United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Intermountain
Region

April 2012

RECORD OF DECISION

MILL CREEK-COUNCIL MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROJECT

U.S. Forest Service

Council Ranger District

Payette National Forest

Adams County, Idaho

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272. USDA is an equal employment opportunity provider and employer.

Record of Decision

Mill Creek–Council Mountain Landscape Restoration Project

Council Ranger District

Payette National Forest

Adams County, Idaho

April 2012

Lead Agency:	USDA Forest Service
Responsible Official:	Keith Lannom, Forest Supervisor
	Payette National Forest
	800 West Lakeside Avenue
	McCall ID 83638
For Further Information Contact:	Greg Lesch
	Council District Ranger
	(208) 549-4201 or (208) 253-0101

Abstract:

This document describes the decision for the Mill Creek-Council Mountain Landscape Restoration project. The decision is based on the analyses documented in the Mill Creek Council Mountain Final Environmental Impact Statement (April 2012) and the Payette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (2003).

This page intentionally left blank.

Contents

Abstract: i
Introduction 1
Purpose and Need for Action 2
Purpose 2
Need 2
Changes Between the Draft and Final EIS 3
Decision 3
Vegetation Management 5
Restoration Stand Treatments Harvest and Burn 5
Reserve Stand Treatments Harvest and Burn 5
Open Seral Burn Only Treatments 5
Restoration Burn Only Stand Treatments 6
Reserve Burn Only Stand Treatments 6
Traditional Precommercial Thinning Treatments 6
Older plantation Precommercial Thinning Treatments with Potential Biomass Removal 6
Prescribed Burning in Grass, Brush, Aspen Stands, and Scattered Timber 6
Wildland-Urban Interface Treatment—Shaded Fuelbreak 7
Transportation 9
Transportation Management Implementation 10
Recreation Improvements 13
Council Mountain Inventoried Roadless Area 14
Project Design Features/Mitigation Measures 14
Monitoring 15
Rationale For Decision 16
Why was the Selected Alternative Chosen? 16
Why did we modify Alternative 5? 17
Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) 17
Roads 17
Seasonal Road Closures for Wildlife Security 18

Recreation 18
How the selected alternative Responds to the issues 18
Economics 19
How the Selected Alternative Responds to Public Comments 21
Public Involvement 21
Public Mailing 21
Public Meetings 21
Local News Media 22
Concerns Raised During the DEIS Public Comment Period 22
Alternatives Considered but not Selected 22
Alternative 1 – No Action 22
Alternatives 2 – 4 23
Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Study 24
Treat More Reserve Stands with Harvesting and Burning 24
Treat Reserve and Restoration Stands with Prescribed Burning Only 24
Increase ATV Route Opportunities in the Project Area 24
Additional Vault Toilets at the East Fork Weiser Bridge and Deseret Cabin Trailhead 24
Consistency with the Forest Plan 24
Consistency with Other Laws and Regulations 24
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 25
Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 25
Clean Water Act, as amended in 1977 and 1982 25
Civil Rights, Consumers, Minorities, and Women 25
Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended 25
Executive Order 11990—Protection of Wetlands 26
Executive Order 11988—Floodplain Management 26
Executive Order 12875—Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership 26
Executive Order 12898—Environmental Justice 27
Executive Order 13007—Indian Sacred Sites 27
Executive Order 13112—Invasive Species 27

Executive Order 13186—Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds 27
Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974....28
Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003....28
Idaho Forest Practices Act 28
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918....28
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended....28
National Forest Management Act of 1976....29
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended....29
Environmentally Preferable Alternative 29
Appeal Provisions and Implementation....30
Contact Person 31
Literature Cited 32

List of Tables

Table 1. Selected Alternative Treatment Summary – Vegetation Treatments 8
Table 2. Selected Alternative Treatment Summary – Road Treatments 13
Table 3. Resource and Monitoring Item 15
Table 4. Road density by subwatershed (entire) and by subwatershed (Project area only)....19
Table 5 Project revenue and costs by alternative....20
Table 6. Estimated jobs and income by alternative 20

This page intentionally left blank.

Introduction

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Mill Creek-Council Mountain Landscape Restoration Project (Project) has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 40 CFR 1500-1508), the National Forest Management Act and its implementing regulations, and the Payette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan 2003 (USDA Forest Service 2003).

The FEIS analyzed the environmental effects of proposed forest management activities including vegetation treatments (timber harvest), fire / fuels treatments, watershed improvements, and recreation improvements. The 51, 975 acre Project area is located entirely within the Weiser River drainage. This Record of Decision (ROD) documents the decision and rationale for implementing the selected actions in the Project area.

Consistent with the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP), the Payette National Forest (Forest) used a collaborative process, working with the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) in the development of this project. The PFC, formed in June 2009, is a coalition of citizen stakeholders who have come together to collaborate with the Forest Service to develop and propose landscape restoration projects within the Project area. Its members represent stakeholders from a broad range of outside interests, including the environmental community, livestock permittees, timber industry, recreational groups, and State and County government. Over a 2-year period, the PFC met on a regular basis to gain an understanding of the existing landscape conditions and restoration opportunities within the Project area. Resource specialists from my staff participated in the meetings to provide technical information and data as the PFC developed their recommendations.

In 2010, the Proposed Action was developed by the Forest Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) in response to Agency direction and policy, input from interested members of the public, and from recommendations received in comments provided by the PFC to the Forest Supervisor on March 29, 2010. The PFC's objective was to design a project on a landscape scale that would restore forest vegetation conditions, improve habitat for white-headed woodpeckers, reduce wildland fire risk, and improve the economic conditions of the local economy. The recommendations also included watershed and recreation improvements. The Proposed Action was designed to be consistent with Public Law 11-111 (Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Title IV, Forest Landscape Restoration; hereafter called CFLRP) and was released for public comment (scoping) on June 1, 2010.

At the request of the Adams County Board of Commissioners, the Forest offered cooperating agency status to Adams County for the environmental analysis process. A county representative participated in meetings, review of public comments, identification of issues and alternatives, briefings, and document reviews with the Project NEPA Coordinator, Forest Supervisor, and Project IDT.

Comments received from the public through the scoping process and internal deliberation were incorporated which led to the development of two alternatives, Alternatives 3 and 4. Further internal review at the Forest level identified a need for an additional alternative, Alternative 5, to incorporate additional watershed/fisheries restoration opportunities around an isolated population

of bull trout, an Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species, within a high priority Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) watershed (USDA Forest Service 2003, Appendix B). The Forest Plan direction for the Weiser River Management Area includes specific Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic (SWRA) related objectives. Specifically, SWRA Objective 0318 calls for, "improve[ing] water quality…by reducing road-related accelerated sediment through a combination of road decommissioning, relocation, reconstruction and maintenance in …East Fork Weiser River…" SWRA Objective 0321 provides direction to avoid genetic hybridization of isolated populations of bull trout while improving connectivity in the East Fork Weiser River. SWRA Objectives 0322 and 0323 provide direction to reduce riparian road density to improve fish habitat and to "initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat in the Upper East Fork Weiser River…to help strengthen bull trout populations", respectively (USDA Forest Service 2003b).

Purpose and Need for Action

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Project is as follows:

- To restore forest stands toward the Historical Range of Variability (HRV) as described in Appendix A of the Forest Plan and improve habitat for wildlife species such as the white-headed woodpecker
- To contribute to the economic vitality of the communities adjacent to the Forest
- To reduce wildland fire hazard in forested stands for resource protection and reduce risk in the WUI
- To improve recreational opportunities in the Project area

NEED

The need for the Proposed Action is driven by the difference between Forest Plan desired conditions and current conditions. The current conditions are departed from the HRV. The objective is to move towards the desired conditions found in Appendices A, B, and E of the Forest Plan. This type of restoration is recommended in the IDFG report, *Preserving and Restoring the Old-Growth Ponderosa Pine Ecosystems in Idaho* (Mehl and Haughler 2004) and the *Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy* (Kimball and Stephenson 2010), which includes restoration goals recommended by a broad range of federal, State, and private partners. Within the Project area, there is a need to accomplish the following:

- Manage fuels to protect forest resources, improve firefighter safety, reduce suppression costs and to protect adjacent communities
- Maintain or improve habitat for the white-headed woodpecker to protect its viability
- Provide a source of forest products for utilization to promote community stability
- Improve the proper function of SWRA resources as described in Appendix B of the Forest Plan, especially in the East Fork of the Weiser River, which is the ACS-priority subwatershed within the Project area

Changes Between the Draft and Final EIS

In addition to minor edits and corrections, a number of changes were made to the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in preparing the FEIS. Most changes were provided in response to comments requesting additional information. In general, these additions did not identify any substantial impacts beyond those disclosed in the DEIS with one exception. The ESA determination for effects to bull trout changed from *May Affect, but Not Likely to Adversely Affect* in the DEIS to *May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect* in the FEIS. This change occurred as a result of discussions with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) during consultation. Please refer to section 3.6 Fisheries Resources in the FEIS for a discussion of the effects and the resultant determination.

I do not believe that the edits, corrections, and/or additional analysis necessitate issuance of a supplemental Draft EIS. The updated information disclosed in the Final EIS falls within the scope of the analysis depicted in the Draft EIS and in most cases simply provides additional explanation.

Decision

Based upon my review of all alternatives, it is my decision to select and implement Alternative 5 with modifications, hereafter referred to as the Selected Alternative, which will result in the treatment of approximately 24,000 acres.

My conclusion is based on a review of the Project record which includes a thorough review of relevant scientific information, a consideration of responsible opposing views, and acknowledgement of incomplete or unavailable information, scientific uncertainty, and risk. I have considered input from groups and individuals with responsible opposing views and discussed our response to them in FEIS Appendix 10, Response to Comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and the Project record. I have considered the scientific information that is necessary to adequately address the effects of my decision.

I know that my decision will not completely satisfy every group or individual; however, I have concluded that it is an informed choice that provides a reasonable mix of actions and moves the Project area toward desired conditions as defined in the Forest Plan. My decision addresses the high priority Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) East Fork Weiser River subwatershed Forest Plan Management Area direction and best implements the bull trout recovery plan (USFWS 2002) for fisheries resources. The ACS direction includes:

- Emphasize Forest Plan direction to restore watershed indicators in ACS high priority watersheds (upper East Fork Weiser River subwatershed).
- Restore and reconnect critical bull trout habitat where habitat is currently occupied.
- Address past legacy effects of road construction on soil and water resources.

Based on the effects analysis presented in Chapter 3 of the FEIS, I believe that the Selected Alternative best meets the Purpose and Need for the Project and is consistent with the Forest Plan as well as all laws, regulations and policy governing National Forest System land management.

My decision includes the following landscape restoration treatments: silvicultural treatments, the use of prescribed fire, temporary road construction, road realignments, open road converted to seasonally open, road maintenance, road decommissioning, culvert upgrades, trail construction and other improvements, vault toilet installation, recreation improvements, project design features / mitigations, and a monitoring plan. The Selected Alternative best meets this agency goal to improve soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources, which is accomplished by the decommissioning of roads impeding proper function. Obliteration methods have evolved and slash and other erosion control measures will be used to match conditions adjacent to the road treatment area and are designed to minimize hindrance to foot, horse and livestock travel.

Alternative 5 proposed 65.1 miles of road decommissioning, all of which was full obliteration. The Selected Alternative has 67.1 miles of full obliteration (as described in the FEIS Glossary) and 6.2 miles of modified obliteration (this treatment may be less than full obliteration, as described in the Transportation Section below), totaling 73.3 miles of road decommissioning. This total of 73.3 miles of road decommissioning is the 65.1 miles included in Alternative 5 and 8.2 miles of road in Alternative 5 categorized as "Addition of Unauthorized Roads to the Forest Service System for Administrative Use (Add to FS System)." The Project is in the selected Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLRP which does not allow the establishment of permanent roads. Therefore, the roads included as Add to FS System will be treated as temporary roads and obliterated following use in the Selected Alternative, which is a change from the proposal described in Alternative 5 of the FEIS to this treatment in the Selected Alterative.

Within this Project area, there are 104.0 miles of road that are unauthorized and therefore were previously closed to public use (Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts' 2009 travel management decision.). The Selected Alternative decommissions a total of 58.7 miles of unauthorized road, all of which were previously closed to public use in the travel management decision and 14.6 miles of FS System road, of which 11.1 miles were previously closed to public use in the travel management decision.

Briefly, this decision will accomplish the following (see attached ROD Map):

Alternative 5 as described in the FEIS, with the following modifications:

- Utilize helicopters to remove harvested trees on an additional approximately 466 acres, leaving the limbs and tops of the harvested trees attached during removal to reduce fuel loads. This will be followed by use of prescribed fire within and adjacent to the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) as analyzed in Alternative 3 (see ROD Map).
- Drop approximately 316 acres of stringers of forest from treatment with prescribed fire to help maintain elk security in the southwest portion of the Project area
- Implement road management as described in the FEIS Alternative 5 with the addition of 10.3 miles of seasonal closures described in FEIS Alternative 4 to further protect elk security (see ROD Map, Table 2)
- Implement road obliteration / decommissioning as described in FEIS Alternative 5, with the modification of 6.2 miles of road receiving less than full obliteration (see Table 2)
- 8.2 miles of unauthorized road that was planned for use and then scheduled for addition to the permanent road system will instead be converted to temporary road

construction followed by decommissioning (obliteration) to meet the requirements of the CFLRP

- Construction of a non-motorized trail as described in Alternative 5 (see ROD Map)
- Installation of a vault toilet at the Deseret Cabin trailhead. Installation of the facility is dependent upon the securing of external funding with the support of local user groups.
- Installation of a foot bridge on the Deseret Cabin trail (#201) that is currently a ford. This is approximately 1.1 miles from the junction with FS System Road 50186 (see ROD Map).

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Vegetation treatments are described in Section 2.3.2.1 of the FEIS. A summary is included below.

Restoration Stand Treatments Harvest and Burn

Restoration stands are stands where most of the trees are vigorous, mature ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir growing at densities higher than desired conditions. The primary objective in treating Restoration stands is to separate the tree crowns and remove understory trees to restore stands to desired conditions, improve habitat for wildlife species that require low-to-moderate canopy cover, decrease stand densities to provide more resources for tree vigor and growth, and decrease the chance of uncharacteristic wildfire.

Reserve Stand Treatments Harvest and Burn

Reserve stands are composed primarily of climax tree species (generally grand fir) and/or trees with low vigor or insect or disease infections. These stands generally have scattered areas that are composed of vigorous, healthy seral species (ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir). This mix of conditions varies between stands. Openings of up to 2.0 acres would be created with the objective to re-establish vigorous seral tree species on these sites. In general, vigorous serals and older ponderosa pine and western larch would be retained. Where dense patches of vigorous serals occur, they would be thinned to provide more growing space for retained trees. Older ponderosa pine and western larch would be “day-lighted” (thinned around to reduce fuels and competition for resources). A mosaic of openings would be created where the low vigor and diseased trees and most climax tree species are removed. Untreated areas would be left where needed to ensure created openings do not exceed 2.0 acres.

Open Seral Burn Only Treatments

These stands are similar to the Restoration stands described above. The difference is that these stands have been thinned or underburned in the past and the overstory trees are at the appropriate density; therefore, the overstory trees do not need to be thinned. Open Seral Burn Only stands would be underburned to reduce fuels; thin patches of sapling size trees; expose seed beds for natural regeneration in openings; and rejuvenate aspen, brush, and forest floor vegetation.

Restoration Burn Only Stand Treatments

These stands are identical to the Restoration stands described above. The difference is that these stands do not have road access for commercial logging operations. The stands would not be harvested, but would receive prescribed fire treatments. The objective in underburning these stands is to reduce the ladder fuels and ground fuels to make these stands less susceptible to stand replacing wildfire.

Reserve Burn Only Stand Treatments

These stand treatments are identical to the Reserve stand treatments described above, except that these stands do not have road access for commercial logging operations. The stands would not be harvested, but would receive prescribed fire treatments. Reserve type stands were included in this treatment based on their location with respect to other treatment units. Stands that are intermingled with Restoration stand treatments or other underburn treatments were generally included.

Traditional Precommercial Thinning Treatments

These treatments are planned in plantations that are about 20 to 30 years old. The objective of traditional precommercial thinning treatments is to reduce densities to favor more vigorous trees. The cut trees would be lopped and scattered with the expectation that fuel loads would be high for only a few years until the lopped material deteriorated.

Older plantation Precommercial Thinning Treatments with Potential Biomass Removal

These treatments are planned in plantations that are generally 30 to 50 years old. These stands are composed of trees that have an average diameter at breast height (DBH) of 8–10 inches. Where these stands occur on gentle slopes suitable for feller bunchers and grapple skidders, the cut trees would be removed from the stands and utilized for biomass where practical. Where these stands occur on steeper slopes or in selected portions of RCAs (Appendix 6, FEIS), the cut trees would be lopped and scattered with the expectation that fuel loads would be high for only a few years until the lopped material deteriorated. Underburning would be implemented to reduce densities where assessments determine that fuel loads would be too high if the cut trees where lopped and scattered in stands on steeper slopes and on the outer edges of RCAs (where approved by the hydrologist or fisheries biologist and outside of critical bull trout habitat).

Prescribed Burning in Grass, Brush, Aspen Stands, and Scattered Timber

These prescribed fire treatments would be implemented in conjunction with underburn operations described above. Forested and non-forested areas occur in mosaics across the landscape. Prescribed fire would be used to reduce fuel loads and rejuvenate the vegetation in these areas. The aspen stands in the Project area are in particular need of rejuvenation and regeneration.

Wildland-Urban Interface Treatment—Shaded Fuelbreak

A shaded fuelbreak would be created in the WUI (a 0.5-mile strip where the Project area is adjacent to private land) on approximately 140 acres to facilitate prescribed burning of the adjacent stands and reduce wildfire risk to private lands located in or adjacent to the WUI.

Landscape restoration treatments will be implemented on approximately 24,000 acres and will accomplish the following (all acres are approximate)

- 5,549 acres of commercial harvest followed by prescribed burning,
- 2,373 acres of underburn-only treatments in mature stands;
- 4,020 acres of precommercial thinning or underburning in plantations of which 1,846 acres would have potential biomass removal; and
- 11,768 acres of burning in scattered timber, shrubland, and grass.

Table 1 displays the vegetation treatments.

Table 1. Selected Alternative Treatment Summary – Vegetation Treatments

Restoration Treatment	Acreage
Restoration and Reserve Stand Treatment	
Restoration Stand treatment conventional harvest and burn	4,528
Restoration Stand treatment helicopter harvest and burn	382
Reserve Stand treatment conventional harvest and burn	555
Reserve Stand treatment helicopter harvest and burn	84
Total harvest and burn	**5,549**
Prescribed Fire (Acres)	
Total Burn Only in Forest Stands	2,373
Non-forested, aspen, scattered timber and grass and shrubland burn	11,768
Total prescribed fire and subsequent maintenance burning (includes Restoration and Reserve Treatments)	**19,690**
Plantation Treatment (Acres)	
Traditional precommercial thinning treatments	1,418
Older plantation precommercial thinning treatments with potential biomass removal	1,846
Older plantation precommercial thinning only treatments	756
Total Precommercial Thinning Treatment	**4,020**
WUI (Acres)	
Shaded Fuelbreak (WUI Area Treated)	**140**
RCA (Acres)	
RCA harvest/thinning (includes Restoration Stand thinning and precommercial thinning and is a subset of acres listed in those categories)	653
Harvest System (Acres)	
Ground based	4,290
Cable and Skyline	793
Helicopter	466
Total Harvest Method Mature Stands	5,549
Harvest Systems Older Plantation Treatments	
Tractor	1,846

For individual unit treatments, see ROD Appendix B, Unit Treatment Table

TRANSPORTATION

Introduction

Forest Service Manual FSM 7700 provides some guidance on management of unauthorized routes. Section 7715.78 (2) states "If unauthorized routes are not designated, motor vehicle use on these routes is prohibited (36 CFR 261.13). Consider addressing restoration and decommissioning of unauthorized routes when making travel management decisions." The 2009 Travel Plan decision for the Council Ranger District identified a number of routes within the Project area as unauthorized. These routes have been considered for decommissioning during this analysis.

The Forest Plan developed a Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) to prioritize Forest-wide watershed and aquatic restoration planning (USDA Forest Service 2003). Within the Project area, the East Fork Weiser River subwatershed is identified in the Forest Plan as a WARS priority for active restoration and also an Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) priority (see below).

The ACS provides direction to maintain and restore characteristics of healthy, functioning watersheds, riparian areas, and associated fish habitats (USDA Forest Service 2003, pages B-48 through B-57). The ACS is a long-term strategy to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems contained within lands administered by the Forest.

In 2010, the Forest Service introduced the Watershed Condition Framework (WCF), which provides a set of soil and hydrologic criteria, both physical and biological, against which to analyze subwatersheds to characterize them in terms of their health and resiliency (USDA Forest Service 2011). A class one watershed is considered to be functioning properly with respect to the criteria, a class two watershed is considered to be functioning at risk, and a class three is assigned to watersheds that are considered to have impaired function. This analysis was done on all NFS lands in all Regions; the result was a list of "Regional Focus (sub) Watersheds" selected by each Region. These focus watersheds are intended to be priorities for developing and implementing specific action plans aimed at restoring soil and hydrologic health.

Within the Project area, where the objective is to fully restore subsurface hydrologic flow, natural surface drainage patterns, and soil productivity, we will obliterate the road and restore the original slope. This treatment will include:

- Removal of culverts and all fill in stream channel;
- Decompaction of road surface;
- Recontouring of road prism;
- Planting of native vegetation at stream crossings or where needed;
- Seeding with native seed and / or mulching of exposed cut or fill slopes.

Full obliteration of these routes was in line with many public comments received during scoping, including the recommendations submitted by the PFC (*Recommendations, Payette Forest Coalition, Landscape Conservation*, March 01, 2010 p. 22-23).

In areas where less than full obliteration is an option, we will utilize a range of restoration techniques. For example, if there is a road outside of a riparian conservation area and has trees

already growing in the roadbed, we may only obliterate the first few hundred feet of the road. Treatments where less than full obliteration occurs could include:

- Removal of culverts and all fill in stream channel;
- Outsloping of road prism and/or installation of water bars to facilitate drainage;
- Decompaction of road surface to facilitate infiltration (partial or full decompaction);
- Planting of native vegetation at stream crossings or where needed;
- Seeding with native seed and/or mulching of exposed cut or fill slopes;
- Recontouring of road entrance to prevent unauthorized use.

Over time, in response to internal monitoring and public input, we have improved our forest road restoration techniques. We will utilize those improved techniques so that when we do full obliteration on a route in the Project area, the resulting contours and levels of coarse woody debris and other organic cover will closely match the surrounding landscape and will allow wildlife, stock, and non-motorized passage across or along the obliterated route.

I recognize forest roads and public access are hot button issues for some members of the general public and there is a full spectrum of public opinion on decommissioning forest roads. I am aware of some of the issues the public has had with past obliteration treatments on the Forest, including turnouts, access to dispersed camping, foot paths, log landings, etc. My decision will likely disappoint members of the public at the opposing end of that spectrum. I have attempted to find a balance between the public sentiments on decommissioning of forest roads that meets requirements of the Forest Plan and our obligations under the Endangered Species Act, as well as concerns that were raised during public comment periods concerning elk security, high road density effects, and impacts of roads on soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources.

Transportation Management Implementation

Forest Service System Roads

Road Re-routes

Re-routes are a combination of decommissioning (obliterating) existing road, realigning road in new locations away from streams, and opening closed or seasonally closed roads. A total of 3.2 miles of Dewey Creek Road (Forest Service Road 50487) and Joker Creek Road (Forest Service Road 50486) will be decommissioned (obliterated) in a portion of their current locations. Existing Forest Service Roads and 1.2 miles of realignment will be utilized, which will be open year-round once completed. Approximately 1.3 miles of seasonally open roads will be converted to open year-round, and 3.5 miles of closed road will be converted to open year-round. One mile of the Joker Creek Road currently open year-round will be open seasonally as it accesses the seasonally open Porcupine Road (Forest Service Road 50623). These designations maintain public access into these drainages.

Seasonal Road Closures

To protect elk security, implement 10.3 additional miles of seasonal road closures. This, and the 1.0 miles included in the re-routes, totals 11.3 miles of seasonal closure. These seasonal closures were analyzed in Alternative 4 in the FEIS.

Temporary Roads

Approximately 5.2 miles of temporary road construction will be completed to access stands for treatment. Temporary road locations were designed to minimize impacts to soil and water resources. These roads will be decommissioned (obliterated) following use. In addition, approximately 18.0 miles of unauthorized roads will be utilized as temporary roads and obliterated. Total temporary road miles is 23.2.

Road Realignments

There are 2.2 miles of road realignment: Dewey Creek Road (50487), Joker Creek Road (50486), Darne Road (51353) and Bulldog Road (50901).

Long-term Closure of Roads for Soil and Watershed Mitigation and Improvement

A total of 22.9 miles of Forest Service System road will be put into long-term closure.

Unauthorized Roads

Unauthorized Routes Remaining on the Landscape

There are 104.0 miles of unauthorized routes in the Project area prior to implementation of the selected alternative. After implementation, 45.3 miles of these routes will remain on the landscape.

Road Decommissioning (Obliteration) for Soil and Watershed Mitigation and Improvement, and for Wildlife Security Improvement

A total of 58.7 miles of unauthorized road will be decommissioned. Of the 58.7 miles of road decommissioned, 52.5 miles that are primarily in RCAs or have stream crossings will receive full obliteration. The remaining 6.2 miles that are primarily on mid- to upper-slope areas will receive treatments that restore, as much as possible, soil and hydrologic function without full obliteration. Approximately 5.7 miles of road that will be obliterated or partially obliterated with this project are known to be currently used by livestock permittees for cattle trailing, fence maintenance, and salting, and the Forest Service will coordinate with permittees to provide for that use.

A total of 14.6 miles of Forest Service System road will also be decommissioned (obliterated), including the 3.2 miles of Dewey Creek and Joker Creek roads described above.

Culvert Upgrades

Culverts that restrict proper hydrologic function and passage of fish and other aquatic organisms will be replaced in order of priority:

- Forest Service Road 50906 at Upper East Fork Weiser River—one culvert
- Forest Service Road 50199 at upper Cottonwood Creek—one culvert
- Forest Service Road 50486 at upper Joker Creek—one culvert
- Forest Service Road 50199 at lower Cottonwood Creek—one culvert

- Forest Service Road 50165 in upper Dewey Creek – one culvert
- Remove a culvert on a tributary of Joker Creek that is not a fish passage barrier but is a known erosion problem as a part of a road re-route. This is on the Joker Creek Road, FS System road 50486 that is scheduled for obliteration with the re-route.

Road Surfacing

Road surfacing totals about 12 miles. Road surfacing of approximately 5.9 miles will be completed using crushed rock or pit run sources to improve the road surface and reduce watershed and fisheries impacts from sediment transport. These following areas will be surfaced:

- Old Cascade Road 50165 in the Upper East Fork Weiser and Dewey Creek drainages—approximately 3.3 miles
- Pothole Basin Road 50177 (Fourth Gulch)—approximately 1.5 miles
- Grossen Canyon Road 50524—approximately 1.1 miles
- In addition to the areas identified above, spot gravelling of roads will occur at crossings, dips, and soft spots.

An additional 6.0 miles of crushed rock will be applied to the re-routes in Dewey and Joker Creek drainages, to provide an all-weather running surface compatible to the roads they are replacing.

Road Surface Material Sources

Six sources of material are identified and will be used for road improvement. The following already established sources will be used: Shingle Flat, Bench Creek, Joker Bench, Beaver Joker, Five Corners, and Cottonwood Mill pits.

Temporary Crossings

A portable bridge across First Gulch will be temporarily installed on an existing roadbed (road 501720310) approximately 700 feet north of the junction with Forest Service Road 50172. The bridge will allow access to units located north of First Gulch adjacent to private lands in Section 32, T18N, R1E and Section 5, T17N, R1E. The portable bridge will be removed, the crossing restored, and the proposed temporary road will be decommissioned (obliterated) upon completion of mechanized activities.

Temporary culverts will be installed where access crosses intermittent or perennial streams in planned temporary roads or closed system roads where culverts have been removed. Where fish passage is needed, fish passage will be provided by partially burying culverts.

Table 2 displays the road treatments in the Selected Alternative.

Table 2. Selected Alternative Treatment Summary – Road Treatments

Transportation (Miles)	
Road Re-alignment : Dewey Creek Road re-route (Greyhound Road [50906], Elkhound [50904], Joker Creek Road re-route (Iver Johnson [51358], Darne Road (51353) and Bulldog Road (50901)	2.2
New temporary road (obliterated following use)	5.2
Temporary Road–Unauthorized roads used for harvest and decommissioned (obliterated) after use	18.0
Existing unauthorized road decommissioning (obliteration)	34.5
Existing unauthorized road decommissioning (modified obliteration)	6.2
FS System road decommissioning (obliteration)	14.6
Total Road decommissioning	**73.3**
FS System road long-term closure	22.9
FS System road currently open year-round converted to open seasonally	11.3
FS System road currently open seasonally converted to open year-round	1.3
FS System road currently closed converted to open year-round	3.5
Watershed & Fisheries Mitigation and Restoration within the East Fork Weiser River (an ACS priority watershed)	
Net miles of road eliminated within RCAs through decommissioning	12.8
Road–Stream Crossings Improved	66

For individual road treatment descriptions see ROD Appendix C, Road Treatment Table

RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS

Three vault toilets will be installed:

- Shingle Flat near the junctions of the Shingle Flat Road (FS System Road 50183) and West Shingle Road (FS System 51845) approximately 2.0 miles northeast of the Mill Creek snowmobile parking lot.
- The Deseret Cabin trailhead on the Deseret Cabin Road (FS System 50429). Installation of the facility is dependent upon the securing of external funding with the support of local user groups.
- Five Corners at the south end of the Blue Bunch Ridge Road (FS System 50173) on the east side of the upper East Fork Weiser River. Installation of the facility is dependent upon the securing of external funding with the support of local user groups.

Many short (less than 300 feet) sections of unauthorized road in the Project area may currently be used by the public for camping or other types of recreation; these may not be distinguished from other unauthorized roads. These sites may be improved by surfacing or other hardening and resource impacts may be reduced through barriers where stream impacts are found. One Forest Service System road, Forest Service Road 51856, which is currently closed, will be opened to

dispersed recreation. This road is 0.16 miles long. Any decommissioned (obliterated) roads will be designated for dispersed recreation opportunities within 100 feet of an open Forest Service System road if no resource concerns are identified.

The Selected Alternative includes recreation improvements at the Deseret Cabin trailhead to improve recreational opportunities and reduce impacts at this site. Improvements include installing a kiosk, improving parking and installation of a vault toilet as described above.

Installation of a foot bridge on the Deseret Cabin trail (#201) that is currently a ford. This approximately 1.1 miles from the junction with FS System Road 50186 (see ROD Map).

In addition, a non-motorized trail approximately 3.7 miles in length will be constructed from the Mill Creek snowmobile parking area to Shingle Flat. The route follows established trail tread from its origin at the snowmobile parking lot to its junction with Forest Road 50996. To aid in crossing the East Fork of Mill Creek near the beginning of the route, a foot bridge spanning the creek will be installed. The trail then travels primarily through open stands of ponderosa pine and grass and will be a combination of new construction and existing user created trail after the junction with Forest Road 50996. Once gaining the ridge above the headwaters of the East Fork of Mill Creek, the proposed trail descends through forest and brush to meet an existing unauthorized road connecting with Forest Road 51845 to Shingle Flat. A 1.0 mile loop trail will also be constructed (see ROD Map) that intersects the trail near the snowmobile parking area follows Mill Creek and joins the trail one mile to the east. The loop is part of the total 3.7 mile trail.

COUNCIL MOUNTAIN INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA

Approximately 150 acres of prescribed burning and associated hand fireline to facilitate burning will be implemented in the Council Mountain IRA. No tree harvesting will occur in the IRA. Some down wood, small trees (less than 6 inches in diameter), and brush will be cut on the fireline to ensure prescribed burning is kept within prescription parameters. No other activities are occurring within the IRA.

Project Design Features/Mitigation Measures

Project design features are designed to avoid, reduce, or eliminate undesirable effects, and mitigation measures are designed to rectify or compensate for undesirable effects from proposed activities. Unless noted otherwise in the decision document, the project design features / mitigation measures are mandatory.

The project design features / mitigation measures listed in the FEIS in section 2.7 and in ROD Appendix A are practices the IDT developed during this project analysis to address site-specific environmental concerns and to meet Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. Each feature or measure includes a description, the objective, applicable Forest Plan Standard / Guideline, the enforcement mechanism, the person(s) responsible for enforcement, and an effectiveness rating with the basis for that rating.

Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation are used to determine whether the Forest Plan is being implemented correctly and to determine the effectiveness of Forest Plan standards and guidelines, management requirements, and project design features / mitigation measures. Implementation monitoring is used to decide whether the project was implemented as planned. Effectiveness monitoring determines whether the project design and mitigation measures were effective in meeting resource protection objectives. Items that would be monitored are identified in Best Management Practices and Monitoring Plans on file in the Project record at the Council Ranger District. Table 3 summarizes the resource and monitoring items.

Table 3. Resource and Monitoring Item

Wildlife Resource Monitoring Items
Implementation and effectiveness of restoration treatments to provide wildlife habitat improvement. Implementation monitoring will coincide with all harvest-related activities. Effectiveness monitoring will occur for up to 5 years following on-site restoration activities.
Fisheries and Watershed Resources Monitoring Item
Implementation and effectiveness of RCA widths, RCA treatments and culvert replacements. Implementation monitoring will coincide with activities within RCAs. Effectiveness monitoring will occur annually for 3 years during activities and once after five years.
Fisheries Resources Monitoring Items
Water temperatures in East Fork Weiser River, Dewey Creek, Cold Springs Creek and Joker Creek. Will continue to monitor water temperatures at established locations in Dewey Creek, East Fork Weiser River and Cold Springs Creek. An additional monitoring site will be added in the lower East Fork Weiser River below Bench Creek. Temperature monitoring will begin in 2012 and continue annually to 2022.
Bull trout population. Fish surveys will be completed in Dewey Creek, upper East Fork Weiser River, Cold Springs Creek, Joker Creek and lower East Fork Weiser River. These would begin in 2012 annually for ten years.
Soil and Water Resources Monitoring Items
Implementation and effectiveness of road obliteration treatments. Implementation monitoring will occur during the year of decommissioning (mostly obliteration) activities. Effectiveness monitoring will occur, at a minimum, the first year after implementation, and then at years 3 and 5, unless findings indicate sites have stabilized and revegetated to their natural potential.
Implementation and effectiveness of Timber Best Management Practices and Soil and Water Conservation Practices. The majority of the monitoring will occur during harvest operations. Where revegetation or reclamation is planned, monitoring will be conducted a minimum of twice—the first year for implementation and the second year for effectiveness—allowing one snowmelt and spring runoff to occur.
Implementation and effectiveness of prescribed fire prescriptions/soil response. The majority of the monitoring will occur prior to, and immediately following, burning operations. Soil moisture at the time of burning, and vegetation/soil response to burning, will be evaluated.
Implementation of coarse woody debris retention requirements in mechanical treatment units. Monitoring would occur during and/or immediately after mechanical treatment

Implementation of non-motorized trail construction erosion control and stream crossing design features. Monitoring will occur after construction is completed.
Vegetation Resources Monitoring Items
Fire effects on plantations, harvest units, and burn only stands. Monitoring will occur pre- and post-burning operations
Harvest unit boundaries and timber marking. Monitoring will occur during sale preparation activities.
Need for site preparation and regeneration in harvest units and burn only units. Monitoring will occur after harvest and/or burning operations
Need for protection of aspen regeneration. Monitoring will occur after harvest and/or burning operations
Need for IPS beetle mitigation measures. Monitoring will occur during and after harvest operations
Need for general bark beetle mitigation measures. Monitoring will occur after harvest and/or burning operations
Range Resources Monitoring Item
Noxious weeds. Monitoring will occur immediately after harvest and road work activities and continue for the following 5 years.
Cultural Resources Monitoring Item
Cultural and archeological sites. Monitoring will occur prior to ground-disturbing activities in areas needing clearance and on-going-in areas identified as “Eligible” by the State Historical Preservation Officer

Rationale For Decision

WHY WAS THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE CHOSEN?

I believe the Selected Alternative best meets the purpose and need for the Project by balancing the need for restoration of vegetation, wildlife habitat, particularly white-headed woodpecker and elk, implements restoration activities in the ACS high priority watershed which will move the soil, water, riparian and aquatic conditions toward desired conditions. It also includes the recreation improvements described in Alternative 5.

More specifically, the Selected Alternative best meets the purpose and need by incorporating the vegetation treatments of Alternative 5 except in modifications described in the Decision section of the ROD, includes the additional watershed restoration treatments in the East Fork Weiser River subwatershed as described in Alternative 5, and includes additional seasonal closures in the Project area to improve wildlife security. My decision will not result in significant adverse environmental effects as documented in the FEIS and Project record, and will not hinder or prevent attainment of desired conditions and standards specified by the Forest Plan.

The objective of the design of treatments (FEIS section 2.3.2.1) was to create large areas with lower canopy closure more suited for species such as white-headed woodpeckers, and to maintain large areas with denser canopies more suited to species such as pileated woodpeckers. These denser areas would also provide important elk habitat components. The Vegetation Resources section of the FEIS (section 3.2.6.1) describes the beneficial effect to move toward HRV as described in the Forest Plan and analyses the vegetation objectives and issues. Large tree

size class stands will increase, species composition would trend toward desired species (such as ponderosa pine, western larch and aspen), and conditions necessary to create old forest habitat will be promoted. Important legacy trees, ponderosa pine and western larch that survived the previous stand initiating fire in lethal fire regimes or survived numerous low-to-moderate intensity fires in other fire regimes, would be retained and protected.

I have considered the ongoing analysis being conducted for the Wildlife Conservation Strategy (WCS) (USDA 2011b) and possible amendments to the Forest Plan resulting from the WCS. A key finding of the science on which the WCS is based is the need to conserve remaining large tree and old forest stands and promote development of these conditions in the future. Important to my decision is that the Selected Alternative will benefit Family 1 species, of which white-headed woodpecker is a part of, by creating 5,500 acres of source habitat (FEIS section 3.4.4.3). Family 2 species, such as the pileated woodpecker, will have habitat conserved by reserving treatment in large blocks of source habitat (FEIS section 3.4.4.4) and cumulative effects are expected to be short-term and minor. Elk, in Family 5, will benefit by reserving the blocks of treatment, the road decommissioning, improving closures and seasonal road closures (FEIS section 3.4.4.13. By not adding the 8.2 miles of road proposed in Alternative 5 to the Forest Service System, my decision will further benefit elk and other species, providing valuable wildlife security.

Conditions for soil, water, riparian and aquatic (SWRA) resources will improve by implementing the Selected Alternative. Road densities decrease across all subwatersheds and move from 5.7 to 4.2 miles/square mile in the East Fork Weiser River (ACS priority watershed) (Table 4, ROD). Implementing 73.3 miles of road decommissioning moves toward SWRA desired conditions (Forest Plan, Appendix B) (section 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 – Watershed, Fisheries and Soils Resources, FEIS). Implementing 106 road-stream crossing improvements (removing culverts and fill) in the Selected Alternative will improve riparian and fisheries habitat (FEIS 3.6.8.1).

My decision also took into consideration cumulative effects. This Project area is used by many recreationists, and contains valuable resources including bull trout, wildlife habitat (i.e., MIS species, elk, northern goshawk, among others detailed in Chapter 3 of the FEIS), soil and watershed resources, and other natural resources. A number of past, present and future projects as described in Appendix 3 of the DEIS were considered while developing this project, in the design of mitigation measures, and in making this decision.

WHY DID WE MODIFY ALTERNATIVE 5?

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)

We added more treatment in the WUI to protect the interface along the west boundary of the Project area. This includes helicopter harvest as analyzed in Alternative 3 in selected stands near private land.

Roads

We chose to do less than full obliteration on 6.2 miles of road in Alternative 5 that was included in unauthorized road decommissioning to respond to public comment that was opposed to full obliteration and the expressed desire for continued non-motorized use on the unauthorized roadbeds. Because these roads are located outside of RCAs on the upper 2/3 of the slope, the

majority of soil and water resource objectives will be met in the modified obliteration implementation, with the exception of Total Soil Resource Commitment (TSRC) reduction and complete subsurface flow restoration where the road is not fully decompacted and cutslopes not fully recontoured.

Seasonal Road Closures for Wildlife Security

I included seasonal closures identified in Alternative 4 as important for wildlife security. These closures also address concerns raised in public comment.

Recreation

The vault toilet proposed at the Deseret Cabin Trailhead as described in FEIS section 2.5 was included in the Selected Alternative. This proposal was eliminated from detailed study in the FEIS (section 2.5) but included in the decision in response to public comment.

HOW THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE RESPONDS TO THE ISSUES

Issues were used to develop alternatives and/or appropriate mitigation measures or project design features to address the effects of proposed activities. Each issue is tracked using indicators, which compare the effects of the proposed activities by alternative. Issues identified are discussed in the FEIS section 1.9.1. The Selected Alternative responds to these issues as discussed below.

Vegetation Issue - *Restoration treatments in large tree, high and moderate canopy closure stands in moist grand fir habitat types may adversely affect the ecological function of these stands.*

FEIS section 3.2.6.1 describes the effects to this issue for the Selected Alternative. The Selected Alternative improves tree size class distributions, canopy closures, species composition, and spatial patterns (see Forest Plan, Appendix A).

Wildlife Resources Issues - *Restoration treatments, while a benefit to white-headed woodpeckers, may adversely affect source habitat for other wildlife species that are dependent on mixed conifer forests with multi-layer structural characteristics, such as pileated woodpecker, flammulated owl, elk, and lynx.*

Road densities affect wildlife (e.g., elk) security and can lead to the removal of important habitat components (e.g., snags).

Project activities (e.g., logging, prescribed burning) may affect other wildlife species of concern, such as Canada lynx and northern Idaho ground squirrel (NIDGS).

The effects determinations discussion for NIDGS is in FEIS section 3.4.4.14 and for Canada lynx is section 3.4.4.11. For all action alternatives, the determination of effects for both species is *May Effect, but are Not Likely to Adversely Affect.*

Soil, Water, Riparian and Aquatic Resources (SWRA) Issue - *Effects of timber harvest, prescribed fire, road management, and other project-related activities on SWRA resources.*

The effects analysis shows that Alternative 5 has the greatest long-term benefit to SWRA resources as described in FEIS sections 3.5.6, 3.6.8 and 3.7.6. The Selected Alternative has an increased benefit in moving toward desired conditions because an additional 8.2 miles of

unauthorized road proposed to be added to Forest Service System would be obliterated. This will reduce sediment delivery to streams, reduce long-term (chronic) percent over natural sediment, reduce road densities, decrease TSRC, and reduce new road construction. The total temporary road miles increase by 8.2 miles however the temporary and short-term effects are similar to Alternative 5 because the 8.2 miles of add to Forest Service System was modeled as reconstruction and long-term closure. Long-term effects will be beneficial and greater than in Alternative 5. Alternative 5 also proposed 6.4 miles of new road construction; 2.2 miles of this is road realignment in the Selected Alternative, the remaining 4.2 miles will be new temporary road construction in the Selected Alternative, as was analyzed in Alternative 2.

Road densities are reduced by 0.1 miles in the Selected Alternative as compared to Alternative 5 in the Project area as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Road density by subwatershed (entire) and by subwatershed (Project area only)

Subwatershed	Road Density (mi/mi2) for the Entire Subwatershed by Alternative					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5 MOD**
Cottonwood Creek	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
East Fork Weiser River	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.2
Gaylord Creek–Weiser River	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4
Mill Creek–Weiser River	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Subwatershed	**Road Density (mi/mi2) for the Project Area Only by Alternative**					
	1	2	3	4	5	5
Cottonwood Creek	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
East Fork Weiser River	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.2
Gaylord Creek–Weiser River	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.7
Mill Creek–Weiser River	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8

ECONOMICS

The FEIS in Table 3-61 compared the Project revenue and cost by alternative. The Selected Alternative adds approximately $890,000 to the project costs compared to Alternative 5, primarily due to the added cost of helicopter harvest on 466 acres that was analyzed in Alternative 3. The Selected Alternative road costs are $2,315,050, about $84,000 more than in Alternative 5; primarily due to additional decommissioning costs. Table 5shows the comparison of alternatives including the Selected Alternative.

Jobs and income effects of the Selected Alternative are similar to Alternative 5 with additional jobs created by the 466 acres of helicopter harvest as displayed in Table 6, Estimated jobs and income by alternative.

Table 5 Project revenue and costs by alternative

Activity	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 5 Mod
Commercial Timber Harvest	$0	$1,268,850	-$2,026,460	$929,740	$1,268,850	$335,308
Prescribed Fire	$0	-$944,970	-$609,190	-$897,790	-$944,970	-$792,782
Road Costs	$0	-$1,588,380	-$1,725,930	-$1,553,380	-$2,231,200	-$2,315,050
Pre-commercial Thinning	$0	-$609,600	-$609,600	-$609,600	-$609,600	-$603,000
Planting	$0	-$249,750	-$343,350	-$139,050	-$249,750	-$283,500
Net Value	**$0**	**-$2,123,850**	**-$5,314,530**	**-$2,270,080**	**-$2,766,670**	**-$3,659,024**

Table 6. Estimated jobs and income by alternative

	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 5
Activity	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income
Timber Harvest	$8,036,120	$10,829,250	$6,142,280	$8,036,120	$8,521,224
Prescribed Fire	$708,730	$456,890	$673,340	$708,730	$594,587
Road Work	$633,650	$687,050	$618,270	$911,840	$926,020
Planting	$187,310	$257,510	$104,290	$187,310	$212,625
Pre-comm. Thinning	$426,720	$426,720	$426,720	$426,720	$426,720
Bio-mass	$847,000	$1,029,000	$703,500	$847,000	$1,022,164
Totals	**$10,839,530**	**$13,686,420**	**$8,668,400**	**$11,117,720**	**$10,681,176**
Activity	Job Years	Job Years	Job Years	Job Years	**Job Years**
Timber Harvest	249	336	190	249	264
Prescribed Fire	20	13	19	20	17
Road Work	14	15	14	20	21
Planting	7	9	4	7	8
Pre-comm. Thinning	12	12	12	12	12
Bio-mass	24	29	20	24	24
Totals	326	414	259	332	346

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are similar to those analyzed in Alternative 5 of the FEIS by each resource in Chapter 3 and the cumulative effects reflecting incorporation of parts of Alternative 2 -4 as described in the “Decision” section of this Record of Decision. The roads proposed as “Add to Forest Service System” in Alternative 5 that are temporary road in the Selected Alternative will have similar cumulative effects as analyzed by resource in Alternative 5 because the treatments

will have similar effects. Beneficial long-term effects to SWRA resources and wildlife resources will be realized because the roads will be obliterated.

HOW THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE RESPONDS TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

Public Involvement

Opportunities for the public to participate in and help shape this project prior to issuing this DEIS have been considerable.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) defines scoping as, "…an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action" (40 CFR 1501.7)

Among other things, the scoping process is used to invite public participation, help identify public issues, and obtain public comment during the EIS process. Scoping should begin early and continue until a decision is made. The public was invited to participate in the Project in various ways, as described below.

Public Mailing

The Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) developed the Proposed Action and on June 1, 2010, a scoping letter and map describing the Project was mailed out (Project record) to approximately 197 individuals, livestock permittees, and other agencies and groups. In addition, a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS was published in the June 3, 2010, edition of the Federal Register (Volume 75, Number 106), and a Request for Comments was published in The Idaho Statesman, the newspaper of record, on June 4, 2010, and in the Adams County Record on June 3, 2010. Sixteen public comments were received during the scoping period.

The Project also appeared in the USDA Forest Service's Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) from January 1, 2010, through January 1, 2012. The Forest website also includes a page for Project information.

Public Meetings

Two public meetings were held in Council, Idaho (May 20 and May 22, 2010) and one in McCall, Idaho (June 28, 2010). In attendance were members of the PFC, a local natural resource committee representative, a livestock permittee, a miner with a claim in the Project area, two timber industry representatives, a road contractor, local residents, an Adams County Commissioner, and a U.S. Senator's representative. The Project concept was introduced and the Forest Service received feedback from those in attendance.

Additionally, the Council Ranger conducted a public field tour of the Project on July 22, 2010, with PFC members, two livestock permittees, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation members, a timber industry representative, an Adams County Commissioner, and local residents. Four stops were visited: one to discuss road decommissioning (obliteration) opportunities, one stand proposed for restoration thinning in an RCA, one stand proposed for restoration thinning with flagged trees to demonstrate a potential treatment, and one stand where small openings would be created with an adjacent older plantation.

A public meeting was held on December 13, 2010, at the Council Ranger District to discuss draft alternatives and solicit public comments. About 20 people attended, including PFC members, local residents, livestock permittees, an Adams County Commissioner, a U.S. Senator's representative, and timber industry representatives.

Three public meetings were held at the Council Ranger District on November 15 and 16, 2011, to discuss the DEIS and solicit public comments. A presentation on the DEIS was made and District Staff were available to answer questions from those attending. A total of 18 people attended, including PFC members, local residents, livestock permittees, and Commissioners from Adams and Valley counties.

Local News Media

Several articles appeared in the local papers. On December 24, 2009, the Adams County Record ran an article discussing the PFC, its goals, and the landscape area it would study. On May 6, 2010, an article was published in the Adams County Record describing the Project and Proposed Action and alerting the public to the upcoming public meetings. On July 29, 2010, The Star News included an article about the public field trip.

CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE DEIS PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

The DEIS was released for public comment on October 28, 2011. The DEIS was mailed to 232 individuals, agencies, and/or groups on October 24 and 25, 2011. The entire DEIS was delivered to 25 agencies, organizations and individuals in the appropriate format requested. In addition, the entire DEIS was posted on the Forest's website, with paper and electronic (CD) copies available upon request. A total of 44 comment letters on the DEIS were received. Appendix 10 of the FEIS includes these comment letters and the Forest Service responses to them. The FEIS was updated where needed as noted in Appendix 10, Response to Comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT SELECTED

Listed below are the four alternatives I did not select and my rationale. Members of the Project Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) analyzed these alternatives in full detail. Additional information on these alternatives is located in Chapters 2 and 3 in the FEIS.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, none of the specific management activities proposed would be implemented to accomplish Project goals and objectives. Ongoing activities such as recreation, public fuelwood gathering, fire suppression, normal road maintenance, and existing road closures would continue at current levels.

Reasons for not selecting Alternative 1

Alternative 1 does not move the environmental conditions towards Forest Plan Desired Conditions as they relate to the Project's Purpose and Need. No area would be treated affecting tree size class distributions, canopy closure, tree species composition, and spatial patterns. The Fire Return Interval Departure (FRID) Value would be 0.5 to 3.6 (compared to 0.1 to 0.25 in the action alternatives). There would be no area treated to reduce potential fire behavior. There would be no acres of white-headed woodpecker habitat restored to conditions within the HRV

and the quality of white-headed woodpecker habitat restored to HRV as represented by old forest conditions would decrease over time and as represented by snag conditions would be maintained. The employment and income contribution would not increase and there would be no biomass removed.

Alternatives 2 – 4

Alternatives 2, 3 and 4 treat the same amount of area affecting tree size class distributions, canopy closure, tree species composition, and spatial patterns, 8,285 acres in Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 and 6,910 acres in Alternative 4. Alternative 3 included helicopter harvesting prior to burning in areas that would be prescribed burn only in Alternative 2, 3 and 4.

The Fire Return Interval Departure (FRID) Value in all the action alternatives is 0.1 to 0.25. The area of reduced potential fire behavior is 20,053 acres in Alternatives 2 and 3 and 18,680 acres in Alternative 4.

The area of white-headed woodpecker habitat restored to conditions with HRV is most with Alternative 3 (5,033 acres), least with Alternative 4 (3,167); Alternatives is 4,519 acres. The quality of white-headed woodpecker habitat restored to HRV as represented by old forest conditions would increase over time and as represented by snag conditions would be maintained in Alternatives 2 through 4.

Employment contribution (the number of job years is the most in Alternative 3, 414; the least in Alternative 4, 259; and is 326 in Alternative 2. The income contribution is the greatest in Alternative 3 at $13,686,420; the least in Alternative 4 at $8,668,400; and is $10,839,530 in Alternative 2. Biomass removed is the most in Alternative 3 at 47,900 tons; least in Alternative 4 at 32,700 tons and is 39,400 tons in Alternative.

Reasons for not selecting Alternative 2

Alternative 2 improves the measurements listed above, however it failed to implement ACS high priority watershed restoration activities and did not adequately address elk security as identified in public comment.

Reasons for not selecting Alternative 3

Alternative 3 improves the measurements listed above, however it failed to implement ACS high priority watershed restoration activities, the helicopter yarding was decided to be too expensive to implement on all the acres proposed. New road construction is not an available tool under the CFLRP.

Reasons for not selecting Alternative 4

Alternative 4 improves the measurements listed above, however it failed to implement ACS high priority watershed restoration activities and did not move as many acres of vegetation toward the desired future conditions defined in the Forest Plan, with an emphasis on promoting the development of large tree forest structures, reintroducing fire into the ecosystem, and improving forest health nor accomplish as much quantity and quality (old forest and snags, patch and pattern) of Family 1 white-headed woodpecker habitat restored to conditions within the HRV.

Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Study

Section 2.5 in the FEIS discusses four other alternatives to the Proposed Action we considered but eliminated from detailed analysis. These alternatives were suggested in internal and external scoping.

Treat More Reserve Stands with Harvesting and Burning

This alternative was not considered in detail because the focus of this project is on Restoration stands, which drove the treatment block design. The Reserve stands were also important for pileated woodpecker habitat and wildlife security. It is expected that if one of the action alternatives are implemented, the desired conditions would be achieved over time on the treated area and the Reserve stands could be treated in the future.

Treat Reserve and Restoration Stands with Prescribed Burning Only

This alternative was not considered in detail because treating using harvest where accessible allows for more control of species composition, spacing, and canopy closure. It is anticipated that as stands treated with harvest and maintenance burning move toward the HRV, the amount of harvest needed to maintain desired conditions will decrease.

Increase ATV Route Opportunities in the Project Area

It was suggested to adopt the ATV routes that Adams County had submitted during The Travel Management Project (USDA Forest Service 2009) undertaken in 2005. These routes were analyzed and all of them are currently open to ATV travel except for one road that had been decommissioned in the Beaver Creek drainage, so this alternative was not considered in detail.

Additional Vault Toilets at the East Fork Weiser Bridge and Deseret Cabin Trailhead

The East Fork Weiser Bridge vault toilet was not considered in detail because Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 include a vault toilet proposal within 5 miles of this site and could not be justified with existing recreation maintenance workloads and funding levels. The Deseret Cabin Trailhead site did not meet the minimum recreation use to justify a vault toilet. This was re-evaluated and included in the Selected Alternative with the commitment of partners to help fund the proposal.

Consistency with the Forest Plan

My decision to implement the Selected Alternative is consistent with Forest Plan goals and objectives, and standards and guidelines as documented in the resource sections in Chapter 3 of the Project FEIS and in the Rationale Section of this ROD. No Forest Plan amendments are needed to implement this project. The Selected Alternative is consistent with applicable Forest Plan standards and guidelines as disclosed in the Activity Table in the Project record.

Consistency with Other Laws and Regulations

A partial list of Federal laws and Executive Orders pertaining to project-specific planning and environmental analysis on Federal lands follows.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

The purpose of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) is to protect irreplaceable archaeological resources on federal and tribal lands. Cultural resource surveys have been completed for the Project area. The Project is designed to avoid impacts to all cultural resources and requires that newly discovered sites be protected. This management requirement is listed in section 2.7. Additional information can be found under "Other Concerns Evaluated, Cultural Resources," section 1.10.1 in the FEIS

Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990

The purposes of the Clean Air Act are, "…to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population; to initiate and accelerate a national research and development program to achieve the prevention and control of air pollution; to provide technical and financial assistance to State and local governments in connection with the development and execution of their air pollution prevention and control programs; and to encourage and assist the development and operation of regional air pollution prevention and control programs.

Clean Water Act, as amended in 1977 and 1982

The primary objective of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's waters. This objective translates into two fundamental national goals: (1) eliminate the discharge of pollutants into the nation's waters and (2) achieve water quality levels that are fishable and swimmable. This Act establishes a non-degradation policy for all proposed federal projects.

The CWA is addressed through project design features and mitigation measures and monitoring (FEIS section 2.7 and Appendix 4). For more information, see FEIS section 3.5, "Watershed Resources."

Civil Rights, Consumers, Minorities, and Women

All Forest Service actions have the potential to impact, positively or negatively, the civil rights of individuals or groups, including minorities and women. The need to analyze these potential impacts is required by the Forest Service Manual and Forest Service Handbook (see "Other Disclosures", FEIS section 3.10). This project would not affect civil rights, consumers, or minorities or women.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended

The purpose of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is to, "…provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the treaties and conventions set forth in subsection (a) of this section." The ESA also states, "It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that all federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act." The ESA is addressed in the FEIS in section 1.10.2, "Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Plants" and sections 3.4, "Wildlife Resources," and 3.6, "Fisheries Resources."

Biological Assessments were prepared for effects to listed fish and wildlife species. The Biological Assessments concluded the proposed activities are "*Not likely to Adversely Affect*" the threatened Canada lynx and threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel. The project effects to the wolverine, a candidate species, were determined as "*may impact individuals or habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend towards federal listing or cause a loss of viability to the population or species*". A determination of "*Likely to Adversely Affect*" for bull trout and their designated critical habitat because of short-term effects of upgrading road stream crossings to support aquatic organism passage and obliterating crossings on tributaries to Dewey Creek. This decision is consistent with all the Terms and Conditions of the Biological Opinion.

The Forest has reviewed a draft Biological Opinion (BO) from the FWS for this action and is awaiting the final document, which should arrive within just a few days. At this time, the FWS has indicated that it will not determine that the action jeopardizes the continued existence of any listed species nor will it determine that the action will result in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. When the final BO is received, I will revisit my decision to determine whether the action can be performed within the constraints of the Incidental Take Statement (ITS) and its Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPMs) and their implementing Terms and Conditions (TCs), and will revise my decision if necessary.

Executive Order 11990—Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order (EO) 11990 provides direction to federal agencies to protect the nation's wetlands when undertaking all activities. The order is addressed through project design features and in section 3.10, "Other Disclosures."

Executive Order 11988—Floodplain Management

EO 11988 requires that proposed activities must not increase flood hazards and must preserve the resource benefit of floodplains (the ability to dissipate flood flows and moderate flood peaks). This requirement is addressed through project design features and in the FEIS section 3.10, "Other Disclosures."

Executive Order 12875—Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership

EO 12875 clarifies government-to-government relations with American Indian governments. In accordance with this order, letters describing the Proposed Action and requesting comments and concerns were sent to the Tribal Chairmen of the Nez Perce and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on June 15, 2009, and presented to the Shoshone Paiute tribes on June 9, 2009. The Forest Service presented the Proposed Action to the Nez Perce tribal staff on May 11, 2010 and to the Shoshone-Bannock tribal leaders on June 22, 2011.

The Forest Service presented the Project proposal to Shoshone-Paiute tribal leaders during Wings and Roots Program meetings (government-to-government consultation) on June 10, 2009; August 10, 2009 and December 9, 2010. The Project DEIS was also presented at the November 10, 2011 Boise National Forest/Shoshone-Paiute consultation meeting with comment received at the January 12, 2012 meeting. The Shoshone-Paiute tribal leaders expressed support of the Project with follow-up planned for subsequent meetings.

The Project DEIS was sent to the Tribal Chairmen of the Nez Perce and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on October 24, 2011. The DEIS was also presented to Nez Perce tribal staff on November 9, 2011.

Executive Order 12898—Environmental Justice

EO 12898 directs each federal agency to make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. The President also signed a memorandum emphasizing the need to consider these types of effects during NEPA analysis. On March 24, 1995, the Department of Agriculture completed an implementation strategy for EO 12898. Where Forest Service proposals have the potential to adversely affect minority or low-income populations disproportionately, effects must be considered and disclosed (and mitigated to the degree possible) through NEPA analysis and documentation. This issue is addressed in section 3.10, "Other Disclosures," of the FEIS.

Executive Order 13007—Indian Sacred Sites

EO 13007 requires that federal agencies accommodate American Indian and Hawaiian access to or ceremonial use of sacred sites. Federal agencies must avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites.

The Forest Archeologist and the Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, and Shoshone-Paiute tribes will coordinate to identify any sacred sites that may be within the Project area. Any sacred sites identified during Project implementation would be protected.

Executive Order 13112—Invasive Species

EO 13112 requires federal agencies, whose actions may affect the status of invasive species, to identify such actions, prevent the introduction of invasive species, detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species, provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions, and promote public education on invasive species. Additionally, federal agencies are directed to not carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species.

Activities proposed under the Project are not anticipated to substantially cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species. Information on noxious weeds can be found in the FEIS section 1.10.4, "Other Concerns Evaluated, Noxious Weeds."

Executive Order 13186—Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds

EO 13186 requires federal agencies to evaluate the effects of federal actions and agency plans on migratory birds with an emphasis on species of concern. No interagency determinations are to be made for migratory birds as with federally listed species. This information is reviewed with the USFWS; no mechanism is in place for the USFWS to consult on project effects. This issue is addressed in section Wildlife Specialist Report (Almack 2012, project record).

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974

The Federal Noxious Weed Act provides for the control and management of non-indigenous weeds that injure or have the potential to injure the interests of agriculture and commerce, wildlife resources, or the public health. Noxious weed treatment would be conducted according to federal and State law if implemented in conjunction with this project.

Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) was signed into law (P.L. 108-148) on December 3, 2003. The HFRA provides direction in planning and implementing hazardous fuels reduction projects. Although the Project is not an authorized project under the HFRA, fuels reduction in the WUI is an objective of the Project and would tier to the intent of the HFRA.

The Adams County WUI Fire Mitigation Plan (Adams County 2004) includes the objective of reducing hazardous fuels within and adjacent to the WUI area. Parts of the Project are located within a WUI area as defined by HFRA and located within 0.5-mile of the boundary of an at-risk community.

Idaho Forest Practices Act

The purpose of the Idaho Forest Practices Act (IFPA) is to ensure the continuous growth and harvest of forest trees and to maintain forest soil, air, water, vegetation, wildlife, and aquatic habitat. The IFPA requires consistency with forest practice rules for federal, State, and private lands in order to protect, maintain, and enhance the state's natural resources. Best Management Practices and contract provisions would be used to meet specific IFPA regulations. Site-specific project design features and mitigation measures are listed in the FEIS section 2.7.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

The proposed agency activities should not degrade habitat for migratory landbirds that are known to exist in the Project Area. Habitat for migratory species will be surveyed, prior to implementation, to ensure that appropriate measures have been taken to protect nest sites and other source habitat. For example, flammulated owls are neo-tropical migrants, wintering in Central America, but nesting in ponderosa pine forests of the northern Rocky Mountains. Flammulated owls have been documented in the Project Area as recently as 2011. The stands where these birds were located would be surveyed again, prior to implementation of any harvest activities, to determine stand occupancy by flammulated owls. The survey transects would be sampled annually for, at least, the duration of the Project.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended

The purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are, "To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality" (42 U.S.C. Sec. 4321). The law further states "...it is the continuing policy of the federal government, in cooperation with State and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations, to use all practicable means and measures, including

financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans" (42 U.S.C. Sec. 4331(a)). NEPA establishes the format and content requirements of environmental analysis and documentation.

National Forest Management Act of 1976

The NFMA guides development and revision of National Forest Land Management Plans and has several sections ranging from required reporting the Agriculture Secretary must submit annually to Congress to preparation requirements for timber sale contracts. There are several important sections within the NFMA, including Section 1 (purpose and principles), Section 19 (fish and wildlife resource), Section 23 (water and soil resource), and Section 27 (management requirements).

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended

The National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to consult with the SHPO and American Indian tribes when non renewable cultural resources, such as archaeological sites and historic structures, may be affected by a federal action. Section 106 of this act requires federal agencies to review the effects proposed projects may have on cultural resources in the Project area.

The Idaho SHPO has been consulted concerning proposed activities in the Project area. In the FEIS, section 1.10.1, "Cultural Resources" discusses Idaho SHPO consultation and section 1.11.8; "Executive Order 12875—Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership" discusses American Indian tribal consultation. The Forest has received concurrence with Idaho SHPO on April 8, 2011, indicating a "No Adverse Effect" determination with stipulations of follow-up consultation on cultural resources for this project. Implementation of the Project will occur over several years. As project implementation planning occurs, consultation will continue with the SHPO in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act as agreed to in the initial Project consultation. All consultation will be completed prior to on-the-ground implementation.

Cultural resource surveys have been completed for the Project area. All cultural resources would be avoided during Project implementation. If any were new sites are identified, consultation would be reinitiated with the tribes, and any new sites identified would be protected and implementation would not proceed until there is clearance by SHPO. This management requirement is listed in FEIS section 2.7, "Project Design Features/Mitigation Measures". Additional information can be found under FEIS section 1.10.1, "Cultural Resources.

Environmentally Preferable Alternative

The environmentally preferable alternative "…is the alternative that will best promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA's section 101 (42 USC 4321). Ordinarily, the environmentally preferable alternative is that which causes the least harm to the biological and physical environment; it also is the alternative which best protects and preserves historic, cultural, and natural resources. In some situations, there may be more than one environmentally preferable alternative. (36 CFR 220.3)" (FSH 1909.15) Social and economic factors are not

considered when identifying the environmentally preferable alternative. Identification of the environmentally preferable alternative is required by 40 CFR 1505.2(b) in a record of decision.

Alternative 5 is the environmentally preferable alternative. This alternative moves the vegetation conditions toward Historical Range of Variability as defined in the Forest Plan, Appendix A, in as much area as Alternatives 2 and 3. This alternative has the greatest improvement to SWRA resources and greatest benefit to bull trout and bull trout critical habitat, and addresses resource concerns in the East Fork Weiser River high priority Aquatic Conservation Strategy watershed, as defined in the Forest Plan, Appendix B. Based on the description of the alternatives considered in detail in the FEIS and this ROD, Alternative 5 best meets the goals of Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act and is therefore the environmentally preferable alternative for this proposed federal action.

Appeal Provisions and Implementation

The decision documented in the ROD is subject to appeal pursuant to Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 215. Appeals must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14. Only individuals or organizations who submitted comments or otherwise expressed interest in the project during the comment period on the DEIS specified at 215.6 may appeal this decision. Appeals, including attachments, must be postmarked or received by the Appeal Deciding Officer within 45 days of the publication of the legal notice in the *Idaho Statesman*, Boise, Idaho. Attachments postmarked or received after the 45 day appeal period will not be considered. The publication date in the Idaho Statesman, newspaper of record, is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal. Timeframe information from other sources should not be relied on.

The Appeal Deciding Officer is the Regional Forester. Appeals must be sent to: Appeal Deciding Officer, Intermountain Region USFS, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401; or by fax to 801-625-5277; or by email to: appeals-intermtn-regional-office@fs.fed.us. Emailed appeals must be submitted in rich text (rtf) or Word (doc) and must include the project name in the subject line. In cases where no identifiable name is attached to an electronic message, a verification of identity will be required. A scanned signature is one way to provide verification. Appeals may also be hand delivered to the above address, during regular business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.

If no appeals are filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of the decision may occur on, but not before, 5 business days from the close of the appeal filing period. When appeals are filed, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of the last appeal disposition.

If an appeal is received on this project, there may be informal resolution meetings and /or conference calls between the Responsible Official and the appellant. These discussions would take place within 15 days after the closing date for filing an appeal. All such meetings are open to the public. If you are interested in attending any informal resolution discussions, please contact the Responsible Official.

Contact Person

Detailed records of the environmental analysis are available for public review at the Council Ranger District, Council, Idaho. For further information on this decision contact:

Greg Lesch

Council District Ranger

(208) 549-4201 or (208) 253-0101

: and

Stephen Penny

Interdisciplinary Leader

(208) 253-0164

Literature Cited

Kimball, S. and D. Stephenson, 2010. Draft Idaho statewide forest resource strategy for review and comments. Idaho Department of Lands, Boise, ID. 86 p.

Mehl, C.A., and J.B. Haufler. 2004. Preserving and restoring the old growth ponderosa pine ecosystem in Idaho. Final Report. Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Boise, ID. WCRP Project R-1-6-0203.

USDA Forest Service. 2003. Payette National Forest land and resource management plan. USDA Forest Service, Payette National Forest, McCall, ID.

USDA Forest Service. 2009. Payette National Forest, Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts Snow-Free Season Travel Management Plan Record of Decision. McCall, ID. 61p.

USDA Forest Service. 2011a. Forest Plan amendments proposed to facilitate implementation of the 2010 plan-scale wildlife conservation strategy Phase 1: forested biological community draft environmental impact statement. USDA Forest Service, Payette National Forest, McCall, ID.

USDA Forest Service. 2011b. Watershed condition framework. USDA Forest Service, Washington, DC. Report FS-977.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2002. Bull trout (Salvelinus confluentus) draft recovery plan. USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 1, Portland, OR.

Responsible Official Signature:

Keith B. Lannom	04/06/2012
Keith B. Lannom	*Date*
Payette National Forest Supervisor	

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix A—Project Design Features / Mitigation Measures

This page intentionally left blank.

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
	Wildlife				
1	Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, including, but not limited to, the construction of log landings, vehicle turnouts or parking areas, skid trails, or road construction and maintenance, road decommissioning and obliteration, and prescribed burning, the Wildlife Biologist or designated Wildlife Staff, must conduct onsite surveys at least 3 times during a 7-day period in potential NIDGS habitat to determine the presence of NIDGS. Surveys would be conducted to identify the presence of NIDGS in, or within harvest units and prescribed fire areas. The wildlife biologist would determine potential habitat areas to be surveyed based on GIS maps, aerial photos, and professional expertise. If occupied NIDGS sites are discovered, additional measures described below will be implemented to minimize potential effects: • •Mechanical thinning operations, skidding, decking, slash piling, and prescribed burning is prohibited in occupied NIDGS sites without approval by the Wildlife Biologist. If necessary, project activities may be shifted to a time period outside the NIDGS above-ground activity period (April 1 to August 15). If project activities are shifted to the fall season, Wildlife staff would identify NIDGS dens with pin flags and coordinate all activities in these known sites. Fall activities would be allowed only if soil moisture levels are dry enough to prevent soil damage from machinery, as determined by the Sale Administrator, Wildlife Biologist and TMA. If wet soil conditions prevent project activities in fall, the activities may be shifted to winter. This would require at least 18 inches of firm snow and/or 4 inches of frozen soil prior to activity approval by the Sale Administrator, Wildlife Biologist and TMA. If project activities at any NIDGS site cannot be appropriately mitigated, that project unit and the associated project activities may be dropped from the timber sale. • In harvest units where NIDGS are found, ground-disturbing activities should occur in the time period from September 1 through March 15.	Provide protection to federally listed NIDGS, feeding sites, seasonal burrows, late summer estivation dens, and winter hibernacula.	HIGH: Research, literature, Forest Plan, agency direction, logic.	TEST01, TEST02, TEST03, TEST06, TEST12, TEST13, TEGU01, TEGU02, TEGU06, WIGU01.	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Timber Management Assistant, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Wildlife (continued)					
2	If occupied sites are found adjacent to haul routes on NFS lands, a speed limit of 15 mph would be recommended where determined necessary by the Wildlife Biologist. Monitoring would also be required. If speed limits, or other protections, are needed on County or State roads, the Forest Service would work with the appropriate agencies to resolve the issue.	Provide protection to federally listed NIDGS from vehicle-caused mortality.	MODERATE: Research, literature, Forest Plan, agency direction, logic.	TEST01, TEST02, TEST03, TEST06, TEST12, TEGU01, TEGU02, TEGU06, WIGU01, WIGU04.	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Timber Management Assistant, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.
3	In harvest units with known NIDGS sites, slash piles created from harvest activities must be removed from landings not later than March 15 of the year immediately following the harvest year in each of these units.	Provide protection to federally listed NIDGS from direct mortality from slash piles, machinery, vehicles, or slash burns.	MODERATE: Research, literature, Forest Plan, agency direction, logic.	TEST01, TEST02, TEST03, TEST06, TEST12, TEGU01, TEGU02, TEGU06, WIGU01, WIGU04.	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Timber Management Assistant, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.
4	Known northern goshawk nests would be protected within a 30-acre forested nest stand as determined by the Wildlife Biologist in coordination with the Sale Administrator and the Timber Management Assistant (TMA). All activities within these nest stands would be restricted to those approved by the Wildlife Biologist and coordinated with the Sale Administrator and the TMA. During operations, if a new northern goshawk nest is located, onsite activities would be halted until a survey by Wildlife Staff can determine if the nest is active. A 30-acre forested nest stand would be identified, as above. If the nest is active, harvest activities in that 30 acres would be halted until the end of the nesting season (March 1 to Sept. 30). Harvest activities may resume earlier than Sept. 30 if the Wildlife Biologist determines that the birds are no longer present. All identified northern goshawk nest stands would have a post-fledging area (PFA) of at least 600 acres and a foraging area of at least 6,000 acres identified by the Wildlife Biologist.	Provide protection to northern goshawk, nests, PFAs, and foraging areas.	HIGH: Research, literature, Forest Plan, agency direction, logic.	WIST02, WIST03, WIST04, WIST05, WIGU01, WIGU05, WIGU06, WIGU07, Forest Service General Technical Report Nos. RM-217 and PNW-GTR-733, as required by the Forest Plan.	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Timber Management Assistant, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Wildlife (continued)					
4 cont'd	Within each PFA, 5 other nest stands would be identified by the Wildlife Biologist. These nest stands would have the same restrictions on human activities as noted above. The PFAs and foraging areas may have other activity restrictions applied from March 1 to Sept. 30, depending on site-specific information. Refer to the Project Record for nest site locations and associated units.				
5	In areas closed to public motorized access, prohibit contractors and their employees from access with motorized vehicles for purposes other than implementing the timber sale contract.	Minimize negative effects on wildlife; ensure contractors and employees do not have unfair advantage during hunting seasons.	HIGH: Research, literature, Forest Plan, agency direction, logic.	TEST01, WIST02, WIST03, WIGU01, WIGU02, WIGU05, WIGU06, WIGU08, WIGU13.	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.
6	Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, including, but not limited to, the construction of log landings, vehicle turnouts or parking areas, skid trails, road construction or maintenance, and prescribed fire, the Wildlife Biologist, or designated Wildlife Staff, must conduct onsite surveys to identify threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species; Management Indicator Species; or Sensitive species presence. In particular, spring surveys will be used to identify wildlife reproduction sites, such as elk calving, deer fawning, mammal denning, and bird nesting. Project activities may be altered to protect the wildlife species, as practicable, using measures approved by the Wildlife Biologist, following coordination with the Timber Management Assistant, Fire Management Officer, and Sale Administrator. Mitigate management actions within known nesting or denning sites of MIS or Sensitive Species if those actions would disrupt the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting or denning period.	Minimize negative effects on wildlife, especially during reproductive periods.	MODERATE: Agency and Forest Plan direction, logic.	TEST06, TEST12, TEST13, WIST03.	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Wildlife (continued)					
7	Provide a radius of 2 elk sight distances (total of 400 ft) of vegetation (where available and practicable) to protect mineral licks and elk wallows. No harvest or prescribed burning would be allowed in these sites, without approval by the Wildlife Biologist. Exact boundaries of each protected site would be identified by the Wildlife Biologist, following coordination with the Timber Management Assistant, Fire Management Officer, and Sale Administrator.	Minimize negative effects on wildlife, address big game vulnerability to hunting mortality, and to provide adequate habitat security.	HIGH: Research, literature, Forest Plan, agency direction, logic.	WIGU13	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.
8	During timber harvest, retain existing snags with the following stipulations: Timber contract provision would specify to leave standing dead trees. Snags would not be cut without permission of the Sale Administrator unless there is a safety or emergency situation.	Ensure habitat for snag-dependent species.	MODERATE: Research, Literature, Administrative studies, Logic.	WIGU01	Timber sale layout, contract, Administrator, Wildlife Biologist
Botanical Resources					
9	Prior to any ground-disturbing activity, including, but not limited to, the construction of log landings, biomass storage, vehicle turnouts or parking areas, skid trails, road construction or maintenance, and prescribed fire, the Forest Botanist, or designated staff, must conduct onsite surveys to identify Sensitive plant populations. Project activities may be altered to protect the rare species, using measures approved by the Forest Botanist and coordinated with the Timber Management Assistant, Fire Management Officer, and Sale Administrator.	Maintain or restore occupied rare plant habitat.	MODERATE: Agency and Forest Plan direction, logic.	TEST06, TEST12, TEST13, WIST03, BTST01, BTGU01	Timber Sale Contract, Wildlife Biologist, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer, Forest Botanist
10	All existing rare plant populations within the activity area would be flagged for protection by a Botanical Specialist prior to project implementation.	Avoid risk to rare plant sites	HIGH: logic	BTGU01	Forest Botanist

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Fisheries & Water Resources					
11	In the Upper East Fork Weiser River above Bench Creek (including Dewey Creek), no equipment operations (unless on existing road prism or existing skid trails) or harvest within 120' of intermittent stream channels, and 240' of perennial stream channels. Buffers would also be applied to any previously unmapped RCA discovered during implementation.	Maintain riparian function in bull trout habitat	High: experience, logic, Belt et al. 1992, McDade et al. 1990, Gregory et al. 1991	SWST01, SWST04	Sale administrator, Timber sale contract provision, fisheries biologist or hydrologist
12	Outside of the Upper East Fork Weiser River above Bench Creek (including Dewey Creek), no equipment operations (unless on existing road prism or skid trail) within 120' of intermittent stream channels, and 240' of perennial stream channels. No mechanized equipment, new skid trails, temporary roads or landings within RCAs unless evaluated and approved by a fisheries biologist or hydrologist. Hydrologist or fisheries biologist would provide required mitigations to maintain watershed condition indicators. Only restoration type treatments allowed in RCAs. Limited equipment use and harvest would be allowed in the outer 120' of perennial RCAs and the outer 90' of intermittent RCAs in Restoration stands identified and approved for RCA for thinning as described in The RCA Thinning Guidelines (Appendix 6, FEIS). Project design features listed above would still apply to minimize ground disturbance off of existing roads and skid trails. Buffers would also be applied to any previously unmapped RCA discovered during implementation. The Project has selected Option 2, as directed in the Forest Plan, Appendix B, in the step down process for an RCA associated with a fish-bearing forested stream. This being a delineation of two site potential tree heights (appropriate to the treated stands) for perennial streams with this project. Prior to any implementation of RCA treatments, the Forest will revisit selected stands to verify that the correct delineations have been assigned and will conduct additional studies to verify that the smaller (one site potential tree height) delineation for intermittent streams is associated only with streams that do not provide seasonal spawning and rearing habitat.	Maintain riparian function	High: experience, logic, Belt et al. 1992, McDade et al. 1990, Gregory et al. 1991	SWST01, SWST04	Sale administrator, Timber sale contract provision, fisheries biologist or hydrologist

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Fisheries & Water Resources (continued)					
13	No storage of fuel or refueling within RCAs unless approved by a fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist. Unattended equipment should not be parked in RCAs.	Minimize potential for fuel spill in stream	High: logic	SWST01, SWST04, SWST11	Sale administrator, Harvest Inspector, Timber sale contract provision, fisheries biologist or hydrologist
14	No active ignition of prescribed fire in RCAs unless approved by fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist.	Minimize loss of shade to perennial stream channels	High: experience	SWST01, SWST04, SWST07, FMGU06	Fuels specialist, burn boss, fisheries biologist, or hydrologist
15	When constructing or reconstructing roads within RCAs or installing culverts on intermittent or ephemeral channels use sediment fences, wood straw, jute matting or other erosion control measures as deemed necessary by a fisheries biologist or hydrologist. For culvert installations also see Project Design Features 21 through 26. Add gravel or surface 200' on new or reconstruction on either side of stream where necessary.	Minimize sediment delivery to channel.	High: experience, logic, Burroughs and King 1989, Foltz 2007	SWST01, SWST04	Timber sale contract, Sale Administrator, Harvest Inspector fisheries biologist, hydrologist
16	Permanent and temporary roads identified for obliteration would be decompacted a depth of 16" or the extent possible, recontoured, seeded with native seeds (where need is identified), and provided with a minimum of 50% to maximum of 80% ground cover (vegetation transplants at a rate of 15 per 100 linear feet, natural mulch, CWD, and ag or wood straw, in that order of preference) to an extent deemed necessary by a fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist. In addition to the above treatment, stream crossings would receive planted vegetation plugs and additional ground cover to an extent deemed necessary by a fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist, to reduce erosion, facilitate recovery of soil biological function and stabilize streambanks.	Minimize sediment delivery to channel and rehabilitate riparian area. Reduce levels of total soil resource commitment.	High: experience, logic, Burroughs and King 1989, Foltz 2007; experience, local monitoring,	SWST01, SWST04, SWST03(b) SWST08	For temporary roads–Sale administrator and/or Harvest Inspector For All Roads—Timber sale contract provisions. Hydrologist, Fisheries Biologist, Wildlife Biologist

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Fisheries & Water Resources (continued)					
17	Roads identified for obliteration for SWRA or wildlife habitat improvement that require retention of some degree of access for permitted use would be decompacted a depth of 16" or the extent possible, partially recontoured, seeded with native seeds (where need is identified), and provided with a minimum of 50% to maximum of 80% ground cover (vegetation transplants at a rate of 15 per 100 linear feet, natural mulch, CWD, and ag or wood straw, in that order of preference) outside the retained travelway (which will be determined in coordination with the hydrologist, fisheries biologist, range specialist, and permittee) to an extent deemed necessary by a fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist. In addition to the above treatment, stream crossings would receive planted vegetation plugs and additional ground cover to an extent deemed necessary by a fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist, to reduce erosion, facilitate recovery of soil biological function and stabilize streambanks. Retained travelway would be effectively closed at entrance to prevent unauthorized use.	Minimize sediment delivery to channel and rehabilitate riparian area. Reduce levels of total soil resource commitment.	High: experience, logic, Burroughs and King 1989, Foltz 2007; experience, local monitoring,	SWST01, SWST04, SWST03(b) SWST08	Hydrologist, Fisheries Biologist, Range Specialist Wildlife Biologist
18	If snow conditions allow, use a snow bridge as an alternative to road construction and culvert placement. Where a temporary culvert is needed in temporary road construction be installed in a temporary road, it would be removed in the same field season, unless approved by the fisheries biologist.	Minimize sediment delivery to channel and rehabilitate riparian area. Reduce levels of total soil resource commitment.	High: experience, logic, Burroughs and King 1989, Foltz 2007; experience, local monitoring,	SWST01, SWST04, SWST03(b) SWST08	Sale administrator, Harvest Inspector Timber sale contract provisions.
19	Closed system roads that are opened for harvest and scheduled for long-term closure would be prepared for closure by physically closing to prohibit motorized use, scarifying the driving surface, seeding or hydro-mulching surface, cut slopes and fill slopes where necessary, installing water bars as needed and pulling culverts where necessary.	Reduce long term sediment production.	HIGH: logic, experience, local monitoring, Foltz and Maillard 2003	SWST01, SWST04, SWST08	Fisheries Biologist, Soil Scientist, Hydrologist

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Fisheries & Water Resources (continued)					
19 cont'd	Closed system roads not identified for long-term closure that may be needed for administrative use in the more immediate future would be prepared by installing water bars as needed, and by-passing culverts where needed, and physically closing to prohibit motorized use (level 1 closure).				
20	Add gravel or surface 100 feet either side of intermittent and perennial channels on all new construction except where it is determined that existing shallow, rocky soils will provide sufficient protection from erosion. Spot rocking and armored dips will also be incorporated into road designs by project engineers. This treatment would not be applied to roads that would be reconstructed for project activities then put into long-term closure except where conditions require spot rocking to prevent resource damage during project activities.	Reduce long term sediment production.	High: experience, logic, Belt et al. 1992	SWST01, SWST04, SWST08	Engineer, Hydrologist, Fisheries Biologist
21	Culvert installation would follow the mitigation measures outlined in the Programmatic Culvert Replacement BA (Scaife and Hoefer 2011) with approval of the Fish Biologist and/or hydrologist and are incorporated below in the following five design features (#22-26). Install culvert or other crossing structures at low flows. For permanent culverts, incorporate elements of the natural channel, such as substrate size and gradient, when reconstructing channel where fish habitat or potential fish habitat exists. The following permits will be acquired prior to project implementation: Variance letter to exceed turbidity levels from Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Stream Channel Alternation Permit from Idaho Dept. of Water Resources. In addition, a 404 Dredge and Fill Permit will be obtained from the USACE.	Minimize effects to fish and fish habitat.	High: logic, experience	NA	Fisheries biologist or qualified designee. Hydrologist, Wildlife Biologist
22	Culvert installation or removal live streams would occur after spring peak flows and prior to August 15th to avoid the spawning period in bull trout habitat. The stream channels will be dewatered prior to in-stream work with heavy machinery. Streams would be diverted for a period consistent with the programmatic stream crossing consultation	To minimize effects to fish and fish habitat.	High: logic, experience	NA	Fisheries biologist or qualified designee, Contract administrator

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Fisheries & Water Resources (continued)					
22 cont'd	currently in progress. It would likely be diverted using a temporary corrugated plastic pipe and a temporary cofferdam. If water drafting is necessary, screen opening size would be the standard 3/32" or smaller (as required by the Forest Plan). The culvert design team will specify stockpiling and staging areas, access to the site will be via an established roadway. Some trees may have to be felled within the RCA to complete construction however, the number of trees cut will be minimized to the extent possible.				
23	Prior to culvert installation activities, a pre-work survey will be conducted by the District fisheries biologist and/or a qualified designee. Passive movement of fish will be achieved by slow dewatering of the site. If this method is insufficient, then block nets will be installed, and fish observed within the project area will be cleared from the area using dipping, seining and/or electrofishing methods. Fish would be transported to an unaffected portion of the creek above the in-stream work and released. Block nets would be removed after fish removal. A fish biologist will oversee all fish handling operations.	To minimize effects to fish and fish habitat.	High: logic, experience	NA	Fisheries biologist would oversee all fish handling operations, contract administrator
24	During culvert installation activities, a spill containment kit would be available on site and able to accommodate potential spills from the equipment used during implementation. No fuels would be stored in RCAs (Riparian Conservation Areas), unless there is no other alternative. Refueling or servicing of vehicles or equipment would not take place in RCAs. All equipment will be in good repair and free of leakage of lubricant, fuels, coolants and hydraulic fluid. In-stream work with heavy machinery would be minimized to the extent possible. Detectable sheens will be reported to the EPA, any spills over 25 gallons will be reported to IDEQ.	To minimize effects to water quality.	High: logic, experience	SWST01, SWST04, SWST11	Contract administrator
25	During culvert installation, sedimats would be placed within the channel to collect released fine sediments and minimize affect to downstream segments. These would be removed from the channel at the conclusion of activities. Sediment control measures may also include silt fences, erosion control matting, mulch, straw wattles and/or slash. The culvert/bridge installation and associated activities would be conducted in a manner that would minimize the potential for	To minimize effects to water quality.	High: logic, experience	FRST05	Contract administrator

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Fisheries & Water Resources (continued)					
25 cont'd	inputting additional fine sediments or affecting riparian habitat. Stream simulation material will be washed, i.e. sprayed water using pump and hose setup, to set fine material prior to reintroduction of flow. Flow will slowly be reintroduced into the streambed to minimize loss of downstream surface water and to minimize turbidity. Sedimats will be placed downstream to capture sediment and will be removed when construction is complete. It is not anticipated that explosives would need to be used because the culvert/bridges are designed with a shallow foundation system.				
26	Culvert replacement/removal site rehabilitation may include seeding and mulching disturbed areas. Straw wattles may also be used to stabilize the road fill. All project related materials and waste will be removed from the site when construction is complete.	To reduce erosion.	High: logic, experience	NA	Contract administrator
27	During installation of the vault toilets, if located in RCAs, follow programmatic consultation.	To reduce erosion.	High: logic, experience	NA	Contract administrator
28	Prohibit yarding of logs across streams unless fully suspended above the stream channel. Minimize skyline corridors and require full suspension within RCAs (including landslides and landslide prone areas). Sale Administrator would coordinate with fisheries biologist and/or hydrologist prior to identifying skyline corridors where felling of trees would be necessary within RCAs. These trees would be left in place outside of harvest units.	Maintain channel integrity.	High: logic, experience	SWST10	Design and layout, contract, Administrator

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Soils Resources (continued)					
29	Utilize all applicable Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Soil Water Conservation Practices (SWCPs) for harvest and road activities.	Reduce/limit levels of soil disturbance, erosion and potential sediment-ation, Meet requirements of State of Idaho Non-point source Pollution Management Plan, Maintain water quality and associated beneficial uses.	High: FSH 2509.22, Local Monitoring	SWST01, SWST02, SWST03, SWST04, SWGU08	Timber sale design and layout, sale administrator
30	**Ground-Based Harvesting:** **Off-Road Jammer Required.** Logs on slopes 35% and greater, or where feller bunchers are restricted will be winched to designated skid trails with an off-road jammer. The off-road jammer must be equipped with a skidding line capable of yarding 300 feet, a log-handling boom, and a tracked undercarriage. Tractors will be used for forwarding logs to landings on designated skid trails. Tractors may also be used for skidding in portions of units that are less than 35% slope, when approved by Forest Service (see skidding tractor requirements below). **Skidding Tractor Required.** Tractor skidding is allowed on slopes up to 45 %. Heavy equipment including feller bunchers, skidding tractors, loaders, and processors must be kept on designated skidtrails at all times except in the following situations: • When the ground is snow covered or frozen sufficiently so	Eliminate potential for detrimental soil disturbance from heavy machinery.	High: logic, experience, local monitoring, Froehlich et al. 1983, Garland 1983.	SWST02	Timber Sale Administrator, Timber Sale contract

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
	Soils Resources (continued)				
30 cont'd	that soils will not be adversely impacted by heavy equipment • use. The Forest Service will determine when these conditions exist. • In addition, feller bunchers will be allowed off of designated skidtrails when soil moisture levels are below 20% and the slope is 35% or less. This applies to the feller buncher only. Skidding tractors and other heavy equipment working with the feller buncher must stay on the designated skidtrails. • In areas with 35% or less slope where trees are being felled with a feller buncher and hand felling is required for oversize trees, skidding tractors will be allowed off of designated trails to skid these oversize trees (when soil moisture levels are below 20%). Where soil impacts from this skidding warrants, trail rehabilitation will be required. • All skid trails must be designated and pre-approved by the Forest Service before timber felling operations begin. Skid trails must be spaced so that the average distance between skid trails is at least 100 feet. Consideration should be given to terrain and landing locations when planning skid trail locations. Skidding on designated trails on slopes up to 45% is allowed when trail construction is not required. The Forest Service will determine when soils are too wet to operate **on** designated skidtrails. Constructed skid trails will not exceed a 30% road grade except for short pitches, should be kept to a minimum, and spaced an average distance of 200 feet apart or greater, with consideration to terrain and landing location. Constructed skid trails are trails built across the slope where soil is moved to create a surface to operate equipment on. Constructed skid trails will be recontoured or partially recontoured as determined by the Forest Service.				

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Soils Resources (continued)					
31	On slopes over 45% utilize cable, skyline, or helicopter harvest systems and limit equipment operations to roads (temporary or permanent) and landings.	Reduce soil impacts and levels of DD by utilizing lower impact harvest system.	High: Seyedbagheri 1996, Megahan 1977, Fact, Experience	SWST02	Timber sale design and layout, Sale administrator
32	Reclaim disturbed skyline/cable corridors by pulling soil berms back to original configuration and scattering slash (as available) on all areas of soil disturbance to provide for minimum of 50% to a maximum of 80% effective cover where available. Ensure that surface runoff is not directly channeled into skyline corridors from landing areas.	Reduce potential for erosion/ rutting/DD in corridors and facilitate revegetation.	High: logic, experience, local monitoring	SWST01, SWST04, SWGU05	Timber Sale Administrator, Timber Sale contract
33	Improve road drainage (installing water bars/dips, cleaning relief culverts etc.) as needed on all roads used for harvest activities pre-haul, during and post-haul. Minimize disturbance to existing vegetated ditch lines if already properly draining to avoid undue soil disturbance that could increase ditch erosion and sedimentation into streams.	Reduce road related sediment inputs, Improve road surface conditions.	High: logic, experience, Burroughs and King 1989	SWST01, SWST04, SWGU08	Project Engineer, timber sale road package/ contract provision
34	All new permanent road construction and reconstruction where cuts and fills are disturbed will require placing slash windrows and/or erosion control measures (e.g., hydroseeding and mulching) where erosion is identified as a concern, such as within contributing areas at all perennial and intermittent crossings and exposed steep cutslopes.	Reduce road-related sediment inputs, stabilize slopes	High: logic, experience, Burroughs and King 1989.	SWST01, SWST04,	Engineering, contract administrator
35	Winterize temporary roads that would be retained until reforestation and biomass activities are completed. Install drainage features to control runoff and reduce erosion.	Reduce road related soil erosion and sediment inputs during the winter.	High: logic, experience, Burroughs and King 1989.	SWST01, SWST04, SWGU08	Project Engineer, timber sale road package/ contract provision

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Soils Resources (continued)					
36	Retain total amounts of CWD as evenly distributed as possible in the tonnages and diameters described below and in 6 foot or greater lengths (if tonnages and/or sizes are unavailable, then assure that trends toward desired conditions are achieved). Total tonnage is measured following the completion of all activities and must retain the percentages of the large sized CWD (greater than 15 inch diameter) identified in the Forest Plan (Forest Plan, Appendix A, page A-9, Table A-9). For PVG's 2 and 5: Retain CWD in amounts desired in Forest Plan, Appendix A—4 to 14 tons per acre with at least 75% of the tonnage provided from CWD that is greater than 15 inches in diameter. For PVG 6: Retain CWD in amounts desired in Forest Plan, Appendix A—4 to 14 tons per acre with at least 65% of the tonnage provided from CWD that is greater than 15 inches in diameter. In biomass units, retain at least the Forest Plan minimum desired tonnage for the PVG; in lieu of the 15 inch size class, define large size class as the average larger diameter for the plantation and retain 65-75% of the tonnage in this size class, depending on PVG (see above). A contract provision requiring CWD to be returned from the log landing to the harvest unit would be utilized in tractor units where CWD deficiencies are identified prior to contract preparation.	Maintain CWD for long-term site productivity and for wildlife species.	High: Graham et al. 1991, 1994.	SWST04	Timber Sale Contract, Administrator.
37	Ensure, as much as is practicable, through burn prescriptions, that CWD (in desired amounts and sizes) is retained at the desired condition or is maintained at existing levels if presently below the desired condition (see descriptions by PVG above). Twenty percent soil moisture is required for prescribed fire operations unless approved by the soil scientist or hydrologist.	Maintain CWD for long-term site productivity and for wildlife species.	High: Graham et al. 1991, 1994.	SWST04	Prescriptions for Prescribed Burn, Fuels Specialist, Soil Scientist
38	Maintain long term rooting strength on (all high and moderate modeled, if possible field verified) landslide prone areas in commercial thinning areas by favoring deep rooted species such as ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Avoid tree mortality from prescribed fire on landslide prone areas with conifers trees. Avoid high intensity/severity prescribed fire on landslide prone areas.	Reduce potential for landslides by retaining rooting strength	Moderate: Shaub 2001 Burroughs and Thomas 1977	SWST12, SWGU04	Timber sale layout and marking, Prescriptions for Prescribed Burn, Fuels Specialist

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Soils Resources (continued)					
39	Avoid road and skid trail construction on landslide prone areas, and avoid concentrating water onto landslide prone areas from road drainage.	Reduce potential for landslides from roads	High: Megahan 1977	SWST12	Road layout and road design package
40	Reclaim all detrimentally disturbed and totally committed skid trails, temporary roads and landing areas immediately following harvest activities. Take advantage of all opportunities within activity areas to reclaim soil disturbances (compaction, displacement, etc.) from past management activities, such as reusing well-located skid existing skid trails and landings—a net reduction in detrimental soil disturbance is required in harvest units 2101 and 2203 and any unit not surveyed prior to harvest activities. Reclamation would include decompacting to a depth of 16” (or depth of compaction), re-contouring to the natural slope profile (if needed and as possible), scattering of organic matter (as available) to provide a minimum of 50% to maximum of 80% effective ground cover and seeding with native seed (where need is identified) and mulching to facilitate vegetation recovery where slash is not available. Locate skid trails along edges of activity areas (as feasible) where excavator line would be built to allow subsequent use of skid trail as a fire line where fireline is planned. Landings will be reclaimed after completion of harvest activities. Residual woody debris, including slash and chip, will be removed prior to decompaction to the extent possible and soil areas of compaction will be decompacted to a depth of 16" or depth of compaction. The decompacted soil should be sufficiently free of incorporated woody debris (wood chips from biomass activities, slash, branches) to prevent nitrogen depletion that would inhibit reestablishment of native vegetation (the maximum percentage of allowable woody debris incorporated into the decompacted soil will be specified in the timber sale contract). A minimum of 50% to maximum of 80% effective cover (including woody debris but excluding wood chip) will be placed over the decompacted surface to prevent erosion. Landing may be seeded with native seed if need is identified.	Restore newly created or existing areas of TSRC and detrimental disturbance (DD).	High: logic, experience, local monitoring	SWST01, SWST03, SWGU05	Timber Sale Administrator, Timber Sale contract

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Soils Resources (continued)					
41	Reclaim all fireline following all burn activities. Reclamation activities would include, but are not limited to, placing waterbars as necessary, pulling material removed (including mineral soil as available) for fireline construction back onto fireline, and pulling slash as available onto the surface. The goal is to achieve minimum of 50% to maximum of 80% ground cover of the disturbed soil.	Restore and stabilize detrimentally disturbed soils and reduce the risk of accelerated soil erosion and resulting sediment-ation.	High: Experience	SWST02	Fuels Specialist, Soil Scientist, Hydrologist.
Rangeland					
42	Protect range improvements such as fence, and water troughs from prescribed fire.	Protect improve-ments	High: logic	N/A	Fuels Specialist, Burn plan.
43	Per “The Payette National Forest Noxious Weed and Poisonous Plant Control Program EA and DN”, treat populations of noxious weeds found in the planning area. Control measures may include spraying, biological controls, or other methods as needed.	Control noxious weeds.	High: fact, experience	NPST10, NPGU01, NPGU05	Range Specialist
44	In order to prevent the potential spread of noxious weeds into the project or treatment areas, Forest Service contractors associated with project activities would clean all off-road equipment prior to entry onto the treatment area. When working in treatment areas identified as containing weed infestations, contractors would be required to clean equipment before leaving and moving to a new treatment area. This cleaning would remove plants, dirt, and material that may carry noxious weed seeds.	Limit the risk of new infestations of noxious weeds into the area	High: fact, experience	NPST03, NPST04, NPGU03	Timber sale contract, Administrator

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Rangeland (continued)					
45	Any materials such as mulches, straw, etc., used for rehabilitation, reclamation, etc., would be free of noxious weed seeds and comply with the 1995 weed free forage special order against the use of non-certified hay, straw, or mulch. Materials not covered in the special order, which have the potential to contain noxious weed seed, would be inspected and determined to be weed seed free before purchase and use. Certification that these materials are free of noxious weed seed would be done by qualified individuals, such as the Idaho Seed Lab, County Weed Supervisor, or Forest Service noxious weed management specialist.	Limit the risk of new infestations of noxious weeds into the area.	High: fact, experience	NPST01, NPST02, NPST03, NPST06	Soil Scientist, Range Specialist.
46	Source sites for gravel and borrow materials would be inspected before materials are used or transported. If noxious weeds are present, they would be treated to prevent seed production before use or transport. The source would not be used if noxious weed species were present that are not currently found at the site unless effective treatment or other mitigation measures identified by the District Ranger are implemented. Written documentation of the inspection by county weed agents, Forest Service noxious weed management specialists, or other individuals who the Forest Service stipulates are qualified would be required before materials are used.	Limit the spread of noxious weeds in the Project area.	High: fact, experience	NPST07, NPST08, NPGU02	Range Specialist, Botanist, Engineer, Administrator.

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate Species and Region 4 Sensitive Species					
47	Ground-disturbing activities would be stopped in any areas where previously unknown listed or sensitive fish, wildlife, or botanical species are discovered until a Fisheries Biologist, Wildlife Biologist, or Botanist, respectively, reviews the affected area and prescribes appropriate mitigation to ensure protection of the species.	Provide protection to threatened, endangered, and sensitive species	MODERATE: logic	TEST01, TEST02, TEST03, TEST06, TEST12, TEST13, TEGU01, TEGU02, TEGU06, WIST02, WIST03, WIST06, WIGU01, WIGU05, WIGU06, WIGU07.	Fish Biologist, Wildlife Biologist, Botanist, Sale Administrator, Burn Plan, Fire Management Officer.
Forest Vegetation and Timber					
48	Following harvest and prescribed burning operations the larger aspen stands would be evaluated for the need to protect aspen regeneration from damage by cattle, deer, and elk. Possible protection measures would include temporary electric fencing, and rough windrow fencing using felled aspen trees.	Protect aspen regeneration from large animal damage.	HIGH: experience, logic	VEGO04 VEGO05 VEGO06	Silviculturist and Wildlife Biologist would evaluate and implement with available resources.
49	Use the Ips beetle contract provision for stands where substantial amounts of ponderosa pine would be harvested, if the proposed unit is near a plantation with a component of ponderosa pine.	Minimize Ips beetle population buildup.	HIGH: experience, logic	TRGO01	Timber Sale Contract, Sale Administrator
50	Include a timber sale contract provision that requires firewood to be made accessible to the public by requiring firewood to be decked separate from slash piles and in locations where removal would be practical.	Provide firewood gathering opportunities for the public	HIGH: logic	TRGO04	Timber Sale Contract, Sale Administrator

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Air Quality					
51	Identify sensitive areas for smoke impacts and coordinate all burning with Montana/Idaho State Airshed Group.	Avoid smoke immersion into non-attainment or sensitive areas.	HIGH: logic, experience	ASGU01, ASGU02	Burn plan, FMO
Cultural Resources					
52	All existing cultural properties within the activity area would be flagged for protection by a Cultural Resource Specialist prior to project implementation.	Avoid risk to cultural sites	HIGH: logic	N/A	Forest Archaeologist
Recreation and Visual Quality					
53	The 1.1 mile long segment of National Forest land along the NW boundary of the project area adjacent to Highway 95 has a VQO of Partial Retention. Travel routes within the project area including Shingle Creek Road #183, East Fork Weiser River Road #172, and Old Cascade Road #165 also have a VQO of Partial Retention. Requirements for meeting the Partial Retention VQO along these roads include: Restricting openings to no more than 2 or 3 acres in size and retaining large trees and stand densities adequate to maintain an open park-like appearance. And, removal of no more than 35 percent of the overstory trees in these areas. These requirements apply within the area visible from Highway 95 and a ¼ mile corridor along the Shingle Creek, East Fork Weiser River, and Old Cascade roads. Skyline corridors would be planned so that they are not visible from Highway 95. Stumps that are visible in the foreground within these Partial Retention areas would be cut to less than 6 inches in height. Logging slash would be scattered on all skyline corridors and along travel routes within Partial Retention VQO areas to help reduce the long-term visual impacts.	Meet visual quality objective	MODERATE : logic	SCGU05	Layout Forester (Marking Guide)
54	Ridgeline silhouettes should not have unnatural-appearing breaks along them.	Meet visual quality objective	MODERATE : logic	SCGU06	Layout Forester (Marking Guide)

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Recreation and Visual Quality (continued)					
55	Install adequate drainage structures in new trail construction and ensure sediment transport is minimized where trails are located within RCAs, as per FS Trail Construction Specifications. Stream crossings will comply with Forest Plan Standard SWST 08.	Provide water quality protection in trail construction	HIGH: logic, experience	REST02	Recreation Staff, Engineer
56	Where necessary, restrict log hauling during periods of high recreation use, such as the opening day of big game hunting season.	Provide for public safety	MODERATE : logic	N/A	Administrator, Contract
57	On the following FS System roads there will be no hauling between December 15 and April 1 within the project area: 50173, 50169 east of the junction with 50486, 50165 between the junctions of 50173 and 50249, and 50172 between the junctions with roads 50486 and 50165. On other haul roads located on groomed snowmobile routes the contractor would be required to leave a 6" snow floor during snow plowing operations and leave the berms far enough apart for passage with a snow groomer. No hauling would be allowed on weekends or holidays between December 15 and April 1. And no hauling would be allowed between Christmas and New Year's Day. Other design features include: • The public would be informed of changes made to the groomed trail system as early as is practical each season. The Winter Travel Map would include these changes. • Adams County may plow the Cottonwood Road and a parking area to allow alternate access for snowmobilers wanting to access Council Mountain if the Mill Creek parking lot is unavailable. The Forest Service would work with Adams County to identify a site on the Forest suitable for parking, if adequate parking space cannot be found on private land. • Winter log hauling would not be allowed on both the Mill Creek and Cottonwood Creek Roads at the same time. • Winter hauling would be limited to no more than 2 winters on the Mill Creek Road.	Reduce conflict with snowmobilers and the snow grooming program	HIGH: Logic	REOB08 REOB20 REOB23 REGU23 REGU26	Administrator, Contract

#	Project Design Feature	Objective	Effectiveness and Basis	Applicable Forest Plan Standard/Guide	Enforcement
Recreation and Visual Quality (continued)					
	• The Forest will close and sign the plowed route from Mill Creek parking lot to Shingle Flat on both ends. This route would be closed to snowmobilers during the week. All log hauling activity would be stopped on this route after 10 pm Friday night and reopen Monday mornings. If logging contractor vehicles are used to fuel or maintain equipment over the weekend, warning signs would be placed prominently so that snowmobilers would be aware that they may encounter vehicles on the road even on weekends. • The Forest will post reduced speed limits in the shared use areas. • The Forest will post signs and maps in parking and chain-up areas alerting snowmobiles coming into the logging area to the activities and potential hazards in the area. Contractors operating on groomed snowmobile routes should contact Adams County for required permits.				
Special Uses					
58	The constructed canal from the diversion near Bench Creek to Shingle Flat would be kept free of debris, generated from the Project activities, during the irrigation season of March 15 through November 15. Any debris placed in the canal after the irrigation season would be removed prior to the next season. The diversion, fish screen, canal bank, road, and cutouts would be maintained in functioning form and protected as improvements.	Provide for protection of permitted special uses	HIGH: logic, experience	LSG004 LSG005 Permit Admin.	Administrator, Contract

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix B—Unit Treatment Table

This page intentionally left blank.

LEGEND

TREATMENT METHOD

TABLE ENTRY	TREATMENT
OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	Open seral stands burn only
BIOMASS PCT	Stands older than 30 years that would be precommercial thinned with potential biomass removal
PCT	Precommercial thinning
RESERVE BURN ONLY	Reserve burn only
RESERVE HARV/BURN	Reserve harvest and burn
RESERVE HELI/BURN	Reserve helicopter harvest and burn
REST. BURN ONLY	Restoration burn only
REST. HARV/BURN	Restoration harvest and burn
REST. HELI/BURN	Restoration helicopter harvest and burn
PLANTATION BURN ONLY	Plantation burn only located in Council Mountain IRA

YARDING METHOD

T	Tractor
T/ORJ	Tractor/Off Road Jammer
C	Cable
S	Skyline
H	Helicopter
NA	No Yarding

The table below lists the approximate acres by unit number that will be treated and the acres that will be treated by each method by Alternative.

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
1	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	26
1	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T/ORJ	22
2	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	11
2	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T/ORJ	4
3	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	19
4	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	3
5	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	8
6	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	15
7	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7
8	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	10
9	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
10	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	10
11	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	11
12	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	4
13	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7
14	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	9
15	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	26
16	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	28
17	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	3
18	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	5
19	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	14
20	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	10
21	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	42
22	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	13
23	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7
24	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	12
25	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7
28	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	20
29	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	21
31	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	11
32	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	5
35	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	38
36	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	3
37	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	5
38	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	11
39	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	14
40	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	17
41	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	20
42	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	24

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
43	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	4
44	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	26
45	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	8
46	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	34
47	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	41
49	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	43
50	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	3
52	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	9
53	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	16
54	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
55	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	12
56	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	51
57	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
58	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	5
59	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	11
60	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7
61	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	12
62	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	13
63	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	60
64	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	27
65	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	5
66	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	13
67	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	4
68	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	20
69	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	3
70	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	8
71	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	3
72	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	4
73	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	13
74	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	21
75	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	36
76	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	3
77	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	15
78	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	5
79	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	31
80	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	2
81	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
82	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	70
83	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	46
84	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
85	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	22
86	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	19
87	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	10
88	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	14
89	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
90	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	12
91	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	14
92	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7
93	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	14
94	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	15
95	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	5
96	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
97	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	27
98	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	53
99	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	22
100	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	22
101	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	28
102	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	38
103	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	33
104	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	7
105	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	31
106	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
107	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	9
112	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	17
113	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	21
114	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	77
115	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	1
116	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	9
117	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	11
118	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
119	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T	6
10355	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T/ORJ	5
10897	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T/ORJ	4
11061	OLDER PLANTATION PCT BIOMASS POTENTIAL	T/ORJ	18
79	OLDER PLANTATION PCT ONLY	NA	<0.5
114	OLDER PLANTATION PCT ONLY	NA	1
1000	OLDER PLANTATION PCT ONLY	NA	99
1000	OLDER PLANTATION PCT ONLY	NA	172
1000	OLDER PLANTATION PCT ONLY	NA	393
1409	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	11

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
1410	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	15
1417	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	11
1424	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1509	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
1510	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
1523	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
1528	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1534	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
1536	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
1537	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1555	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1614	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	8
1638	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	7
1717	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
1823	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
1824	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
1825	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1828	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1843	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
1845	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
1901	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
1909	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1927	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2101	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2103	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2104	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2105	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2106	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
2107	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2108	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	8
2109	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	12
2112	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	9
2122	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	17
2127	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2128	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2135	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
2136	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	8
2138	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2139	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2147	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
2148	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2204	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2206	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
2211	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	4
2212	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2213	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2214	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2215	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	10
2219	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2220	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2226	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	10
2226	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2231	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2301	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2302	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2303	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	8
2305	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2306	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2308	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	13
2309	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2310	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2311	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2312	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2312	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2319	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
2320	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2320	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2321	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2323	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
2326	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2330	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
2333	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2338	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
2338	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2343	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	29
2343	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2345	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	11
2346	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2347	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	27
2348	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
2348	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	7
2349	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2350	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	14
2351	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	4
2352	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2353	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2607	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	11
2607	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2615	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2619	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2626	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2630	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	13
2631	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	14
2631	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2706	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2707	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	16
2707	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2708	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	4
2709	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2905	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
2907	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	21
2908	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	7
2910	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	8
2910	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2915	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	7
2915	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
2916	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	11
2925	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2927	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2927	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
2928	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
2928	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2929	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	10
2929	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2930	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2931	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
2933	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
2935	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
2936	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	30
2936	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
2938	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	15
2939	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	19
2939	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
2940	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
2941	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	18
2942	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	4
2942	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
3101	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
3102	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
3103	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
3105	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	12
3105	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
3159	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	19
3160	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	12
3162	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
3515	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	21
4103	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4113	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4117	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
4122	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	16
4126	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	8
4127	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4133	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4134	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4135	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4136	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4142	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4145	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4153	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4159	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	68
4159	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4162	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	22
4164	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	14
4166	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
4169	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
4174	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	10
4200	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
4204	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4206	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4210	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
4213	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	4
4215	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4237	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4240	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4240	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4309	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4316	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4317	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	24
4320	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4327	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4336	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	22
4337	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
4338	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4340	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	9
4345	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	19
4407	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4408	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
4413	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
4414	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
4416	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4417	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4508	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	7
4518	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2
4519	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4541	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	27
4542	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	12
4549	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	49
4549	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	5
4550	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	15
4552	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	32
4552	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4952	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	22
4952	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4953	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	24
4953	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	3
4960	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	36
4960	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	8
4961	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	14
4962	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	4
4962	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	2

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
4963	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	6
4963	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4964	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	11
4964	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	1
4965	REST. BURN ONLY	NA	4
1416	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	8
1416	REST. HARV/BURN	S	5
1416	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
1417	REST. HARV/BURN	S	20
1417	REST. HARV/BURN	T	29
1419	REST. HARV/BURN	T	13
1420	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
1423	REST. HARV/BURN	S	6
1423	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
1424	REST. HARV/BURN	S	4
1499	REST. HARV/BURN	T	17
1509	REST. HARV/BURN	T	16
1510	REST. HARV/BURN	T	14
1511	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
1519	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	21
1523	REST. HARV/BURN	T	3
1528	REST. HARV/BURN	S	4
1528	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
1529	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
1531	REST. HARV/BURN	S	4
1531	REST. HARV/BURN	T	9
1533	REST. HARV/BURN	S	49
1533	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
1534	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	6
1536	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12
1537	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
1538	REST. HARV/BURN	T	27
1541	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	27
1543	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
1545	REST. HARV/BURN	T	2
1546	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
1551	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
1553	REST. HARV/BURN	S	7
1553	REST. HARV/BURN	T	20
1555	REST. HARV/BURN	T	34

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
1605	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
1605	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	11
1610	REST. HARV/BURN	T	34
1614	REST. HARV/BURN	S	21
1614	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	38
1621	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
1625	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
1626	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
1627	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
1634	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
1635	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	4
1637	REST. HARV/BURN	S	14
1637	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	2
1704	REST. HARV/BURN	T	34
1706	REST. HARV/BURN	T	15
1717	REST. HARV/BURN	T	33
1812	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12
1821	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
1823	REST. HARV/BURN	T	36
1824	REST. HARV/BURN	T	34
1825	REST. HARV/BURN	S	5
1825	REST. HARV/BURN	T	21
1828	REST. HARV/BURN	T	27
1843	REST. HARV/BURN	T	31
1845	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	64
1901	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
1903	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	7
1905	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	24
1906	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
1909	REST. HARV/BURN	T	35
1921	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
1923	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
1925	REST. HARV/BURN	T	16
1927	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2101	REST. HARV/BURN	T	25
2102	REST. HARV/BURN	T	32
2103	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
2104	REST. HARV/BURN	T	35
2105	REST. HARV/BURN	T	28
2106	REST. HARV/BURN	T	63

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
2107	REST. HARV/BURN	T	23
2110	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2111	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
2112	REST. HARV/BURN	T	20
2112	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	1
2113	REST. HARV/BURN	S	29
2114	REST. HARV/BURN	C	8
2115	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
2117	REST. HARV/BURN	S	5
2118	REST. HARV/BURN	S	15
2120	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2121	REST. HARV/BURN	T	2
2123	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
2124	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12
2125	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2126	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2128	REST. HARV/BURN	C	11
2130	REST. HARV/BURN	T	13
2135	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	6
2136	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
2136	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	16
2137	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	3
2138	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	18
2139	REST. HARV/BURN	T	14
2140	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	9
2147	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	28
2148	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
2148	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	3
2149	REST. HARV/BURN	S	17
2150	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
2154	REST. HARV/BURN	C	4
2156	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	6
2201	REST. HARV/BURN	T	17
2202	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12
2203	REST. HARV/BURN	T	29
2204	REST. HARV/BURN	T	61
2205	REST. HARV/BURN	T	20
2206	REST. HARV/BURN	T	29
2207	REST. HARV/BURN	T	3
2208	REST. HARV/BURN	T	69

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
2209	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2210	REST. HARV/BURN	T	31
2211	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	3
2211	REST. HARV/BURN	T	24
2211	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	13
2212	REST. HARV/BURN	S	45
2212	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
2213	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
2214	REST. HARV/BURN	S	36
2215	REST. HARV/BURN	S	17
2216	REST. HARV/BURN	T	20
2217	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	5
2218	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2219	REST. HARV/BURN	T	9
2220	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	2
2220	REST. HARV/BURN	S	8
2221	REST. HARV/BURN	S	2
2221	REST. HARV/BURN	T	15
2222	REST. HARV/BURN	S	8
2228	REST. HARV/BURN	T	13
2231	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	35
2301	REST. HARV/BURN	T	36
2302	REST. HARV/BURN	T	33
2303	REST. HARV/BURN	T	15
2305	REST. HARV/BURN	T	21
2306	REST. HARV/BURN	T	26
2307	REST. HARV/BURN	T	59
2308	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	34
2309	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2310	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2319	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
2322	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
2323	REST. HARV/BURN	S	22
2324	REST. HARV/BURN	S	7
2325	REST. HARV/BURN	T	21
2326	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	7
2327	REST. HARV/BURN	S	9
2327	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2328	REST. HARV/BURN	S	13
2328	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	10

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
2329	REST. HARV/BURN	S	8
2329	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2330	REST. HARV/BURN	S	22
2330	REST. HARV/BURN	T	15
2331	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	10
2333	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
2334	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
2334	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	6
2335	REST. HARV/BURN	T	1
2336	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2339	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
2346	REST. HARV/BURN	T	46
2348	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	20
2349	REST. HARV/BURN	T	42
2352	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	8
2353	REST. HARV/BURN	S	10
2353	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	1
2354	REST. HARV/BURN	C	6
2354	REST. HARV/BURN	S	2
2447	REST. HARV/BURN	T	9
2501	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
2511	REST. HARV/BURN	S	7
2540	REST. HARV/BURN	T	9
2612	REST. HARV/BURN	S	15
2612	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12
2615	REST. HARV/BURN	S	9
2615	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	4
2619	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
2620	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
2623	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	6
2624	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2626	REST. HARV/BURN	C	3
2626	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
2706	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2708	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	32
2709	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
2909	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	9
2916	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	18
2920	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
2924	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	8

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
2925	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
2927	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
2930	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
2931	REST. HARV/BURN	C	11
2933	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12
2937	REST. HARV/BURN	T	2
2939	REST. HARV/BURN	C	10
2942	REST. HARV/BURN	T	2
3102	REST. HARV/BURN	T	22
3102	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	3
3114	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
3120	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
3131	REST. HARV/BURN	T	9
3132	REST. HARV/BURN	T	17
3134	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
3155	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
3167	REST. HARV/BURN	T	36
3204	REST. HARV/BURN	T	4
3343	REST. HARV/BURN	T	16
3344	REST. HARV/BURN	T	2
3503	REST. HARV/BURN	S	46
3508	REST. HARV/BURN	S	12
3509	REST. HARV/BURN	S	12
3513	REST. HARV/BURN	S	37
3519	REST. HARV/BURN	S	18
3519	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
3524	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
3525	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
4101	REST. HARV/BURN	T	46
4103	REST. HARV/BURN	T	28
4105	REST. HARV/BURN	T	17
4109	REST. HARV/BURN	S	6
4113	REST. HARV/BURN	S	12
4113	REST. HARV/BURN	T	15
4114	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
4115	REST. HARV/BURN	T	18
4116	REST. HARV/BURN	T	9
4126	REST. HARV/BURN	T	14
4126	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	20
4127	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	4

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
4139	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4142	REST. HARV/BURN	T	68
4143	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
4143	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	14
4145	REST. HARV/BURN	T	16
4152	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4153	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
4155	REST. HARV/BURN	T	55
4164	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	3
4164	REST. HARV/BURN	T	48
4166	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	8
4167	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4171	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	32
4172	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	18
4174	REST. HARV/BURN	T	13
4200	REST. HARV/BURN	T	32
4202	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	5
4210	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	22
4214	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	31
4215	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
4221	REST. HARV/BURN	T	19
4228	REST. HARV/BURN	T	3
4229	REST. HARV/BURN	T	10
4230	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
4301	REST. HARV/BURN	T	46
4309	REST. HARV/BURN	T	7
4309	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	9
4311	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	14
4313	REST. HARV/BURN	T	50
4314	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	21
4316	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	18
4320	REST. HARV/BURN	T	35
4323	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	16
4327	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	18
4337	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	27
4338	REST. HARV/BURN	ORJ	8
4339	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	20
4343	REST. HARV/BURN	T	2
4401	REST. HARV/BURN	T	28
4404	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
4405	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4407	REST. HARV/BURN	T	8
4408	REST. HARV/BURN	T	47
4409	REST. HARV/BURN	T	11
4412	REST. HARV/BURN	T	24
4413	REST. HARV/BURN	T	29
4414	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4415	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	7
4507	REST. HARV/BURN	S	2
4507	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4508	REST. HARV/BURN	T	12
4508	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	6
4510	REST. HARV/BURN	S	18
4512	REST. HARV/BURN	T	2
4518	REST. HARV/BURN	T	26
4519	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4521	REST. HARV/BURN	T	5
4526	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	7
4527	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	7
4528	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	4
4956	REST. HARV/BURN	T	6
4958	REST. HARV/BURN	S	8
4959	REST. HARV/BURN	S	35
4959	REST. HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	5
4133	REST. HELI/BURN	H	30
4134	REST. HELI/BURN	H	28
4135	REST. HELI/BURN	H	17
4136	REST. HELI/BURN	H	39
4137	REST. HELI/BURN	H	17
4138	REST. HELI/BURN	H	14
4204	REST. HELI/BURN	H	11
4205	REST. HELI/BURN	H	6
4206	REST. HELI/BURN	H	36
4212	REST. HELI/BURN	H	7
4213	REST. HELI/BURN	H	56
4223	REST. HELI/BURN	H	23
4231	REST. HELI/BURN	H	9
4237	REST. HELI/BURN	H	15
4238	REST. HELI/BURN	H	7
4240	REST. HELI/BURN	H	26

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
4241	REST. HELI/BURN	H	8
4242	REST. HELI/BURN	H	26
4475	REST. HELI/BURN	H	7
3203	PCT	NA	3
10352	PCT	NA	7
10356	PCT	NA	3
10358	PCT	NA	11
10359	PCT	NA	40
10360	PCT	NA	6
10361	PCT	NA	5
10362	PCT	NA	6
10363	PCT	NA	20
10364	PCT	NA	19
10367	PCT	NA	6
10368	PCT	NA	4
10369	PCT	NA	17
10370	PCT	NA	3
10371	PCT	NA	17
10393	PCT	NA	14
10405	PCT	NA	7
10407	PCT	NA	25
10453	PCT	NA	8
10458	PCT	NA	4
10460	PCT	NA	14
10461	PCT	NA	28
10464	PCT	NA	17
10766	PCT	NA	21
10767	PCT	NA	16
10770	PCT	NA	8
10771	PCT	NA	7
10772	PCT	NA	5
10773	PCT	NA	4
10774	PCT	NA	31
10785	PCT	NA	8
10788	PCT	NA	11
10796	PCT	NA	12
10798	PCT	NA	8
10805	PCT	NA	10
10806	PCT	NA	10
10807	PCT	NA	3

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
10812	PCT	NA	3
10813	PCT	NA	24
10814	PCT	NA	3
10815	PCT	NA	37
10816	PCT	NA	29
10817	PCT	NA	3
10818	PCT	NA	36
10819	PCT	NA	6
10820	PCT	NA	19
10821	PCT	NA	5
10822	PCT	NA	44
10823	PCT	NA	44
10824	PCT	NA	7
10828	PCT	NA	48
10829	PCT	NA	51
10832	PCT	NA	5
10835	PCT	NA	14
10836	PCT	NA	9
10859	PCT	NA	28
10898	PCT	NA	3
10899	PCT	NA	7
10906	PCT	NA	23
10909	PCT	NA	7
10928	PCT	NA	1
10931	PCT	NA	10
10934	PCT	NA	22
10936	PCT	NA	10
10937	PCT	NA	11
10938	PCT	NA	2
10939	PCT	NA	37
11171	PCT	NA	17
11211	PCT	NA	24
11627	PCT	NA	10
11639	PCT	NA	<0.5
11747	PCT	NA	49
11774	PCT	NA	8
11780	PCT	NA	18
11787	PCT	NA	6
12288	PCT	NA	3
12527	PCT	NA	11

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
0	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	6
108	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	14
109	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	34
110	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	6
111	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	10
1000	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1001	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	1
1001	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	24
1002	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	2
12067	PLANTATION BURN ONLY	NA	21
1422	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	6
1425	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1535	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
1615	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	17
1616	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	7
1702	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	2
1703	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	2
1922	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	13
1924	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	5
1929	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	1
2411	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	5
2412	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	3
2413	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2444	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
2530	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	2
2530	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	4
2541	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	7
2605	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	1
2606	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	1
2614	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	1
2618	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	2
2932	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	1
2934	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	2
4170	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	3
4209	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	17
4239	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	6
4249	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	16
4250	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	15
4263	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	9
4265	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	6

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
4268	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	3
4276	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	5
4278	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	17
4302	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	15
4315	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	16
4347	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	11
4402	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4410	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
4501	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	5
4504	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	27
4505	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	4
4506	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	7
4955	RESERVE BURN ONLY	NA	4
1425	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	20
1505	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	11
1508	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	12
1524	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	13
1535	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	4
1554	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	11
1702	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	13
1703	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	11
1922	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	21
1922	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	21
1924	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	5
1928	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	5
1929	RESERVE HARV/BURN	ORJ	3
2412	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	3
2413	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	17
2444	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	6
2541	RESERVE HARV/BURN	C	9
2541	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	<0.5
2541	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	20
2605	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	11
2606	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	20
2614	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	16
2618	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	2
2618	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	4
2932	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	5
2934	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	5
2934	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	6

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
3164	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	15
3166	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	22
3202	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	8
3501	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	6
3501	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	9
3521	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	10
3522	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	21
3526	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	5
4265	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	12
4268	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	10
4276	RESERVE HARV/BURN	S	10
4347	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	9
4402	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	9
4410	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	29
4411	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	7
4421	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	8
4501	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	17
4504	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T	67
4510	RESERVE HARV/BURN	T/ORJ	4
4209	RESERVE HELI/BURN	H	9
4227	RESERVE HELI/BURN	H	2
4239	RESERVE HELI/BURN	H	47
4249	RESERVE HELI/BURN	H	4
4250	RESERVE HELI/BURN	H	12
4955	RESERVE HELI/BURN	H	9
3333	PCT	NA	11
10344	PCT	NA	16
10345	PCT	NA	8
10357	PCT	NA	6
10454	PCT	NA	9
10769	PCT	NA	7
10778	PCT	NA	1
10801	PCT	NA	2
10834	PCT	NA	21
10838	PCT	NA	13
10839	PCT	NA	9
10841	PCT	NA	9
10846	PCT	NA	12
10848	PCT	NA	4
10866	PCT	NA	33

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
10892	PCT	NA	13
10905	PCT	NA	7
10929	PCT	NA	6
10930	PCT	NA	<0.5
10932	PCT	NA	17
10933	PCT	NA	14
10935	PCT	NA	10
11295	PCT	NA	7
11710	PCT	NA	11
12370	PCT	NA	18
12372	PCT	NA	10
12386	PCT	NA	6
1413	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	13
1421	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	5
1617	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	9
1618	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	23
1622	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	26
1707	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	5
1708	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	25
1926	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	3
2402	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	6
2445	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	5
2521	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	6
2537	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	11
2601	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	10
2603	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	15
2608	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	13
2611	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	21
2613	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	26
2616	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	14
2617	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	6
2919	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	6
2943	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	<0.5
3100	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	13
3116	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	10
3118	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	4
3125	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	9
3133	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	13
3142	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	24
3144	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	15

Unit Number	Treatment	Harvest Method	Acres
3148	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	8
3150	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	4
3158	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	12
3161	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	6
3170	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	4
3177	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	9
3206	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	7
3502	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	33
3514	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	11
3520	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	33
3523	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	9
4119	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	6
4121	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	11
4140	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	11
4141	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	21
4201	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	11
4203	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	11
4208	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	32
4217	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	14
4218	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	10
4222	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	4
4235	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	4
4254	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	11
4255	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	5
4256	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	7
4257	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	84
4283	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	4
4324	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	9
4325	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	8
4509	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	6
4529	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	49
4705	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	46
4954	OPEN SERAL BURN ONLY	NA	4

Appendix C—Road Treatment Table

This page intentionally left blank.

LEGEND

Note:
Forest Service System Roads
CLOSED: Roads closed year-round
LONG-TERM CLOSURE: Roads identified for extended closure (greater than 15 years)
IMP-CLOSE: Roads identified for closure improvement (physical barrier) to increase effectiveness
ROAD REALIGNMENT: Road realignment
ROAD REALIGNMENT LO: Road realignment – Leave Open
OPEN: Roads open year-round
SEASONAL: Roads closed during hunting season

Unauthorized Roads
ADD TO SYSTEM: Roads identified as needed for Forest Service administrative use that would be added to the Forest Service system and closed when not used administratively
ADD TO SYSTEM—REC: Roads identified to be added to the Forest Service system and opened for dispersed recreation
CONV. TO TRAIL: Roads identified for adding to the Forest Service trail system for recreational non-motorized use
DECOM: Roads identified for decommissioning (obliteration) to improve soil and water conditions or improve wildlife security
DECOM-MOD1: Roads identified for decommissioning with treatments to improve soil and water conditions or improve wildlife security that may be treated with less than full obliteration.
DECOM-MOD2: Roads identified for decommissioning (obliteration) to improve soil and water conditions that have been identified as important to livestock permittee use. Decommissioning will be modified appropriately to allow for cattle trailing or other approved permittee activities.
DISPERSED REC: All unauthorized roads identified for dispersed recreation use consistent with Forest Travel Plan direction
UNAUTHORIZED: Existing roads not on the Forest Service System
USE AND DECOM: Existing roads that would be used as temporary roads and obliterated following use

Other
N/A: Not applicable to the alternative
PRIVATE: All private roads
TEMP: Temporary road construction
TEMP 1: Temporary road construction (these were “Add to Forest Service System” in Alternative 5
SPECIAL USE: Roads authorized under special use permit us

The following table displays road management actions by alternative within the Project Area.

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
50039	OPEN	0.6
50043	CLOSED	1.3
50043	PRIVATE	0.3
50094	CLOSED	3.5
50094	OPEN	0.4
50134	SEASONAL	1.8
50147	CLOSED	0.6
50149	OPEN	2.3
50150	SEASONAL	2.3
50152	CLOSED	2.6
50152	OPEN	7.0
50155	SEASONAL	1.9
50157	CLOSED	2.6
50157	OPEN	0.3
50162	SEASONAL	1.0
50165	SEASONAL	2.5
50165	OPEN	8.7
50167	OPEN	11.3
50168	CLOSED	1.6
50169	OPEN	12.2
50171	OPEN	6.3
50172	OPEN	13.5
50173	OPEN	3.7
50176	OPEN	2.5
50177	OPEN	1.3
50179	CLOSED	2.2
50181	OPEN	2.3
50182	SEASONAL	1.6

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
50182	OPEN	1.3
50183	OPEN	1.8
50185	OPEN	0.3
50187	SEASONAL	0.4
50197	SEASONAL	4.1
50198	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	2.7
50198	DECOM	0.7
50198	OPEN	0.2
50199	OPEN	11.4
50200	OPEN	7.9
50204	CLOSED	2.4
50232	CLOSED	0.0
50234	CLOSED	1.5
50234	OPEN	0.2
50249	CLOSED	0.9
50249	OPEN	0.5
50252	CLOSED	0.6
50252	OPEN	1.5
50263	OPEN	0.4
50282	CLOSED	1.4
50285	CLOSED	2.1
50285	OPEN	1.6
50348	CLOSED	2.3
50348	OPEN	0.2
50349	CLOSED	1.5
50350	CLOSED	0.4
50352	CLOSED	0.2
50353	CLOSED	1.5

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
50354	CLOSED	1.3
50374	SEASONAL	0.0
50380	SEASONAL	0.5
50447	CLOSED	0.7
50447	OPEN	3.1
50448	OPEN	0.5
50455	SEASONAL	0.2
50464	CLOSED	1.1
50474	CLOSED	1.6
50474	OPEN	0.1
50476	CLOSED	0.7
50482	CLOSED	0.5
50482	SEASONAL	0.5
50486	DECOM	1.5
50486	SEASONAL	1.0
50486	OPEN	0.6
50487	DECOM	1.7
50487	OPEN	1.8
50520	CLOSED	0.2
50520	SEASONAL	2.2
50520	OPEN	4.9
50524	SEASONAL	3.2
50576	SEASONAL	0.1
50578	SEASONAL	0.3
50587	OPEN	5.0
50588	CLOSED	0.6
50590	SEASONAL	1.1
50622	CLOSED	2.1
50623	SEASONAL	3.9

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
50626	OPEN	0.2
50629	CLOSED	2.8
50629	OPEN	0.0
50699	CLOSED	1.2
50700	CLOSED	0.7
50709	CLOSED	0.5
50710	CLOSED	0.7
50710	OPEN	3.6
50712	CLOSED	0.5
50714	CLOSED	0.8
50714	OPEN	0.0
50721	CLOSED	1.0
50722	CLOSED	0.6
50723	SEASONAL	3.1
50723	OPEN	0.9
50724	SEASONAL	2.1
50725	SEASONAL	0.5
50726	SEASONAL	1.2
50727	OPEN	0.0
50728	CLOSED	0.2
50729	CLOSED	1.2
50892	CLOSED	0.8
50900	DECOM	1.7
50901	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	2.2
50901	ROAD REALIGNMENT	0.2
50901	OPEN	0.0
50902	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	3.3
50902	DECOM	0.4
50902	OPEN	0.9

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
50903	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	1.5
50904	DECOM	0.1
50904	OPEN	0.9
50906	DECOM	0.4
50906	OPEN	0.3
50907	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.5
50909	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.3
50909	DECOM	1.1
50910	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.7
50911	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	1.8
50911	TEMP	0.1
50911	DECOM	0.7
50912	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.8
50913	DECOM	1.1
50914	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	1.4
50915	IMP-CLOSE	1.2
50915	SEASONAL	0.5
50916	CLOSED	0.9
50918	CLOSED	0.7
50973	CLOSED	0.4
50996	CLOSED	1.0
50997	CLOSED	0.2
51019	CLOSED	0.1
51032	OPEN	0.3
51258	CLOSED	0.3
51259	CLOSED	0.4
51260	CLOSED	0.5
51262	CLOSED	1.2
51263	CLOSED	0.9

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
51321	OPEN	0.2
51324	SEASONAL	1.4
51349	CLOSED	0.3
51351	CLOSED	1.6
51352	CLOSED	1.2
51353	ROAD REALIGNMENT	0.9
51353	CLOSED	1.4
51356	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	1.5
51358	OPEN	1.7
51359	CLOSED	0.8
51360	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	1.5
51360	OPEN	0.0
51363	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.6
51371	CLOSED	3.3
51372	CLOSED	1.4
51373	CLOSED	0.3
51374	CLOSED	0.9
51375	CLOSED	0.6
51376	CLOSED	0.1
51378	CLOSED	0.3
51379	CLOSED	0.4
51380	CLOSED	0.8
51381	CLOSED	1.9
51382	OPEN	1.6
51383	CLOSED	0.6
51383	OPEN	0.2
51384	OPEN	1.3
51385	CLOSED	0.9
51385	OPEN	0.6

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
51414	CLOSED	0.3
51493	CLOSED	0.2
51494	SEASONAL	1.3
51495	OPEN	0.4
51531	CLOSED	0.1
51531	OPEN	0.0
51532	CLOSED	0.1
51533	OPEN	0.1
51535	CLOSED	4.2
51544	DECOM	0.7
51544	SEASONAL	0.5
51545	DECOM	0.4
51546	DECOM	0.1
51550	DECOM	0.8
51581	CLOSED	0.6
51588	CLOSED	2.7
51598	CLOSED	0.3
51599	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.8
51602	OPEN	0.6
51603	TEMP	0.2
51603	CLOSED	0.4
51604	CLOSED	0.6
51605	OPEN	0.5
51606	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.5
51614	CLOSED	0.4
51616	SEASONAL	0.3
51618	SEASONAL	0.7
51624	CLOSED	1.8
51648	CLOSED	2.5

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
51648	OPEN	0.5
51672	TEMP	0.4
51672	CLOSED	0.2
51672	PRIVATE	0.0
51673	TEMP	0.7
51675	CLOSED	1.0
51677	CLOSED	1.2
51678	CLOSED	0.5
51679	CLOSED	1.4
51680	CLOSED	1.2
51681	CLOSED	1.3
51682	CLOSED	1.2
51689	CLOSED	3.5
51690	CLOSED	0.9
51691	TEMP	0.2
51691	CLOSED	0.1
51692	CLOSED	0.6
51693	CLOSED	0.4
51694	CLOSED	0.4
51695	CLOSED	0.2
51696	CLOSED	4.5
51697	CLOSED	1.8
51698	CLOSED	2.0
51699	OPEN	0.2
51700	CLOSED	2.2
51701	CLOSED	0.2
51702	CLOSED	1.2
51705	CLOSED	0.2
51817	CLOSED	0.1

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
51835	CLOSED	1.2
51836	CLOSED	0.4
51837	CLOSED	0.9
51838	IMP-CLOSE	0.6
51839	IMP-CLOSE	0.5
51840	CLOSED	0.8
51841	IMP-CLOSE	0.7
51842	DECOM	0.1
51843	DECOM	2.3
51844	DECOM	0.2
51845	CLOSED	0.5
51845	OPEN	0.4
51846	CLOSED	2.9
51847	TEMP	0.1
51847	CLOSED	1.0
51848	CLOSED	1.7
51849	CLOSED	0.2
51849	OPEN	0.2
51850	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	1.1
51851	IMP-CLOSE	1.9
51852	CLOSED	1.1
51852	SEASONAL	0.1
51853	CLOSED	0.6
51853	SEASONAL	1.0
51854	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	1.5
51855	LONG-TERM CLOSURE	0.2
51855	DECOM	0.7
51856	DISPERSED REC	0.1
51856	OPEN	0.2

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
51858	TEMP	1.0
51859	TEMP	0.2
51860	TEMP	0.5
51861	TEMP	0.4
51862	TEMP	0.4
51863	TEMP	0.3
51864	TEMP	0.5
51865	TEMP	0.1
58006	CLOSED	0.1
500434000	PRIVATE	0.4
500434020	PRIVATE	0.3
500434040	PRIVATE	0.1
500947000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
500949000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
501341000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501347000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
501349000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
501349600	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501493000	USE AND DECOM	0.3
501501010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
501522000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501523000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
501524000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
501524500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501529000	PRIVATE	0.9
501651500	PRIVATE	0.1
501651500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501651600	USE AND DECOM	0.1
501651700	PRIVATE	0.1

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
501651700	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501651800	DISPERSED REC	0.0
501651900	PRIVATE	0.2
501652000	TEMP 1	0.1
501652000	DECOM	0.6
501652000	PRIVATE	1.1
501652000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501652010	DECOM	0.0
501652020	DECOM	0.0
501652030	PRIVATE	0.0
501652040	PRIVATE	0.1
501652500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501652700	USE AND DECOM	0.6
501652800	DECOM	0.3
501652810	DECOM-MOD1	0.7
501652900	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501653000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501654000	DECOM	0.2
501654000	DECOM	1.5
501654001	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501654100	DECOM	0.2
501654200	DECOM	0.7
501655000	DECOM	0.8
501671000	USE AND DECOM	0.7
501671500	PRIVATE	0.0
501671500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501672000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501675000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
501680400	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
501681000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501682500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501690140	PRIVATE	1.8
501690300	PRIVATE	2.5
501690310	PRIVATE	0.8
501690320	PRIVATE	1.1
501690321	PRIVATE	0.7
501690330	PRIVATE	0.7
501690331	PRIVATE	0.2
501690340	PRIVATE	0.3
501690350	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
501690352	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501690355	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501690400	PRIVATE	1.4
501690410	PRIVATE	0.9
501690415	PRIVATE	0.4
501690700	USE AND DECOM	0.2
501690900	DECOM	0.2
501691000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
501692000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501692901	DECOM-MOD1	0.1
501693000	DECOM-MOD1	0.2
501693000	DISPERSED REC	0.0
501693010	DECOM-MOD1	0.3
501693010	DECOM	0.2
501695000	PRIVATE	0.4
501701000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
501701900	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501702000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
501702010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
501710600	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501710800	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501711000	PRIVATE	0.2
501711100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501711200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
501712000	PRIVATE	0.0
501712500	PRIVATE	0.1
501713000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.8
501716900	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501717000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501718000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
501718010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501719000	PRIVATE	0.1
501719000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
501719010	PRIVATE	0.1
501719400	PRIVATE	0.1
501719500	PRIVATE	0.7
501719510	PRIVATE	0.0
501719550	PRIVATE	0.2
501720310	USE AND DECOM	0.2
501720500	DECOM-MOD2	0.3
501720600	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501720700	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501720800	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501720900	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501721000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501721100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501721200	USE AND DECOM	0.1

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
501728000	DECOM	0.2
501729000	DECOM	0.4
501731000	DECOM	0.2
501732000	DECOM	0.8
501733000	DECOM-MOD1	1.0
501734000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
501762000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
501764000	TEMP 1	0.7
501765000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
501767000	DECOM-MOD1	0.5
501768000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501768010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501770210	DECOM-MOD2	0.2
501770220	DECOM-MOD2	0.8
501771010	DECOM	0.3
501772000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501773000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501774000	DECOM-MOD2	0.2
501790500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
501792010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501810200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501810300	DECOM	0.3
501812000	DECOM-MOD1	0.3
501812000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501813000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501822000	DECOM	0.5
501831000	UNAUTHORIZED	4.5
501831010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501832000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
501980100	DECOM	0.7
501980200	DECOM	0.5
501980210	DECOM	0.0
501980220	DECOM	0.2
501980230	DECOM	0.2
501980300	UNAUTHORIZED	0.9
501980310	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501980400	UNAUTHORIZED	1.3
501980410	UNAUTHORIZED	0.8
501980700	DECOM	0.0
501980800	DECOM	0.7
501980810	DECOM	0.4
501980820	DECOM	0.9
501980900	DECOM	0.1
501981000	UNAUTHORIZED	1.4
501981010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
501981100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501981200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501981300	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501981400	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501981600	DECOM	0.4
501991000	DECOM	0.2
501991000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501992000	DECOM	0.1
501993000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
501994000	DECOM	0.1
501995000	TEMP 1	0.3
501995000	USE AND DECOM	0.4
501995010	USE AND DECOM	0.0

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
501995100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501995200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
501995210	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501995211	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
501995300	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
501995400	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501995600	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501996000	TEMP 1	0.2
501997000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
501999000	PRIVATE	0.6
501999000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
502001000	TEMP 1	0.7
502001000	DECOM	0.7
502001500	DECOM-MOD1	0.4
502002000	TEMP 1	0.5
502002500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
502005000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
502006000	DECOM-MOD1	0.3
502006000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
502006400	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
502045000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
502341000	DECOM-MOD2	0.6
502341010	DECOM	0.2
502345000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
502349000	TEMP 1	0.2
502822000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
502824000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
502826000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
503481000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
503482000	PRIVATE	0.7
503482200	PRIVATE	0.2
503483000	PRIVATE	0.5
503491000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
503492000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
503501000	TEMP 1	0.3
503501000	PRIVATE	0.0
504473000	DECOM	0.7
504571000	USE AND DECOM	1.0
504645000	TEMP 1	0.2
504741000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
504761000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
504821000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
504822000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
504860300	DECOM	0.2
504860300	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
504860310	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
504870200	DECOM	0.6
504870200	DECOM-MOD2	0.4
504870210	DECOM	0.9
504870300	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
504870400	DECOM	0.1
504870500	DECOM	0.1
504870600	TEMP 1	0.1
504870600	DECOM	0.0
504870600	DISPERSED REC	0.0
504870610	DISPERSED REC	0.0
504870620	DISPERSED REC	0.1
504870621	DISPERSED REC	0.0

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
504870700	TEMP 1	0.2
504870710	DISPERSED REC	0.0
504870800	TEMP 1	0.1
504870800	DECOM	2.6
504870810	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
505204000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
505204500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
505205000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
505205500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
505205900	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
505206000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
505206200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
505206280	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
505206285	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
505241000	USE AND DECOM	0.4
505241000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
505242000	USE AND DECOM	0.3
505243000	USE AND DECOM	0.4
505243010	USE AND DECOM	0.1
505244000	USE AND DECOM	0.1
505245000	USE AND DECOM	0.4
505245010	USE AND DECOM	0.4
505246000	DECOM-MOD1	0.5
505246000	PRIVATE	0.1
505873000	PRIVATE	0.5
505873100	USE AND DECOM	0.8
505873110	USE AND DECOM	0.1
505873120	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
505873200	PRIVATE	0.3

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
505873300	PRIVATE	0.0
505874000	DECOM-MOD1	0.5
505874500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
505875000	USE AND DECOM	0.3
505876000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
505879000	PRIVATE	0.1
505889000	PRIVATE	0.4
506170100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
506225000	DECOM-MOD1	0.6
506225000	DECOM-MOD2	1.0
506225200	DECOM-MOD2	0.1
506225200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
506225220	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
506228000	TEMP 1	0.9
506229000	USE AND DECOM	0.3
506231000	UNAUTHORIZED	1.2
506232000	USE AND DECOM	0.1
506233000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.8
506233500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
506260100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
506290100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
506290500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
506290550	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
506291000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
506292000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.9
506292200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
506293000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
506294000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
507001100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
507002000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507005000	TEMP 1	0.2
507101000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.9
507101040	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
507101060	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
507101080	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
507101100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507101600	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507101800	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
507102000	UNAUTHORIZED	1.1
507102700	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507103000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507103400	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507103440	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507103450	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507103500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507103600	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507103800	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
507103850	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507104000	PRIVATE	0.5
507104000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
507104100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
507104200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507104300	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
507106000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
507109000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507126000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507126200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507126250	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
507142000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.8
507142500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
507142550	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
507142560	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
507142565	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
507144000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
507149000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
507230300	PRIVATE	0.2
507230700	PRIVATE	0.2
507231000	PRIVATE	0.3
507231000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
507231100	PRIVATE	0.3
507231200	PRIVATE	0.1
507232000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
507289000	PRIVATE	0.2
508921000	PRIVATE	0.9
508921000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
508929000	PRIVATE	0.2
509011000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
509012000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
509021000	DECOM	0.2
509022000	DECOM	0.2
509023000	DECOM	0.1
509025000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
509026000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.7
509031000	DECOM	0.2
509031100	DECOM	0.1
509111000	DECOM	0.3
509111100	DECOM	0.2

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
509112000	DECOM	0.1
509114000	DECOM-MOD1	0.4
509114000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
509115000	DECOM	0.2
509131000	DECOM	0.1
509141000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
509141500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
509151000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.9
509961000	USE AND DECOM	0.1
509971000	USE AND DECOM	0.1
509971001	USE AND DECOM	0.1
510322000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
512609000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
512609100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
512622000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
512622500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
512624000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
512625000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
513510900	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
513511000	TEMP 1	1.0
513511110	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
513581000	USE AND DECOM	0.1
513591000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
513601000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
513604000	TEMP 1	0.4
513604000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
513604100	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
513604130	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
513715000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
513729000	PRIVATE	0.2
513729010	PRIVATE	0.1
513729040	PRIVATE	0.4
513729050	PRIVATE	0.1
513729070	PRIVATE	0.1
513731000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
513821000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
513831000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
515350500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
515351000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
515352500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
515353000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
515354000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
515356000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
515356800	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
515441000	DECOM	0.4
515443000	DECOM	0.4
515443100	DECOM	0.1
515461000	DECOM	0.4
515462000	DECOM	0.1
515810200	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
515810300	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
515810500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
515811000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
516031000	TEMP 1	0.3
516051000	TEMP 1	0.3
516161000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
516241000	TEMP 1	0.1
516242000	TEMP 1	0.2

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
516245000	PRIVATE	0.2
516481000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
516801000	DECOM	1.0
516801010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
516801020	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
516802000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
516821000	UNAUTHORIZED	1.0
516822000	UNAUTHORIZED	1.2
516822010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.5
516822020	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
516948000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
516955000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
516955500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.0
516964000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
516971000	DECOM	0.3
516972000	DECOM-MOD1	0.3
516982000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
516982005	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
516982010	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
516991000	PRIVATE	0.7
516991010	PRIVATE	0.1
516991020	PRIVATE	0.2
517011000	TEMP 1	0.1
517020200	DECOM	0.2
517021000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.6
517051000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
517059000	PRIVATE	0.2
518354000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
518395550	DECOM	0.3

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
518395560	DECOM	0.1
518395561	DECOM	0.1
518399000	DECOM-MOD2	0.8
518399000	UNAUTHORIZED	1.6
518399500	DECOM	0.2
518399500	DECOM-MOD2	0.2
518399550	DECOM-MOD2	0.5
518402000	DECOM	0.2
518404000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.3
518409000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
518451000	TEMP 1	0.1
518451010	TEMP 1	0.3
518452000	CONV. TO TRAIL	0.4
518461000	DECOM	0.3
518462000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.4
518470500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
518471000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
518481000	DECOM	0.4
518511000	DECOM	0.7
518511010	DECOM	0.1
518512000	DECOM	0.6
518513000	TEMP 1	0.3
518513500	DECOM	0.1
518514000	USE AND DECOM	0.6
518514010	DECOM	0.1
518515000	USE AND DECOM	0.1
518521000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.9
518522000	DECOM	0.1
518522010	USE AND DECOM	0.2

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
518523000	DECOM	0.9
518523010	DECOM	0.3
518523020	DECOM	0.4
518524000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
518531000	TEMP 1	0.5
518531010	DECOM	0.3
518531020	USE AND DECOM	0.3
518531021	USE AND DECOM	0.2
518531030	USE AND DECOM	0.1
518531040	USE AND DECOM	0.1
518531040	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
518531041	USE AND DECOM	0.1
518531042	USE AND DECOM	0.1
518532000	USE AND DECOM	0.1
518533000	USE AND DECOM	0.4
518541000	DECOM	0.3
518541010	DECOM	0.3
518542000	DECOM	0.2
518543000	DECOM	0.2
518543010	DECOM	0.0
518543011	DECOM	0.1
518544000	DECOM	0.3
518560500	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1
518561000	DECOM-MOD1	0.3
50169R	CLOSED	0.3
50455A	SEASONAL	0.1
50455B	SEASONAL	0.0
50629R	UNAUTHORIZED	1.0
50904P	ROAD REALIGNMENT - LO	0.5

Road Number	Selected Alternative	Miles
50906P	ROAD REALIGNMENT - LO	0.4
51358P	ROAD REALIGNMENT - LO	0.3
A00057650	PRIVATE	0.9
A00057652	PRIVATE	0.5
A00057653	PRIVATE	0.2
A00057654	PRIVATE	0.4
A00057658	PRIVATE	0.3
US953400	PRIVATE	0.8
US953470	PRIVATE	2.1
US953500	PRIVATE	3.2
US953570	PRIVATE	0.1
US953580	PRIVATE	0.3
US953585	PRIVATE	0.1
US954000	PRIVATE	1.5
US954000	UNAUTHORIZED	0.2
US954540	PRIVATE	0.2
US954550	PRIVATE	0.2
US954552	UNAUTHORIZED	0.8
US954553	PRIVATE	0.3
US954560	PRIVATE	0.1
US954560	UNAUTHORIZED	0.1

This page intentionally left blank.