urgency of this project and wants to have an update on its process. Randy will provide updates to the Commission.

**Decision** – The Commission supports the project as proposed.

## **Wednesday, November 14**

### **Simmons Landscape Fuels Initial Briefing (Idaho Panhandle NFs, Kent Wellner)**

This 8,500-acre prescribed burning and planting project is in the upper St. Joe River drainage and is needed to break up continuous stand conditions. Most of the project area burned in the 1910 fire. Fire has been suppressed since the 1910 fire until 2006. Mountain pine beetle and blister rust are present and causing extensive mortality to lodgepole and white pine, as well as whitebark pine. The majority of the project area falls in the Sheep Mountain-Stateline IRA (primarily Backcountry Restoration) and the Mallard Larkins IRA (primarily Wildland Recreation). See briefing paper for additional details.

The proposed method of treatment is ping-pong ignition burning and hand lighting. The lookout on Simmons Peak would be protected. The burn would be conducted in the fall because of the difficulty

accessing the area in spring. Based on similar projects on the Clearwater NF, the cost would be about \$20.00/acre.

No road construction would be needed. A few live trees would be cut and dropped for safety reasons related to the prescribed fire operations. The intent is to break up the landscape so if there were a fire, the options would be to let it burn or suppress it successfully. Another purpose is to increase whitebark pine stands. The regeneration plan (post-project completion) is to plant larch, whitebark pine, and white pine.

Wildlife specialists support the project because it encourages regeneration of wildlife habitat. The area is also lynx and bull trout habitat. There would be no dipping from Simmons Creek because of the bull trout habitat.

The scoping process is complete and a decision is expected in April 2013. Project implementation would last 5-10 years.

Commercial harvesting is not an alternative being considered because this is not the purpose of project. A discussion of commercial harvest in IRAs followed. Some Commissioner's asked why commercial harvesting isn't an option when, under Backcountry Restoration, we can make the case for timber harvest. It was pointed out that this is the sixth or seventh project where harvesting wasn't considered. This is the flexibility of the Rule – to provide this kind of option. The Forest can accomplish its purpose by providing a timber harvest option.

Kent replied that the Forest is litigated frequently, and for this proposal, the team wanted a less controversial project. A couple Commissioners wanted to be clear that the Commission wants the District to consider timber harvest as an option, not that the Commission is recommending timber harvest. It was felt that if the Forest isn't going to fully develop that option, they need to at least look at it and document why it won't work or why it isn't feasible.

Is there is a message the Commission wants to send to the agency? Should the Forest Service include the reasons why the "significant risk" permission is not included in their projects? The Commission understands the Forest Service is "gun-shy" about including timber harvest as an option due to litigation, but they would invite the opportunity to work on "significant risk" in a project.

Other concerns were related to the visual impact to recreationists and potential conflict with fall hunters. Kent responded that some sections of trails in the area would go through "black areas", but that the Forest plans to add signage or brochures explaining the purpose of the project to the public. A communications plan is in place for the public to understand the project in the popular recreation areas. In addition, the District has a plan to notify the public ahead of time when burning is planned.

A final question asked about the smoke impacts of the project? The Forest is working with the Airshed Working Group to mitigate smoke effects on the public.

**Decision** – There was overall support for the project and the Commission would like to see it move forward. The Commission would also like an update on the project and the outcome of feedback given about harvesting option. They would like a document that shows the analysis and the thoughts behind excluding harvesting timber as an option.

## **Forest Plan Revision Update (Idaho Panhandle NFs, Kent Wellner)**

At this time, the Forest is working on the aquatic and terrestrial biological assessment, as well as responding to public comments. The Forest received many comments and the responses will be included in appendix of the EIS. The Final EIS will be completed in February 2013. There will be a 60-day objection period followed by a 90-day response time. The Record of Decision is expected in July 2013.

During the June 28 Commission meeting, six items were discussed regarding roadless areas and the Forest Plan revision. One was related to the modification/correction process for several boundary issues. A Chief's signature and Federal Register notice is needed for this. Once published in the Federal Register, there will be a 45-day comment period. This is in process and will be completed soon.

Forest also completed the remaining edits requested by the Commission. They include:

- Standardized the mineral language
- Added the Forest-wide S&G to Access and Recreation (roads), Timber, and other resources (minerals) to ensure the Idaho Roadless Rule is recognized as the guiding rule for managing these resources in roadless areas
- Corrected rounding errors so all the acres match
- Added verbiage to clarify the difference between "Primitive Lands" (MA 1e) and Primitive (IRR)
- Added language to say if Alternative C were selected, it would not comply with the Idaho Roadless Rule. The description of Alternative C has been strengthened so it can't be implemented without a rule change and explains what would happen if selected.

There was some discussion about the relationship between WUIs, management areas, and roadless areas. Are there prohibitions in WUIs outside of the roadless areas that are more restrictive than if they were in a roadless area? That is, what management prescriptions are in WUI areas and are they more restrictive than roadless areas? The Forest will provide this analysis by the beginning of 2013.

**Decision** – The Forest has complied with all requested edits related to the Idaho Roadless Rule in the draft Forest Plan.

## **Orogrande Fuels Project (Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Rachel Young)**

In June 2012, the Commission took a field trip to this project to look at proposed temporary road construction. The Commission acknowledged the need for the temporary road and encouraged the Forest to put the road where it needed to be, rather than continuing to use an old road template (see June 2012 meeting notes). Both the new temporary road and the old road would be put to bed at the conclusion of this project.

The McGuire Fire burned 43,000 acres. This project was affected, but those effects were minor. The Forest is still moving forward with the project, but units at the north end of the project have been dropped. The project is being re-scoped to add an amendment that includes both Tribal and Forest projects. A draft will be completed in April 2013.

## **Commission Role in Forest Plan Revision (Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Joyce Thompson)**

The Forest has conducted several introductory meetings and had its first collaborative meeting on Nov 10. The Commission was represented at this meeting by Jim Caswell. By May 2013, the collaboration process will be complete and the draft released. The final is scheduled for 2014.

The Forest wants to find the best way to incorporate the Commission into Forest planning. They would like to have someone from the Commission be a liaison and would like to have continued training on the Idaho Roadless Rule.

The question is “How does the Commission want to interact with the Forest Plan revision process?”

The Chair gave an overview of his conversation with Rick Brazell (Forest Supervisor), the Vice-Chair, and Anne Davy. Rick requested a Commission member attend the Nov 10 meeting and give a presentation focused on the Idaho Roadless Rule and cultural resources/minerals. (The Chair did this.) They would like the Commission to continue to be available to brief the Forest Plan revision team on the Rule.

Several members of the Commission are already a part of the collaborative; not as representatives of the Commission, but of the organizations/interest they represent. It would be a conflict to ask them to be the liaison. It was felt the liaison should be the Chair or Vice-chair. The Chair agreed to be the liaison.

There was a short discussion about how the Forest is communicating the Idaho Roadless Rule as a sidebar. That is, the Forest Plan must comply with the Rule. The Deputy Regional Forester stated that if the Forest has a contingency that wants to see several alternatives that deviate from the Rule, they would need a strategy to deal with that. The planning team needs to be working closely with Anne.

What about recommended wilderness? The agency is required to look at this in Forest planning. Wildland Recreation and recommended wilderness usually go hand-in-hand. Wildland Recreation is the highest level of protection in the Rule and it was done this way on purpose. The Governor recognized these are the gems.

The Commission would like to have the Forest Supervisor at the next Commission meeting.

### **Decisions**

- The Commission does not see a need to participate as a cooperating agency
- The Commission will provide training when appropriate
- The Commission will provide an official liaison to the Forest Service – Jim Caswell, Chair

## **Liberal Willow (Sawtooth NF)**

The decision was signed by Harv Forsgren in July 2012 and they are implementing. The decision included prescribed burns and aspen enhancement in three roadless areas, as well as timber sales outside roadless. The timber sales will be done under contract and the activities inside roadless areas will be completed by the Forest Service. They had wanted to do some of the prescribed burning in roadless this year, but there was no burn window to do it safely.



### **End of Meeting Miscellaneous Comments and Action Items**

- Commission members felt this was a good meeting and appreciated the Forest involvement.
- Anne will attach the updated Summary of Idaho Roadless Projects to the final meeting notes.
- At some point, there should be a dialogue to find out how the Commission wants the Forest Service to define significant risk.
- Does the Commission review all projects, or just a select few? All projects affecting Idaho Roadless areas are sent to Anne, reviewed by the Regional Forester, and then presented to the Commission.
- The Chair does not see need to meet before May or June 2013, although a conference call may be needed to talk about salvage projects and to get an update on the Nez Perce-Clearwater Forest Plan revision.

Meeting adjourned.

# Governor's Roadless Commission



Idaho Roadless  
Rule

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## Summary of Idaho Roadless Projects (36 CFR 294 Subpart C) November 2012

**Table 1. Accomplishments since October 2008**

Year	National Forest	Project name	Roadless Area/theme	Activity	Acres	Exception Applied
12/21/09	Salmon Challis	Slide Hunter	Boulder White Cloud/BCR	Restore aspen - slash and burn	1,275	294.24(c)(1)(iv)
06/10/11	Boise	Cache Creek	Red Mountain/BCR	Restore whitebark pine - slash; pile burn	164	294.24(c)(1)(iv)
06/24/11	Sawtooth	Free Gold	Lime Creek /Primitive	Reduce fuels and restore ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thinning</li> <li>• Burn</li> </ul>	58 173	294.24(b)(1)(ii)(iii)
07/27/11	Nez Perce	Nut Basin	Little Slate Creek /BCR	Restore whitebark pine - lop and scatter; Prescribe burn	480	294.24(c)(1)(iv)
02/14/12	Nez Perce	Selway-Winter Range	Rackliff Gedney/BCR	Restore shrub fields - slash shrub fields	3000	NA – shrub cutting
03/07/12	Boise	Oro Mountain	Stoney Meadows/ Primitive and BCR	Restore whitebark pine – lop and scatter	1,510	294.24(b)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(iii)
05/30/12	Caribou-Targhee	Whitebark Pine Protection	Mt. Jefferson/Primitive	Restore whitebark pine – lop and scatter	180	294.24(b)(1)(i)(ii)

Year	National Forest	Project name	Roadless Area/theme	Activity	Acres	Exception Applied
06/22/12	Sawtooth	Raymond Mine	Smokey Mountains/BCR	Reopen two collapsed audits and a collapsed shaft. Underground mining.	5	294.25(b)
07/12/12	Sawtooth	Liberal Willow	Blackhorse Ck., Liberal Mt., Buttercup Mt./ Primitive and GFRG	Reduce fuels and restore ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thinning</li> <li>• Burn</li> </ul>	1,160 5,090	294.24(b)(1)(ii) and (d)
08/30/12	Boise	Snowmobile Tr. Grooming in Valley, Gem, & Boise Counties	Poison Creek/BCR	Fell 10-12 trees along 0.65 miles of groomed trail	NA	294.24(c)(1)(vii)

### Payette Corrections

The Idaho Roadless Rule and associated maps mistakenly identified a Forest Plan Special Area (Wild and Scenic River) along a corridor of Big Creek. The rule and associated maps were corrected in March 2011 (76 FR 17341).

The Idaho Roadless Rule did not identify an existing Forest Plan Special Area for the Wild and Scenic River corridor along Lake Creek in the French Creek Idaho Roadless Area. The rule and associated maps were corrected March 2011 (76 FR 17341).

**Table 2. Proposals – Scoping started**

Project name	Roadless Area/theme	Activity	Acres	Road construction (Miles)	Exception Applied	Status
<b>Boise National Forest</b>						
Idaho Power Line #328	Meadow Creek, Caton Lake, Reeves Creek/ BCR and GFRG	0.12 miles of existing unauthorized road and 0.2 miles in GFRG added to Forest’s transportation system. Road maintenance would occur.	NA	0	294.23(f)	Scoping 03/12 Preparing EA

Project name	Roadless Area/theme	Activity	Acres	Road construction (Miles)	Exception Applied	Status
Big Creek Whitebark Pine Enhancement	Stony Meadows and Needles/Primitive and BCR	Eliminate competing conifers to enhance whitebark pine survival and to reduce bark beetle attacks	1,200	0	294.24(b)(1)(i)(ii) 294.24(c)(1)(iii)(iv)	Scoping 11/12 Decision 3/13
Stolle Priority Watershed Reforestation	Peace Rock/BCR	Planting conifers with hoedads to accelerate forest cover in burned areas. A few live trees <i>may</i> be cut for helispots to deliver materials	6,500	0	294.24(c)(1)(vii)	Scoping 11/12 Decision 3/13
<b>Caribou-Targhee National Forest</b>						
Dairy Syncline	Huckleberry Basin/GFRG	Mine, Reclamation Plan and Land Exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road construction</li> <li>Surface Occupancy</li> <li>Land Exchange</li> </ul>	1,798 640	.5	294.25(e)(1) 294.25(e)(1) 294.27(b)	Draft EIS 6/14 Final EIS 6/15
<b>Idaho Panhandle</b>						
Marble Cr Splash Dam Modification	Grandmother Mtn/BCR	Breach 2 splash dams	NA	0	NA	Scoping
Simmons Landscape Fuels	Sheep Mt-Stateline/BCR and Mallard Larkins/WLR	Prescribed burning and planting. Small number of tree may be cut for safety purposes.	18,213	NA	294.24(a)(2) and (c)(1)(vii)	Scoping done Decision 4/13
<b>Nez Perce/Clearwater National Forest</b>						
Orogrande	West Fork Crooked River/BCR	Reduce hazardous fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel break (CPZ)</li> <li>Shelterwood (CPZ)</li> <li>Temporary Roads (CPZ)</li> </ul>	18 252	2.05	294.24(c)(i) 294.24(c)(i) 294.23(b)(2)	Scoped 09/11 Re-scoping now Draft 04/13
<b>Payette</b>						
Chelsie Lode Exploration Project	Cottontail Point; Pilot Peak/BCR and Primitive	Sample pits		0	294.25(a)	Scoped 04/11

Project name	Roadless Area/theme	Activity	Acres	Road construction (Miles)	Exception Applied	Status
<b>Salmon-Challis</b>						
Upper North Fork	Allan Mountain/BCR	Reduce hazardous fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rx burn</li> <li>Pre-commercial thin</li> <li>Shaded fuel break (CPZ)</li> </ul>	14,941 41 99	0.05	NA 294.24(c)(i) 294.23(b)(2)	Scoped 08/11 DEIS early 2013
	Allan Mountain/FPSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rx burn</li> <li>Shaded fuel break</li> <li>Meadow Treatment</li> <li>Temporary roads</li> </ul>	409 23 35		294.28(f) 294.28(f) 294.28(f) 294.28(f)	
	Anderson Mt/BCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rx burn</li> <li>Shaded fuel break (CPZ)</li> <li>Commercial harvest (CPZ)</li> <li>Meadow treatments</li> <li>Temporary Roads (CPZ)</li> </ul>	5,180 67 600 1,074	2.8	NA 294.24(c)(1)(i) 294.24(c)(1)(i) 294.24(c)(1)(iv) 293.23(b)(2)	
	West Big Hole/BCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rx burn</li> </ul>	1,580	NA		

BCR- Backcountry/Restoration

GFRG – General Forest, Rangeland and Grassland

CPZ – Community protection zone