

Description of the Proposed Action for the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

New Meadows Ranger District
Payette National Forest

Adams County, Idaho

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Lost Creek Falls, Payette National Forest

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Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Proposed Action

I. Introduction

The Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project is a project located north and west of New Meadows in the headwaters of the Little Salmon and Weiser rivers. Proposed treatments include timber harvest, thinning, prescribed fire, road treatments and road decommissioning, and recreation improvements. The project area is approximately 80,000 acres and includes the Pony Creek Research Natural Area and part of the Rapid River Inventoried Roadless Area.

This project is based in part on recommendations provided by the Payette Forest Coalition (PFC) to the Forest Supervisor on January 25, 2013. The Payette Forest Coalition is a collaborative group formed under the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009* (PL 111-11) and whose recommendations are structured to meet the intent of the *Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Act* (CFLRA). The PFC members represent stakeholders from a broad range of interests, including the environmental community, timber industry, recreational groups, and state and county government. The purpose of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Program is to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes.

II. Purpose and Need

The **purpose** of the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Restoration Project is to:

- 1) Move vegetation toward the desired conditions defined in the Forest Plan and consistent with the science in the Forest's draft Wildlife Conservation Strategy (WCS) (USDA Forest Service 2011), with an emphasis on:
 - a) Improving habitat for specific wildlife species of concern such as the ESA-listed northern Idaho ground squirrel and species dependent on dry coniferous forests (for example white-headed woodpecker), while maintaining habitat for other sensitive and listed species;
 - b) Maintaining and promoting large tree forest structure, early seral species composition (for example aspen, western larch, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir) and forest resiliency;
 - c) Reducing the risk of uncharacteristic and undesirable wildland fire, with an emphasis on restoring and maintaining desirable plant community attributes including fuel levels, fire regimes, and other ecological processes.
- 2) Move all subwatersheds within the project area toward the desired condition for soil, water, riparian, and aquatic resources and improve the Boulder Creek subwatershed from the "Impaired" category to the "Functioning at Risk" category as described in the Watershed Condition Framework, with an emphasis on:
 - a. Restoring habitat connectivity, especially in streams occupied by Endangered Species Act (ESA)-Listed fishes and in Designated Critical Habitat;
 - b. Reducing road-related accelerated sediment and other road related impacts;

c. Restoring riparian vegetation and floodplain function.

3) Manage recreation use in the vicinity of Lost Valley Reservoir with an emphasis on providing sanitation facilities, identifying and hardening dispersed recreation areas, and developing new trail opportunities.

4) Contribute to the economic vitality of the communities adjacent to the Payette National Forest.

The **need** for the project is based on the difference between the existing and desired conditions. These differences include:

- Less large tree size class than desired and higher canopy cover;
- Less early seral species (i.e. ponderosa pine and western larch);
- Less fire resilient species than desired;
- Increase in ground and surface fuels;
- Less than desired watershed function and integrity.

The desired conditions for this project are based upon the Payette National Forest Plan (USDA Forest Service 2003) the Watershed Condition Framework (USDA Forest Service 2011) and science in the draft Wildlife Conservation Strategy (See Appendix 1 for a more detailed comparison).

III. Proposed Action

A. Vegetative Treatments

Vegetative treatments include: *Mechanical Vegetative Treatments, Prescribed Fire, and Associated Actions.*

Proposed activities were developed utilizing a combination of aerial photo interpretation and field reconnaissance. Layout of exact boundaries and treatment types would be determined based upon on-the-ground surveys and vegetative conditions within each stand. Based on project design features and the intent of the proposed treatments, it is anticipated that ground verification may result in a reduction of commercial treatments and a resultant increase in non-commercial treatments. Therefore, total acres treated are anticipated to be reduced by 30-50 percent from those proposed.

Mechanical Vegetative Treatments

The Forest Service proposes 40, 500 acres of mechanical vegetative treatments in the project area. This acreage includes the mechanical treatments designed to benefit Northern Idaho Ground Squirrels (NIDGS) and treatments within Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs). Of the acres proposed for mechanical vegetative treatment, 1,900 acres are within RCAs.

Commercial Treatments

Commercial Vegetative Treatments - 23,500 acres. Commercial vegetative treatments have been broken into the following categories: *Commercial Thin-Free Thin; Free-Thin/Patch Cut; and Commercial Thin-Mature Plantations.* Stands would be thinned through commercial logging. Harvested trees would generally be removed with the limbs and tops attached. The limbs and tops would be utilized as biomass, or other products, where practical. Where appropriate and needed, sapling sized trees would be cut to reduce ladder fuels and promote desired advanced regeneration where necessary. Following harvest, these stands could be underburned as described in the prescribed fire section below.

Commercial thin-free thin (CT-FT) - 13,500 acres. Free thinning would allow flexibility to use different thinning methods for varying stand conditions and objectives. For this project, free thinning would be accomplished primarily by low thinning (removing trees from the lower crown classes) with some crown thinning (removing trees from the dominant and co-dominant crown classes) and occasionally sanitation cutting to improve stand health by reducing the anticipated spread of insects or disease.

These treatments would generally be completed in forested areas dominated by mature, vigorous ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and / or western larch (i.e. - PVG 1, 2, 5 and portions of PVG 6 dominated by early seral species) with canopy closures greater than 35 percent.

The purpose of Commercial thin-free thin treatments would be to:

- Maintain and promote large tree forest structure while restoring the desired species composition, and stand densities;
- Promote forest health, reduce competition and improve growth rates for remaining trees;
- Improve habitat for wildlife species that require large tree and old forest stands with low to moderate canopy cover;
- Enhance NIDGS habitat in priority areas;
- Promote regeneration of desired tree species in areas that are conducive to uneven-aged silviculture systems;
- Reduce potential for crown fire spread given a wildland fire.

The specifications for this treatment include:

- Seral species (aspen, western larch, Douglas-fir, and ponderosa pine) would be favored over non-seral species (e.g. grand fir) and preference given to retain larger diameter trees;
- Healthier trees are favored as leave trees over diseased trees. Trees with higher crown ratios, good form, and other indicators of vitality would be favored as leave trees;
- Trees free of mistletoe would be favored over infected trees. When possible, trees with mistletoe ratings of 0-3 would be favored over trees with a rating of 4-6. In some cases, trees of mistletoe rating 4-6 would be left for wildlife objectives;
- Throughout the harvest area, clumps of trees, both commercial and non-commercial sized would be retained for wildlife and visual objectives;
- Where aspen are present, conifers could be removed within the aspen stand to improve the integrity of these stands. Small openings of less than two acres may be utilized to stimulate aspen regeneration;
- Small openings of less than two acres would be created in areas that are dominated by grand fir, low vigor trees, or diseased trees or in areas with high potential of aspen regeneration. These openings would not generally exceed 10 percent of a stand. A minimum of 5-10 trees per acre would be left in all openings. Artificial regeneration may be prescribed in patches between one and two acres if no suitable seed trees are present.

Following treatment, these stands would be a mosaic of thinned areas, clumps of trees, and small openings. The average canopy closure in these stands after harvest and underburn operations would be between 25 and 45 percent. Portions of stands with natural openings and heavily thinned areas would

have less canopy closure, perhaps as low as 10 percent. These openings would eventually develop more canopy closure where seedlings establish and grow.

Free Thin–Patch Cut (FT-PC) - 1,700 acres. This treatment would be implemented in relatively cool, moist grand fir forested types that have evidence (i.e. relic early seral trees, stumps, snags, etc.) of previously having a ponderosa pine, western larch and/or Douglas-fir component. The treatment would occur in stands that still have a component of early seral species (i.e. 25-75 percent of the desired amounts) but not enough to free thin throughout and still leave the desired species composition.

Implementation of this treatment would allow for regeneration (patch cut with reserves) in patches ranging from three to ten acres in size, generally on less than 35 percent of a stand. In regenerated areas (patches) approximately four to twelve trees per acre would be retained and the stand would be either naturally or artificially regenerated after treatment. Artificial regeneration would be utilized in areas where the desired species composition would not be expected to be met with natural regeneration.

In portions of stands with an early seral component still remaining, free thinning would be implemented. Portions of each stand not meeting the criteria for patch cuts or free thinning would be unmanaged during this entry.

Commercial Thin / Mature Plantations (CT-MP) - 8,300 acres. This treatment would be applied to stands that were artificially regenerated (plantations). These stands are typically greater than 30 years in age and were planted predominately with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and/or western larch. These mature plantations contain commercial trees with an average diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than eight inches and would average approximately 70 to 80 trees per acre (20-30 foot spacing) after thinning. Thinning would be completed to create stands with variable densities and to promote a mix of desired species. Thinned material (slash) would be lopped and scattered, mechanically removed, hand piled, machine piled, and/or broadcast burned to reduce fuel loading.

Non-commercial Treatments

Non-Commercial Thinning – 1,000 acres. Non-commercial thinning would be completed in plantations that currently have density-related stress occurring. These plantations are generally less than 30 years old and have an average DBH of less than eight inches in diameter. Within these plantations, thinning would be completed to improve wildlife habitat, increase growth rates and tree vigor, improve stand resiliency to natural disturbance, and reduce density-related competition. Post treatment, these stands would retain approximately 80 to 120 trees per acre. Thinning would favor early seral species but would retain a mixture of species and variable densities depending upon site specific objectives.

Outside of these plantations, non-commercial thinning would consist of thinning trees less than eight inches in diameter and pruning up to six feet in height. In areas targeted for prescribed fire treatments (see below) but not for other mechanical vegetative treatments (as described above) non-commercial thinning would be completed where necessary to:

- Expand the opportunity for application of prescribed fire by changing the fuel profile;
- Reduce the potential for undesired fire effects (i.e. mortality of legacy trees);
- Aid in the retention of desired leave trees;
- Reduce non-commercial tree densities, increase growth rates, improve wildlife habitat, and tree vigor.

Some treatments within the outer portion of some RCAs is proposed with design features to ensure that activities do not degrade or retard soil, water, riparian, or aquatic desired conditions.

Associated Actions

A number of activities associated with implementing these vegetative treatments are necessary. These include:

Road Maintenance and Use - Road maintenance may include blading, installation of drainage features (i.e. – rolling dips), hardening soft spots (i.e. utilizing pit run), improving water passage (i.e. – culverts), realignment of small segments of roads to minimize impacts to resources, brushing out roads to improve visibility/safety, etc.

Temporary roads - Both planned and incidental temporary roads would be utilized and decommissioned after project implementation. Planned temporary roads are defined as routes identified during the planning process and depicted on project maps as such. Incidental temporary roads are roads that are needed to complete vegetative treatments but cannot yet be identified due to the level of site specificity necessary. Incidental temporary roads would require approval by a hydrologist, fisheries biologist, or wildlife biologist prior to construction.

Harvest Systems - Merchantable trees would typically be cut with feller-bunchers on slopes less than 45 percent or by personnel with chainsaws on slopes greater than 45 percent. Harvest systems may include ground based, skyline, and helicopter. Generally, ground based systems (tractor, jammer, etc.) would be utilized on slopes less than 45 percent slope where road access is available, skyline systems would be used on slopes greater than 45 percent where road access is available, and helicopter systems would be utilized where ground based or skyline systems are not feasible. Existing skid trails would be reused when practical and new skid trails would be authorized where necessary. All skid trails would be fully obliterated and recontoured after project completion.

Brush Disposal - After thinning, slash reduction would include machine piling and burning, hand piling and burning, lop and scatter, broadcast/underburning, removal, and/or other methods. Opportunities would be sought for removing and utilizing the biomass for energy production or other uses.

B. Prescribed Fire Treatments

Approximately 45,000 acres of the project area would be targeted for prescribed burning over the next 15-20 years. Commercial activities would generally be completed prior to the application of fire. Re-introducing 500 to 10,000 acres of fire annually for the next 15-20 years would move forested and non-forested vegetation towards conditions that more closely represent historic distribution, structure, and function.

A mosaic-like application of fire would re-introduce fire to approximately 75 percent of primary targeted acres, and 50 percent of secondary targeted acres. All acres targeted for the application of fire would be available for noncommercial thinning in order to minimize mortality from prescribed fire and aid in moving towards restored conditions (approximately 16,000 acres).

- Primary target acres for treatment consist of stands with historically high fire frequencies and lower severities (grasslands and stands dominated by seral species such as ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and western larch);
- Secondary target acres include stands with historically moderate fire frequency and mixed severities stands comprised of both seral and non-seral species (i.e., grand fir);
- Fire would not be directly applied to non-target areas. These stands comprise young plantations, stands of historically low frequency and high severities, and stands set aside for other resource concerns or objectives (e.g., wildlife cover). Approximately 20 percent of non-

target acres within the project area can be expected to receive fire, through backing (low intensity fire spread, with out additional lighting). This minimal fire spread would not alter overall stand conditions within the non-target areas.

Existing barriers to fire spread (natural and man-caused, from streams and barren ridgelines to roads and trails) would be used where possible to contain prescribed burns within specified boundaries. In areas where existing barriers are insufficient to control fire spread, handline would be constructed. Hand-constructed fireline would be limited to use only where necessary. The integrity of existing trails and roads would be considered in the application of fire and damage caused by these actions would be repaired. Constructed fireline would be rehabilitated after use.

Ignitions would be by hand or helicopter. Prescribed burning operations may occur from early spring to late fall. Fire may be applied to tree wells in winter or early spring to reduce fuel accumulation and reduce the potential for tree mortality during regular broadcast burning. Maintenance burning (burning after initial application of fire) would occur every 5-10 years to maintain suitable NIDGS habitat and areas representative of high frequency fire regimes. Prescription parameters (wind speed, fuel moisture, smoke dispersion, and other resource area objectives) influence burn opportunities. Ignitions within some RCAs would be permitted, with some restrictions.

All burning would follow Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines, and adhere to national and state air quality regulations. Specific conditions under which burning would occur would be developed through a prescribed fire plan, prior to ignition.

C. Watershed Improvement and Restoration Treatments

System Road Treatments

Road treatments proposed for this project were developed using the Travel Analysis Process (TAP) conducted in 2012 (USDA Forest service 2012). Changes to the Forest System Road network are proposed to reduce road-related impacts to water quality and fish habitat, as well as reduce overall road density. The intent is to improve the Boulder Creek subwatershed condition class from Impaired Function to Functioning at Risk (USDA Forest Service 2011).

Roads that are recommended to remain on the landscape as part of the Minimum Road System (MRS) would be maintained and improved to reduce sediment production (guided by recommendations from site-specific sediment modeling). Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) would be improved at crossings throughout the project area. Fish habitat connectivity would be achieved by replacement of fish passage barriers on open system roads and removal on closed system roads. Forest system roads not needed for future management or access and unauthorized routes are identified for decommissioning.

System road treatments proposed throughout the project area include maintenance and/or improvement of Forest system roads where needed. Approximately 60 miles of road would be placed in Long Term Closure status and approximately 70 miles of system roads would be decommissioned. These system roads proposed for treatment are not currently open to the public. All unauthorized routes not needed for future management would also be evaluated for some level of restoration treatments. At his time 260 miles of road are open to motorized use within the project area; the proposed action would result in approximately two additional miles of motorized access.

The exact miles of unauthorized route treatments have not been determined at this time. It is anticipated that between 90 and 130 miles would be treated. The following would be used to determine which routes would receive treatments.

Unauthorized Road Treatments

- a. Decommission all unauthorized routes that are collectors to system roads identified for decommissioning or long term closure;
- b. Decommission all unauthorized routes where there is evidence of unauthorized motorized use;
- c. Decommission all unauthorized routes categorized as High Priority. High Priority indicates adverse soil, water, aquatic, and/or terrestrial resource impacts;
- d. Decommission all unauthorized routes where stream crossing culverts or fills have not been removed from past actions;
- e. Decommission all unauthorized routes where a large percentage of the route is within a riparian or landslide prone area;

The Forest service proposes to decommission approximately 30 miles of Forest system road and at least 12 miles of unauthorized route within Boulder Creek (an Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) priority watershed). This road decommissioning is designed to improve Boulder Creek subwatershed from “Impaired” to the “Functioning at Risk” condition class. Road densities in the remaining subwatersheds would be reduced toward the desired condition, but would likely remain in the “Impaired” category. The following table describes the proposed restoration treatments for each of the subwatersheds in the project area.

Table 7. Proposed Road Treatments by Subwatershed

Subwatershed	System Road Decommission	Move to Long Term Closure (Currently closed to the public)	AOP Barrier Replacement Opportunities	ATV Trail Conversion (currently Seasonally open road)	Restoration of Unauthorized Routes	New Road Miles (Relocation of decommissioned road)	Change to Motorized Access
Boulder Creek	30	<2	16	0	12	0.5	- 1.0
Lost Creek	20	35	11	12*	40	0	+ 3.8
Lower West Fork Weiser	0<1	0	0	0	0	0	- 0.4
Upper West Fork Weiser	9	10	7	0	20	0	-0.5
Upper Weiser River	10	13	6	0	18	1.0	+0.1
Total	70	60	40	12*	90	1.5	+2.0

*Would also include conversion of approximately two miles of unauthorized routes to ATV trail.

Aquatic Organism Passage/Habitat Connectivity

Improvements to AOP, especially in the Boulder Creek subwatershed, are needed to address the purpose and need of the project. Sixteen crossings have been identified as important passage barriers in the Boulder Creek subwatershed in streams occupied by ESA listed fishes or in Designated Critical Habitat (DCH). These crossings have been rated as either a Priority 1 (within a stream occupied by listed species or in DCH with abundant suitable upstream habitat) or Priority 2 (within DCH or suitable habitat for TES and desired fish species) for replacement.

This project proposes replacement of 11 of these crossings with appropriate structures (the remaining five barriers would be removed with the proposed road decommissioning). Additional stream crossings are present in the Boulder Creek but are not proposed for replacement in this project. Over 23 miles of stream is located upstream of these (16) crossings.

Outside of the Boulder Creek watershed, an additional 24 road-stream crossings have been identified in the Lost Creek, Upper West Fork Weiser River and Upper Weiser River subwatersheds on larger streams and major tributaries as a Priority 2 for potential replacement to improve AOP. Although additional barriers are present in all subwatersheds on unnamed and intermittent stream channels, this project will focus on mainstem fish-bearing streams and tributaries. None of the subwatersheds outside of Boulder Creek are recognized as ACS watersheds or contain ESA Listed fishes. Crossings should be replaced as road work and project activities occur in these areas to improve habitat conditions for desired native and non-native fish species, and improve hydrologic connectivity in those subwatersheds.

D. Recreation Improvements

Boulder Creek Subwatershed

The recreation proposal focuses on trail maintenance and trail relocation to improve watershed conditions by repairing erosion problems along the trails (due to lack of trail maintenance and poorly located portions of some trails). Trail use in this subwatershed is low to moderate, with moderate use occurring primarily during the fall hunting season.

The Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project would:

1. Perform heavy maintenance on all existing Forest Service system trails within the Boulder Creek subwatershed to bring them up to Forest Service Trail standards, including closing one trailhead and improving one trailhead. Specific trail work would:
 - a) Improve the Pollock Trail #179 trail tread where it crosses FS Road 51251; remove the old road culvert from the Road 51251/Trail #179 junction; install new trail signs at all trail junctions and where the trail crosses roads; remove the deteriorated horse ramp from the Choke Cherry Flat junction (Road 50158/Trail #179 junction); complete a trail re-route between Choke Cherry Flats and the #178 Rapid Ridge Trail junction to avoid steep and rocky terrain.
 - b) Move the trailhead for Cow Camp Trail #181 to the Trail #179 trailhead and construct a ½ mile trail to connect into the Trail #181 trail about ½ mile up the trail; repair the bog crossing with a wooden boardwalk; complete blasting of rock and a short re-route at the Squirrel Creek crossing, and complete brushing along the entire trail length; decommission the Cow camp ½ mile of trail which is no longer needed and move the signs to the Pollock trailhead /new trail junction.
 - c) Install a trail sign and construct a 2-3 vehicle pull-out at the Indian Springs Trail #184 trailhead along FS Road 50074; complete reconstruction work on the switchbacks located below the Chokecherry Flat Road 50158.
 - d) Complete heavy trail repair work needed on the Rapid Ridge Trail #178 caused by the Wesley Fire burning over the trail tread.
2. Decommission the Ant Basin #324 trail head and 0.9 miles of non-motorized trail that accesses the #178 trail, and relocate all trail use to the Ant Basin South #519 trail; improve FS Road 51254 road (which accesses the Ant Basin South Trailhead and #519 motorized trail); construct a trailhead parking lot at the Ant Basin South trailhead, which would accommodate up to four horse trailers/trucks and an additional two passenger vehicles at one time; provide a turn-around for trucks with trailers and install two metal hitch rails for stock.
3. Decommission and remove all five no longer usable wooden pit outhouses located along FS Road 50074 road in the Boulder Creek subwatershed and rehabilitate the sites.

Lost Creek Subwatershed

Recreational use around the Lost Valley Reservoir is high during the summer months with people coming into the area to boat, fish, and dispersed camp. One developed campground, Cold Springs, is located in the subwatershed; the rest of the camping takes place in the multiple dispersed camping areas surrounding the reservoir that have been, for the most part, user created. Sanitation is an issue around the reservoir, and some toilets are needed for the health and safety of recreationists. While ATV use is very popular in this area, currently only one non-motorized trail is authorized within the subwatershed: Trail # 358 Lost Creek Trail. No other designated trail system for motorized or non-motorized use currently exists in this subwatershed. Because of the presence of the threatened northern Idaho ground squirrel, no new recreational development is proposed for the eastern half of the Reservoir area.

Specific to Recreation in Lost Creek Subwatershed, the Forest Service proposes to:

1. Install three 3-panel entrance/information type kiosks at the main entry points to the reservoir. One would be located at the FS Road 50089 junction from Highway 95, the second at the 50123 and 50943 junction, and the third at the dam along the 089 road. The middle panel on each kiosk will have a large scale map of the reservoir area that displays where dispersed camping using a vehicle is allowed, new ATV trail opportunities, vault restroom locations, developed camping opportunities (Cold Springs), and the areas where the Forest Service is promoting personal self-contained toilets for camping use.
2. Install six single vault toilets around the reservoir in the most popular dispersed camping areas; promote the use of self contained portable toilet units, (similar to what river users carry) in dispersed camping areas outside the immediate reservoir area; remove and decommission all remaining wooden unusable pit toilets (approximately five) within this subwatershed.
3. Identify and sign one main access road into the larger dispersed sites located along the west side of the reservoir, improving the entrance roads where needed to bring them up to road standards for level 2 roads; close and rehabilitate the multiple access routes into these dispersed camping sites.
4. Designate (with signing, barrier rock and some pole fencing) desired dispersed campsites to retain; harden (gravel) identified dispersed campsites to avoid perpetual and continued growth of the camping sites/areas; sign the access into these sites from main roads and sign individual dispersed campsites; add fire rings to some of the larger identified dispersed camping sites.
5. Harden (gravel) the larger sites; sign all sites and install barrier rock to define and limit vehicle access to the reservoir high water boundary; complete closure and restoration of undesired camping sites too close to the reservoir and those with poor access or near riparian areas.
6. Formally designate approximately 20 miles of ATV trail with the proper trail design features and standards using FS roads 50980, 51056, 50076, 50977, 50976, 50974, 50012 and short sections of unauthorized roads to make loop connections. This ATV route system is located directly south of Lost Valley Reservoir. Close and rehabilitate approximately five miles of identified user created routes that exist on the ground in poor locations.

Upper West Fork Weiser, Lower West Fork of the Weiser and Upper Weiser

No new recreation facilities are planned at this time for these subwatersheds. Some pit toilet decommissioning may occur in these subwatersheds, and some dispersed camping sites may be identified and improved.

Acronyms

ACS – aquatic conservation strategy

AOP – aquatic organism passage

CFLRA - Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Act

DCH – designated critical habitat

ESA – endangered species habitat

FA – functioning appropriately

FR – functioning at risk

FUR – functioning at unacceptable risk

LTC – long term closure

MA – management area

MRS – minimum road system

NIDGS – northern Idaho ground squirrel

OHV – off-highway vehicle

PFC – Payette Forest Coalition

RCA – riparian conservation area

TAP – travel analysis process

TES – Threatened or endangered species

WCF – watershed conservation framework

WCI - watershed condition indicator

WCS – wildlife conservation strategy

References

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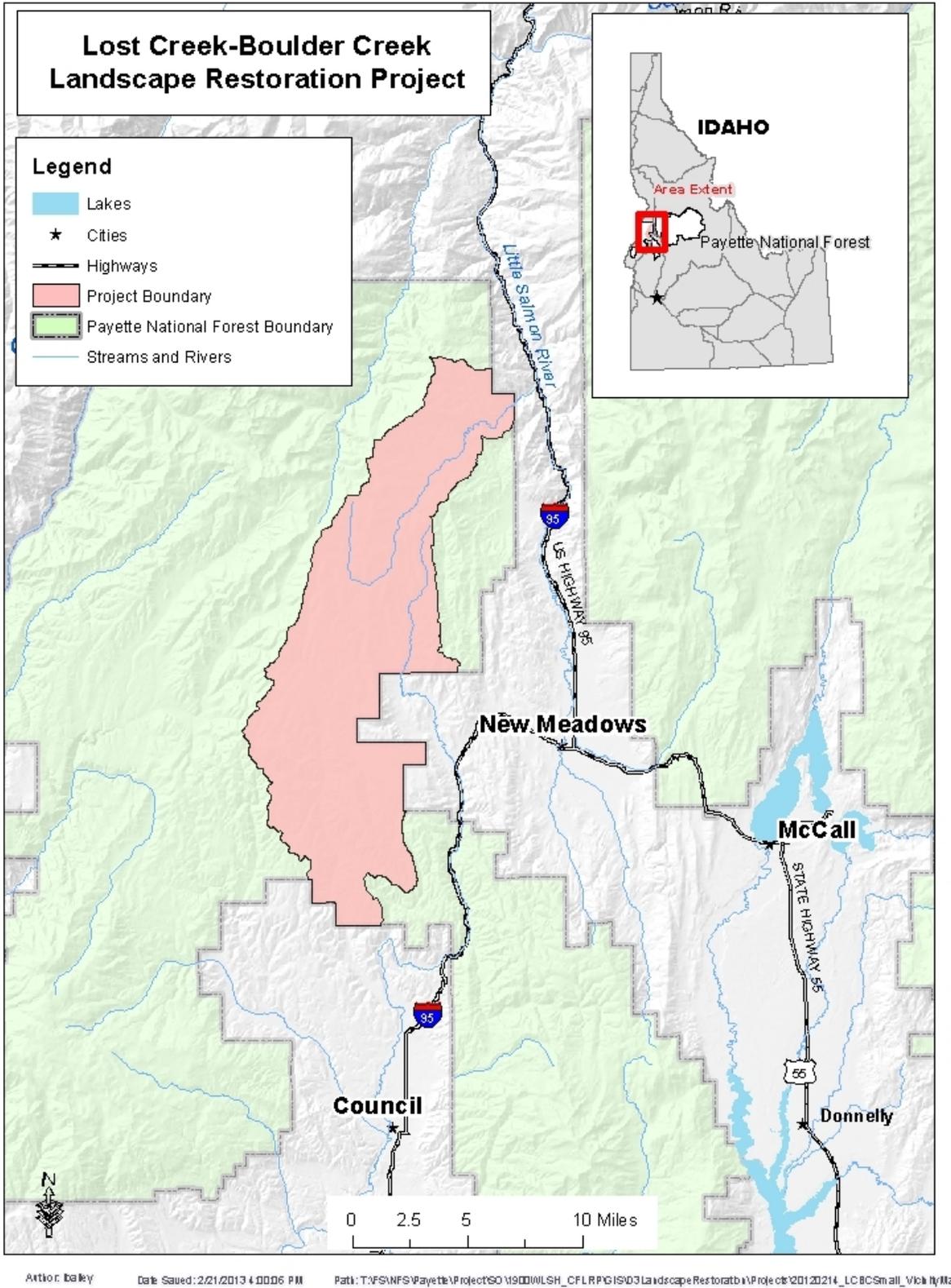


Figure 1. Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project Vicinity Map.