Chapter 4 – Consultation and Coordination

4.1 Summary of Scoping and Public Involvement to Date

Opportunities for the public to participate in and help shape this project have been considerable. This Project was first listed on the Payette National Forest's Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) in July, 2012, and scoping letters, project description and other project information were posted on the Payette National Forest public website at http://www.fs.usda.gov/land/payette/landmanagement.

Initial scoping for this project occurred on February 22, 2013. Scoping letters requesting comments were sent to approximately 312 local, state, and federal agencies, individuals and organizations. The complete mailing list is in the project record. Legal notices were published in the Idaho Statesman (the legal paper of record) on February 27, 2013, the Adams County Record on February 27, 2013, and the McCall Star-News on March 7, 2013.

The PFC 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. The PFC has held regular meetings and seasonal field trips since 2009. The Payette National Forest has participated in these meetings upon request of the PFC. This project is based in part on recommendations provided by the PFC to the Forest Supervisor on January 25, 2013.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement was published in the Federal Register on February 25, 2013. The New Meadows Ranger District hosted a public meeting to gather input on the project on March 20, 2013. In attendance were members of the PFC, a local natural resource committee representative, local residents, an Adams County Commissioner, timber industry representatives, Idaho Department of Lands employee, and members of motorized recreation associations. The project concept was introduced and the Forest Service received feedback from those in attendance.

The Forest Service introduced this project to the Shoshone-Paiute leaders during Wings and Roots Program meeting (government to government consultation) on April 12, 2012. Updates were provided to the Shoshone-Paiute leaders during Wings and Roots Program meetings on December 13, 2012, February 14, 2013, April 11, 2013, June 14, 2013, and August 14, 2013. The Forest Service presented the proposed action to the Nez Perce Staff on March 6, 2013. Updates were provided to the Nez Perce Staff on June 5, 2013 and September 4, 2013. The proposed action was presented to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe on September 11, 2013.

Several site visits have occurred with the Level 1and Level 2 teams (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries personnel) within the project boundaries. On February 28, 2013, Forest Service representatives presented specific proposed project activities to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries personnel at a scheduled Level 1 meeting. The first site visit occurred with the PFC and the Level 2 members on July 27, 2012 during the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) stage. A

site visit for the Level 1 team occurred on June 18, 2013. A follow up visit for the Level 1 members to view recreation sites occurred on August 19, 2013.

Multiple visits to the Adams County Commissioners and the Adams County Natural Resources Committee have been made. Briefings on the status of the project as well as opportunities for public involvement have been presented to the Adams County Commissioners on January 14, March 18, May 20, June 17, August 12, and September 16, 2013. On February 25, 2013, the proposed project was presented to the Natural Resources Committee and members of the public.

4.2 Agencies, Organizations, and Individuals Consulted during the Planning Process

Agencies

Adams County Board of Commissioners
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
NOAA Fisheries
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Organizations

Alliance for the Wild Rockies
American Forest Resource Council
Adams County Natural Resource Committee
Backcountry Horsemen
Backcountry Recreation Club
Boise Cascade
Cabin Creek
Circle C Homeowners Association
Evergreen Forest
Idaho Forest Group
Idaho Conservation League
Mahon Logging
Meadow Creek POA
Payette Forest Coalition
Osprey Environmental Solutions
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Spatial Interest
Secsesh Wildlands
The Wilderness Society
Trout Unlimited

West Central Highlands RC and D
Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership

Individuals
Al Becker
Becky Johnstone
Dick Artley
Glen Jacobsen
Hayden Clairborne
Jean Public
Ken Riggs
Peter Walker
Richard Olsen
Rodger Nelson
Ron Hamilton

4.3 American Indian Tribal Governments

Nez Perce Tribe

Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Shoshone Paiute Tribes

4.4 List of Preparers

The following individuals were participants in preparing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. They are listed alphabetically by first name. The Core Team members developed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement to facilitate implementation of the Lost Creek Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project. The Extended Team members and Management and Review members listed below are those individuals that provided significant contributions to the Core Team through consultation, leadership, analysis or review.

Core Team

Chans Obrien	Geographical Information Systems Data Analysis and Cartography
Dustin Doane	Fire and Fuels Management
Holly Hutchinson	NEPA Coordinator/team leader
Jane Cropp	Recreation and Visual Quality
Jason Greenway	Fisheries
Ken Meyers	Acting NEPA Coordinator/team leader/writer/editor
Leigh Bailey	Hydrology and Soils
Mickey Pillars	Geographical Information Systems Data Analysis and Cartography

Mike Dixon	Transportation planning
Paul Klasner	Forested Vegetation
Russ Richards	Wildlife

Extended Team

Alma Hanson	Botany
Brian McMorris	Invasive Species and Livestock Management
Donna Reed	Invasive Species and Livestock Management
Eric Whiteman	Cultural Resources
Gayle Dixon	Cultural Resources

Management and Review

Ana Egnew	Forest Wildlife Biologist
Brian Harris	Public Affairs Officer
Clayton Naylor	Forest Fisheries Biologist
Dave Kennel	Forest Hydrologist
George Panek	Natural Resources Staff Officer
Jake Strohmeyer	Recreation, Engineering, Archeology, Lands, and Minerals Staff Officer
Kim Johnson	Forest Silviculturist
Kim Pierson	New Meadows District Ranger
Pattie Soucek	Forest Planning Staff Officer
Sue Dixon	Forest NEPA Coordinator
Susan Miller	Forest Ecologist

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Appendix A - Riparian Conservation Area Treatments

Delineation of Riparian Conservation Areas

Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) are stream and wetland protection zones delineated for the protection of riparian-dependent resources. Management activities are subject to specific Forest Plan goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines. RCAs include traditional riparian corridors, perennial and intermittent streams, wetlands, lakes, springs, reservoirs, and other areas where riparian functions and ecological processes are crucial to maintenance of the area's water quality, sediment regime, large woody debris, nutrient delivery system, and associated biotic communities and habitat.

Appendix B of the Forest Plan outlines a step-down process for delineation of RCAs on perennial and intermittent streams, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands (USDA Forest Service 2003). The RCAs within the project area have been identified utilizing Option 2 (Forest Plan page B-34) delineation method. Forest Plan Option 2 provides a more specific delineation of an RCA boundary using site potential tree heights.

Field reconnaissance and stand exam data has indicated that Potential Vegetation Groups (PVGs) 2, 5, and 6 are the dominant PVGs in forested areas within the proposed activity units in the project area. RCA widths in forested areas will be based on the PVG 2 and PVG 6 site potential tree height of 120 feet (Forest Plan page B-36). RCA widths that will be used for this project are displayed in the following table:

Table A-1. Project Area RCA Widths

Water Source	RCA Width
Perennial Forested Streams (and intermittent streams providing seasonal rearing and spawning habitat)	240 feet (two site-potential tree heights) from the ordinary high water mark
Intermittent Forested Streams	120 feet (one site-potential tree height) from the ordinary high water mark
Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Wetlands	120 feet (one site-potential tree height) from the ordinary high water mark
Non Forested Streams (perennial and intermittent)	The extent of the flood prone width, or riparian vegetation, whichever is greater.

The current model identifies 16,250 acres within RCAs in the project area. Based on implementation of other projects, unmapped streams and other water sources are typically discovered during layout and implementation. Increases in RCAs acres are generally an additional 15 to 30 percent.

Need for Treatment

Initial project area analysis indicates approximately 12,600 acres of vegetative treatments (*i.e.* thinning and prescribed burning) in the RCAs would be needed to maintain or move towards the desired vegetative conditions as specified in Appendix A of the Forest Plan. This initial review indicated that approximately 6,100 acres of mechanical treatments in RCAs would aid in improving or maintaining the desired vegetative conditions. The remaining 6,500 acres would need to have prescribed fire applied to maintain the desired conditions. Based on Forest Plan management direction and other resource concerns a more detailed approach has been applied to

develop an RCA treatment proposal that is consistent with management direction, including Appendix B of the Forest Plan and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS).

Proposed Treatments in RCAs

Based on the purpose of the project and need to treat vegetation in RCAs, both mechanical and prescribed fire treatments are proposed in the RCAs. RCA vegetation treatments are not proposed in the Boulder Creek subwatershed.

Commercial Thin

Commercial thinning treatments are intended to move upland vegetation within RCAs toward the desired conditions described in the Forest Plan while maintaining soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources. Treatments would be designed to ensure that project activities do not degrade current RCA conditions and do not retard the attainment of SWRA desired conditions. All RCA treatments would apply only to upland vegetation that occurs within the outer portion of a RCA, and not to riparian vegetation (i.e. – willow, spruce). This action, on a site specific basis, is consistent with direction for upland vegetation desired conditions and RCAs in Forest Plan Appendices A and B (USDA Forest Service 2003).

RCA treatments would be limited to thinning where at least 30 percent canopy closure would be retained and would be developed in consultation with the district fish biologist and/or hydrologist to ensure streambank stability, ground cover are considered and riparian function is maintained.

In portions of RCAs where mechanical treatments would not be feasible or deleterious effects to riparian functions and ecological processes (described in the Forest Plan, page B-37) are anticipated, the unit (or portion(s) thereof) would be excluded from treatment.

Generally, mechanical disturbance in RCAs would be avoided. Due to the site specificity of each proposed RCA treatment unit, a map and description of the layout of the RCA portion of the unit would be provided to the District fisheries biologist, hydrologist,(or qualified designees)for field verification.. A site specific plan would be approved by a District hydrologist and fisheries biologist prior to implementation.

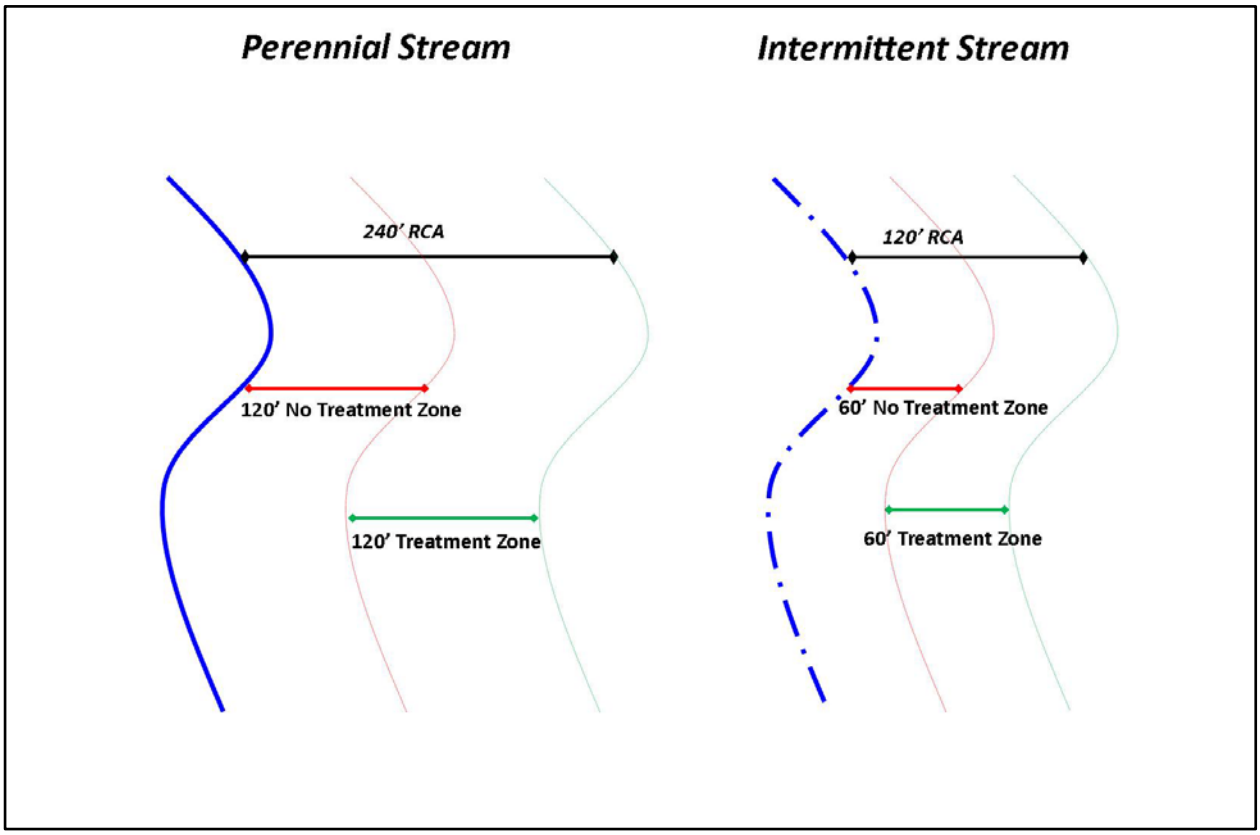
The following guidelines would be used for RCA treatment layout and implementation (see project Design Features, Table 2-5):

1. Only upland vegetation in the outer portion of the RCA would be treated (Figure A-1).
2. Along intermittent streams, thinning and limited equipment use could only occur in the outer 60 feet of the RCA. No cutting of vegetation would occur within 60 feet of the stream (Figure A-1).
3. Along perennial streams, thinning and limited equipment use could only occur in the outer 120 feet of the RCA. No cutting of vegetation would occur within 120 feet of the stream (Figure A-1).
4. No harvesting would be allowed in the no-cut zones. Cutting of individual trees within the no-cut zone may be approved on a case by case basis but removal of that material would not be permitted.
7. If unidentified RCAs are discovered during layout or implementation, they may be treated if: 1) they meet intent of RCA treatments; 2) all project design features and restrictions can be adhered to; and 3) they meet the following criteria:
    a) They fall outside of the Boulder Creek drainage and the Pony Creek RNA;
    b) The area is proposed for treatment but was identified during the layout/implementation phase of the project;

c) In PVG 1 and 2 – the existing canopy closure of forested areas within the stand is greater than 65 percent.

d) In PVG 5 and 6 – the existing canopy closure of the stand is greater than 70 percent.

Figure A-1. RCA Treatment and Stream Buffer Guidelines.



Non-Commercial Thinning

Non-commercial thinning in RCAs is not proposed in the Boulder Creek subwatershed, non-commercial thinning would not occur within 240 feet of perennial streams or within 120 feet of intermittent streams. Elsewhere in the Project Area, non-commercial thinning would be permitted within RCAs in accordance with the description of commercial RCA treatments above. Where non-commercial RCA thinning is proposed, it would not occur within 120 feet of perennial streams and not within 60 feet of intermittent streams (Figure A-1).

Prescribed Fire and Ladder Fuel Treatments

No prescribed fire treatments (direct ignition or ladder fuel treatments) would occur within RCAs in the Boulder Creek subwatershed. In the remaining portions of the Project Area, ignition operations within RCAs shall be implemented to maintain RCA function and processes by creating a mosaic of burned and unburned areas, minimizing severity and intensity; maintaining stream-shading vegetation; retaining adequate ground cover and sediment filtering capacity; and maintaining current and recruitable large and coarse woody debris. In RCAs identified for treatment, no ignitions within 120 feet of perennial stream channels or within 60 feet of intermittent

stream channels will occur. Ignition operations should generally only occur in the outer portions of RCAs in the drier PVGs where fuels reduction is needed to increase the resiliency of the RCA and reduce the potential for high intensity/severity wildfire. If any areas are not capable of carrying fire or maintaining RCA function and processes (as described above) at the time of fire application, fire will not be applied.

Ladder fuel treatments conducted as part of prescribed burning activities may be implemented to protect the overstory from effects of prescribed fire and to meet prescribed fire objectives. Ladder fuel treatments- would only occur in RCAs where active ignition is anticipated and would not occur within riparian vegetation, within 60 feet of intermittent channels or within 120 feet of perennial stream channels. All ladder fuel treatments in RCAs will be completed by hand and would not cut trees larger than 8 inches DBH. Slash produced from ladder fuel treatments will be lopped and scattered. Piling of slash will not occur within RCAs.

All burn plans and anticipated ladder fuel treatments will be annually reviewed by District Resource Specialists (fisheries biologist, wildlife biologist and hydrologist). Additional site-specific concerns regarding prescribed fire treatments (including RCA treatments) will be addressed at that time.

Appendix B - Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel Emphasis Areas

Background and Direction for Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel Treatments

The following proposal was developed based on the Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel (NIDGS) Recovery Plan and NIDGS Technical Working Group recommendations.

Restore and Maintain Habitat

Thinning, burning, reseeding, and other measures are necessary management tools for habitat restoration and maintenance. The following management tools and sociological considerations should be used to create the habitat at appropriate stages of ecological succession:

Development of site-specific management plans for primary metapopulation sites

- Consider compatible human uses;
- Assess potential forestry practices;
- Conduct plant community composition analysis

Restoration of habitat

- Thinning and burning
- Reseeding with native grass and forb species;
- Livestock management

Maintenance of appropriate habitat

- Prescribed burning at site-specific intervals;
- Vegetation management (*e.g.*, noxious weed control);
- Grazing regimes appropriate to each site

Priority areas for NIDGS emphasis treatment have been developed and divided into two types. Priority one (P1) areas are areas within ¼ mile of occupied habitat and within US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) recovery plan metapopulation areas. Priority two (P2) areas are based on potential habitat that could link meta-populations to increase and maintain genetic diversity within the known populations. Approximately 12,100 acres of P1 and 11,600 acres of P2 areas have been identified.

Within the P1 areas, approximately 4,900 acres of mechanical treatments are proposed. Within these NIDGS priority areas, the objective of these treatments would be as described in the Vegetation Treatments section of this document. The treatment objectives should be designed to move vegetation toward the desired conditions specified in Appendix A of the Forest Plan. The following additional direction should be applied to treatments in the NIDGS priority areas.

NIDGS objectives in P1 areas

1. Prioritize the timing of treatments in these areas to be as soon as practical (i.e. treat these areas first).
2. Manage areas immediately adjacent to occupied sites toward the low end of desired canopy closures (i.e. – average canopy closures should typically be between 15-30 percent in these areas).

3. Emphasize forage production for NIDGS. This can typically be accomplished by managing for frequent (return interval 3-7 years), low intensity disturbance (i.e. – prescribed fire).
4. Identify potential corridors for connecting occupied sites. Manage portions of these stands to encourage dispersal and exchange of individuals. (i.e. – reduce canopy closure to near 10-20 percent mostly in PVG 2, but sometimes in PVG 5 in corridor areas). Work with wildlife staff (utilizing NIDGS Recovery Plan and NIDGS technical team recommendations) to determine appropriate corridor location and spatial arrangement.

NIDGS objectives in P2 areas

1. Identify suitable habitat within one quarter mile of known populations and treat to improve habitat.
2. Encourage geographic growth of metapopulations toward other known populations and high quality habitat.
3. Treatments in currently unoccupied habitat should be designed to achieve low to moderate canopy closure.

Appendix C - Cumulative Effects

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities within the following 5th and 6th field hydrologic unit codes (HUCs) were compiled to be considered in the cumulative effects analysis completed for this project:

5th Field HUCs:

- Lower Little Salmon River
- Beaver Creek – Weiser River
- West Fork Weiser River

6th Field HUCs:

- Boulder Creek
- Upper Weiser River
- Lost Creek
- Upper West Fork Weiser River
- Lower West Fork Weiser River
- Warm Springs Creek – Weiser River
- Gaylord Creek – Weiser River

Some of the activities listed in the table may be outside the cumulative impact areas analyzed by individual resource areas and, therefore, may not be considered in every resource-specific analysis. Conversely, some cumulative impact analysis areas may extend well past the cumulative effects area used to compile the list below, and, thereby, could have additional activities specified in the resource specific technical reports (e.g. air quality). The narrative below and Table A-2 identify the past, present / ongoing, and reasonably foreseeable projects which may be considered in each resource analysis.

Actions/Events that May Contribute to Cumulative Effects

1997 Floods: "Snow, rain, and record high temperatures during the last week of December 1996 and the first few days of the New Year produced record flooding and landslides on the Payette National Forest. December precipitation ranged from 280% in the Salmon River Basin to 300% in the Weiser, Payette, and Boise River basins. In the mountain community of McCall, December precipitation totaled 9.8 inches, the highest single month ever recorded. From December 23, 1996 to January 2, 1997, total precipitation was 7.8 inches with 1.6 inches falling in a 24-hour period on January 2, 1997. Rain on snow caused rapid melting of snow and high runoff. Soils were saturated, resulting in landslides and debris flows throughout much of the Forest. Landslides have exposed bare soil, which is subject to additional erosion. Floodwaters and debris flows traveled down stream channels, plugged culverts, and washed out across roads. Stream channels have been altered by migrating laterally and downcutting. Streambanks have lost protective riparian vegetative cover. Several stream channels are clogged with debris." (USDA Forest Service. 1997a "Emergency Watershed Protection Program Report – 1997 New Year's Flood." Payette National Forest)

Within the Little Salmon subbasin, especially at the lower elevations, the effects of this flood event were great. The effects were caused dominantly by slumps and debris avalanches that affected fillslopes, cutslopes, running surfaces, and culverts on roads and contributed to large flows of water and debris in the Little Salmon River and tributaries, especially below (north of) Round Valley. The effects were heavily concentrated within those elevations near the snowline at the time of the precipitation and temperature events.

Impacts associated with the storm events isolated the area from approximately Smokey Boulder Road to Pinehurst on State Highway 95. The Little Salmon River was scoured throughout much of this stretch with downcutting, lateral movement of the River, and loss of riparian vegetation resulting. Portions of Highway 95 were demolished and many residences along the river were partially or totally destroyed. Debris avalanches and slumps are evident in this section of the Little Salmon River.

Personal Use Firewood and Other Personal Use Forest Products Collection: Access for collection of forest products for personal use occurs throughout the project area. Collection of some forest products requires a permit e.g. firewood, plants, mushrooms.

Flow Diversion: A number of water diversions are authorized or have applications for ditch bill easements occur on forest lands in the cumulative effects area.

Introduction of Exotic Fish Species. Introduced non-native fishes within the project area affect native species by competing for food and spawning/rearing habitat. Adult non-native fish species may also consume young of the year and juvenile native species. In addition, exotic species may hybridize with native species (especially introduced brook trout with native bull trout). Competition and hybridization can reduce viability of, and potentially eliminate local populations of native fish species.

NIDGS Habitat Improvement Projects: Several habitat improvement projects have occurred on the New Meadows District near the project area. Projects have occurred near Lost Valley Reservoir and Price Valley Guard Station. Implementation of these projects (thinning and prescribed burning) and monitoring is ongoing. Results have shown an increase in NIDGS at both sites. Additional projects will be implemented that will improve NIDGS habitat in both areas. All projects are expected to improve forage and habitat and link colonies to improve the breeding success.

Noxious weeds: Noxious weeds located in the Lost Creek Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration project cumulative effects area include Canada thistle, yellow toadflax, sulfur cinquefoil, and St. Johnswort. A majority of the infestations observed were associated with ground disturbance activities from livestock grazing, roads, and timber sale activities. Noxious weed treatment is accomplished through integrated pest management using mechanical, biological, and chemical means of control.

Other Agency & Private Lands: The cumulative effects area includes private lands, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and State of Idaho lands. Over the past years, these lands were managed for timber production, agricultural use including farming, water diversion, and livestock grazing. The State of Idaho conducted several timber sales on Idaho Department of Lands tracts within the cumulative effects area. The BLM manages numerous special use permits, timber sales and recreation activities within or near the cumulative effects area (see Table A-2). The Potlatch Company owns several parcels of land on the eastern edge of the cumulative effects area.

The Tamarack sawmill site is adjacent to Highway 95 between the Price Valley and Lost Valley roads. The Weiser River National Recreation Trail is a popular recreation trail, following the former right-of-way of a Union Pacific Railroad line between Tamarack and the town of Weiser.

Bally Mountain Project – BLM cottonwood. BLM timber sales south of Hazard Creek and west of Hard Creek on east side of Highway 95. The Bally North project planned start is 2014, Bally South currently being prepped. This project includes timber harvest and prescribed fire.

Past Fires Suppression: Forests that once burned at frequent intervals, like the majority of the stands in the cumulative effects area, have been prevented from burning for more than a century by fire suppression. Fires suppression has generally been effective for one to four fire cycles and has allowed the development of denser, multi-storied forests on more of the landscape. While the fire regime in the cumulative effects area is a mix of lethal, mixed, and non-lethal, the relative proportions of fire types has shifted from low-intensity surface fires to more severe crown fires. Severe fires are now more likely to occur on more of the landscape than they would have historically (Brown 2000), affecting a condition class change in the cumulative effects area.

All wildfires in the cumulative effects area have been actively suppressed since the early 1900s. The Payette NF GIS fire history layer shows 496 small fire occurrences and five recent larger fires (10 acres and above). The largest fire in recent history, the Wesley fire, occurred in 2012 and burned 16,000 acres within the cumulative effects project area.

In areas not treated by timber harvest, the lack of wildfire within most of the cumulative effects area has contributed to increased surface fuel loads and tighter tree spacing than would have occurred historically.

Past Road Construction: Most of the past road construction in the cumulative effects area occurred as a result of timber harvest. On private ground roads have been constructed for both land management activities and access.

Past Timber Harvest: Table A-2 lists past timber sales and associated activities within the cumulative effects area. This data is pulled from the FACTS corporate data set and does not include some timber sales, primarily prior to 1950. The current Payette NF Geographic Information System (GIS) vegetation layer delineates areas based on detectable past timber harvest and is a good proxy for estimating area still showing impacts from past activities. Many resource areas use this GIS vegetation layer to assess cumulative impacts.

Range allotment management and historic livestock use: Sheep and cattle grazing have taken place in the area for the last 100 years. Historically, all allotments in the cumulative effects area were fully stocked. An estimated 100,000 to 200,000 sheep annually passed over the Salmon River driveway, west of the Little Salmon River. In 2010 the Payette Forest Plan was amended reducing the number of acres suited for domestic sheep and goat grazing. As a result of that amendment the number of domestic sheep grazed has been reduced.

The cumulative effects area is within the following allotments:

- Warm Springs Cattle Allotment
- Price Valley Sheep Allotment
- Round Valley Cattle Allotment
- Smith Mountain Sheep Allotment
- North Hornet Cattle Allotment
- Boulder Creek Sheep Allotment (currently unsuited for domestic sheep and goat grazing)

Range-related Past Projects in Analysis Area

- Bear Wallow Aspen Regeneration Project

- Salmon River Stock Driveway Rehabilitation Project
- NIDGS Interpretation Site
- "Gully Plug" Stabilization in Boulder Creek Allotment
- Lost Creek Exclosure CE (Wildlife Viewing Area)

Recreational Use: Recreational use with the cumulative effects area is primarily dispersed. There are several trails, developed campgrounds, parking lots and bathroom facilities within the project area. ATV use is also popular throughout the project area, particularly around the Lost Valley Reservoir.

Road Maintenance and Construction: The project area currently has 473 miles of system roads. Most were constructed between the 1950s and the present, with major episodes of construction occurring in the 1960s and 1970s. Prior to the 1950s very few roads existed in the area. The vast majority of the roads were constructed for accessing timber harvest units. There are several roads analysis reports covering the cumulative effects area including a Travel Analysis Report completed in 2012 for the Lost Creek Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration project area. The recent Travel Analysis Report and past reports provide a review of the roads and recommendations on future road management in the area.

Routine road maintenance occurs on most open roads within the project area. Maintenance on gravel and native surface roads is mainly surface grading and culvert cleaning. Periodic replacement of gravel on road surfaces occurs when gravel wears out.

Special Uses: Two major power lines managed by Idaho Power traverse the southern third of the cumulative effects area, the Cambridge-McCall line and the Oxbow-McCall line. Idaho Power also is permitted use of 14.9 miles of road in support of these two power lines.

Travel Management Plan Revision: The Payette National Forest updated its Travel Management Plan for the Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts. The updated travel plan closed much of the cumulative effects area to cross country motorized travel and restricted OHV use to designated roads and trails. The Forest issues an annual MVUM (Motor Vehicle Use Map) to aid the public in determining trails designated motorized use.

Table A-2. Past, Present / Ongoing, and Reasonably Foreseeable Activities

Project / Activity	Date	In Project Area?
Past Culvert Bridge Replacement Activities		
Star Creek Culvert / Bridge Replacement	2010	Y
Road Decommissioning	1997-2010	Y
Past Transportation Management Activities		
Council & New Meadows Ranger Districts Snow-free Season Travel Management Plan	2009	Y
Past Reforestation Activities		
Beaver Creek	1963	N
Boat Ramp	1975	Y
Brush Mountain	2001	Y
Butter Gulch 77	1981	Y
Crawford	1998	Y
Dry Beaver	1971	N
Eddies Cleanup SSTS	1997	N
Fourth of July	1969	Y
Grouse Creek	1967	Y
Hall Fire Salvage	2004	N

Project / Activity	Date	In Project Area?
Hall Ridge	1993	N
Hotlicks	1999	Y
Huckleberry 61	1964	Y
Legacy Planting w/no sale name associated	1954 - 2000	Y
Longshot	1995	Y
Lookout	1970	Y
Lost Bear	1990	Y
Lost Boat	1991	Y
Lost Creek	1968	Y
Lost Lake Progeny Site	1976	Y
Lost Town	1989	Y
Lost Town	1998	Y
Lower Grouse	1996	Y
Lower Grouse 72	1975	Y
Lumpy's Cleanup SSTS	1997	N
Many LP SS	1986	Y
Oleo	1991	Y
Railroad Saddle	1976	Y
Raven Corral	1990	Y
Rock Creek	1972	Y
Rock Jack	1994	Y
Saddle	1992	Y
Sheep Creek	1967	Y
Sheep Weiser	1986	Y
Slaughter Gulch 67	1970	Y
Squirrelly Billy	2010	Y
State Sales	1980	Y
Switch	1993	Y
Town Creek	1989	Y
Town Creek Salvage	1989	Y
Triple Creek	1970	Y
Turkey	1990	Y
Upper Grouse	1978	Y
Upper Weiser	2010	Y
Wally's Salvage	1995	N
Weiser River Fuels	1988	N
West Butter Salvage	1988	Y
West Fork 68	1970	Y
Yantis Ditch	1981	Y
Yellow Jacket	1984	Y
Past Timber Stand Improvement Activities		
Beaver Creek	1984	N
Beaver Creek	2006	N
Boat Ramp	1992	Y
Brush Mountain	2001	Y
Butter Gulch 77	2003	Y
Dry Beaver	1996	N
East Lost Squirrel	2010	Y
Fourth of July	1986	Y
Fourth of July	1996	Y
Grouse Creek	1983	Y
Grouse Creek	1991	Y

Project / Activity	Date	In Project Area?
Joker Creek 72	2006	N
Legacy TSI w/no sale name associated	1965 -1999	Y
Lookout	1984	Y
Lost Boat	1991	Y
Lost Lake Progeny Site	1996	Y
Lost Squirrel	2002	Y
Lost Town	1998	Y
Lower Grouse 72	1996	Y
Railroad Saddle	1994	Y
Raven Corral	1991	Y
Rock Jack	1994	Y
Saddle	1991	Y
Sheep Creek	1985	Y
Sheep Weiser	1986	Y
Slaughter Gulch 67	1986	Y
Squatters	1993	Y
Switch	1993	Y
Topless	2006	Y
Triple Creek	1985 - 1996	Y
Upper Grouse	1985	Y
Wally's Salvage	1994	N
Weiser River Fuels	2011	N
West Fork 68	1983 - 1991	Y
Yellow Jacket	1987	Y
Past Vegetation Management Activities		
Beaver Creek	1962	N
Bird	1983	Y
Boat Ramp	1975	Y
Brush Mountain	2000	Y
Butter Gulch	1995	Y
Butter Gulch Salvage	1996	Y
Butter Gulch 77	1979	Y
Dry Beaver	1970	N
East Lost Squirrel	2010	Y
Final LP SS	1985	Y
Fourth Gulch	1977	N
Fourth of July	1967	Y
Hall Fire Salvage	2004	N
Hotlicks	1997	Y
Huckleberry 61	1963	Y
Landore Salvage	2003	N
Leave it to Beaver	1992	N
Legacy Harvest w/no sale name associated	1950 - 1996	Y
Lookout	1969	Y
Lost Bear	1989	Y
Lost Boat	1989	Y
Lost Creek	1967	Y
Lost Lake Progeny Site	1973	Y
Lost Squirrel	2005	Y
Lost Town	1996	Y
Lower Grouse	1995	Y
Lower Grouse 72	1974	Y

Project / Activity	Date	In Project Area?
Many LP SS	1984	Y
Oleo	1990	Y
Porcupine	1973	Y
Railroad Saddle	1974	Y
Raven Corral	1989	Y
Red Point	1979	N
Reservoir	1964	Y
Roadside Salvage	1981	Y
Rock Creek	1971	Y
Rock Jack	1993	Y
Saddle	1991	Y
Sheep Creek	1985	Y
Sheep Weiser	1985	Y
Slaughter Gulch 67	1967	Y
Slaughter Gulch 75	1975	Y
Slaughter Salvage	1983	Y
Squatters	1974	Y
Squirrelly Billy	2006	Y
State Sales	1975	Y
Switch	1993	Y
Switchback	1973	Y
Tordon Salvage	1985	N
Town Creek	1987	Y
Town Creek Salvage	1988	Y
Triple Creek	1969	Y
Tumble Tree	1991	Y
Turkey	1988	Y
Upper Grouse	1976	Y
Upper Lost	1995	Y
Upper Weiser	2006	Y
Vick Creek	1987	N
Wally's Salvage	1994	N
Weiser River Fuels	2011	N
West Butter	1983	Y
West Butter Salvage	1984	Y
West Fork 68	1969	Y
West Fork Face	1976	Y
Yantis Ditch	1980	Y
Yellow Jacket	1983	Y
IDL – Mosquito Skern	2009	N
IDL – Skern Ridge	2009	N
IDL – Price Pit	2011	N
IDL – Mudball	2011	N
IDL – Pine Ridge	2012	
Past Prescribed Fire Activities		
Underburn 97 acres	2009	
Underburn 118 acres	2011	
Underburn 1,024 acres	2010	
Underburn 1,449 acres	2012	
Past Large Wildfire Activity		
Sale Fire	1989	Y
Rock Jack	1996	Y

Project / Activity	Date	In Project Area?
Hall	2003	Y
North Star Butte	2004	Y
Wesley	2012	Y
Past Livestock Grazing		
Warm Springs Cattle Allotment	Ongoing	Y
Price Valley Sheep Allotment	Ongoing	Y
Round Valley Cattle Allotment	Ongoing	Y
Smith Mountain Sheep Allotment	Ongoing	Y
North Hornet Cattle Allotment	Ongoing	Y
Boulder Creek Sheep Allotment	2011	Y
Bear Wallow Aspen Regeneration Project	2010	Y
Salmon River Stock Driveway Rehabilitation Project	2010	Y
NIDGS Interpretation Site	Ongoing	Y
"Gully Plug" Stabilization Project, Boulder Creek Allotment	2010	Y
Lost Creek Exclosure – Wildlife Viewing Area	Ongoing	Y
Present / Ongoing Transportation System Including Roads and Road Maintenance Activities		
National Forest System Roads and Road Maintenance on MVUM Roads	Ongoing	Y
Other Jurisdiction Roads and Trails	Ongoing	
Present / Ongoing Vegetation Management Activities		
IDL – West Mud Salvage Ton	2013	N
Present / Ongoing Noxious Weed Treatment		
Payette National Forest Noxious Weed Program	Ongoing	Y
Cold Springs Campground	Ongoing	Y
Price Valley Winter Sports Parking Lot / Trailhead	Ongoing	Y
Facilities Management – Dispersed Recreation Sites	Ongoing	Y
Evergreen Campground	Ongoing	N
Lost Valley Reservoir Boat Ramp (managed by the Reservoir Association)	Ongoing	Y
Passages in Time Interpretation Site	Ongoing	Y
Lost Creek Riparian Area Interpretation Site	Ongoing	Y
Boulder Creek Dispersed Camping Area	Ongoing	Y
Reasonably Foreseeable Vegetation Management		
IDL – Island North	2015	N
IDL – Pine Slaughter	2015	N
Reasonably Foreseeable Special Use / ROW		
BLM - Indian Mountain Boulder Timber Project Road Acquisition	2015	N

Appendix D - Project Area Road Management

This appendix shows road management within the project area (Table D-1) and describes the gravel pits that will be used for used for road actions associated with project alternatives.

Table D-3. Road Management by Alternative.

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
50006	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.25
50006A	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.05
50012	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	TRAIL CONVERSION	DECOMMISSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	0.18
50063	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.68
50063	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.46
50063	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.52
50074	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	13.52
50076	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.35
50079	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.55
50079	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.78
50079	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.91
50080	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.65
50080	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	3.92
50083	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.29
50083	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	9.03
50084	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.35
50089	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	9.68
50090	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.31
50090	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.43
50090	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.94
50091	4 - MODERATE DEGREE OF USER COMFORT	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.63
50093	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.46
50094	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.32
50097	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.12
50100	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.31
50101	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.38
50101	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.12

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
50101	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.62
50102	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.77
50115	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.80
50120	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	5.50
50120	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.47
50123	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	7.26
50126	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.18
50127		YEARLONG	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.28
50127	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.57
50127	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	5.37
50128	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	8.47
50131	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.84
50132	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	5.53
50135	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.78
50135	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	6.20
50136	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.99
50138	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.83
50139	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	11.12
50146	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.77
50146	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.26
50146	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.12
50153		SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.71
50153	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.42
50154	3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	10.50
50155	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.51
50158	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.40
50158	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.11
50158	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.04
50159	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.24
50188	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.87

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
50274	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.94
50274	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.93
50274	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.20
50274	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.14
50275	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.40
50275	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.27
50290			MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.74
50292			MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.57
50333	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.47
50336			MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.47
50342	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.27
50374	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.31
50380	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.41
50381	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.27
50386	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.37
50411	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.37
50429	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	DROP	DROP	DROP	DROP	0.02
50525	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	6.37
50525	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.03
50525	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.37
50526	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.18
50527	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.11
50535	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NON-MOTO SYSTEM TRAIL	NON-MOTO SYSTEM TRAIL	NON-MOTO SYSTEM TRAIL	NON-MOTO SYSTEM TRAIL	0.70
50535A	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.11
50535B	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.03
50539	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.39
50540	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.96
50556	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	1.35
50556	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.21
50556	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.48

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
50556	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.36
50557	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.05
50557	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.16
50561	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.43
50563	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.57
50576	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.36
50577	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.21
50578	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.71
50578	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.00
50579	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.92
50580	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.69
50586	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.41
50586	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.86
50615	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.54
50616	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.52
50648	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.12
50649	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.13
50653	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.91
50657	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.20
50662	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.21
50662	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.08
50662	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.17
50662	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.35
50668	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.34
50669	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.46
50767	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.47
50778	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.22
50778R	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.63
50784	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	0.12
50786	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.37

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
50787	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	0.07
50789	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	DECOM COMPLETE	1.47
50789	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.38
50790	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.67
50791	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.71
50792	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.41
50792	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.05
50793	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.11
50794	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.81
50795	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.16
50808	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.32
50808R	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.31
50825	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.15
50825	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.83
50834	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.59
50834	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.13
50929	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.55
50930	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.48
50931	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.64
50932	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.88
50933	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.52
50934	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.99
50935	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.41
50943	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.15
50943	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.88
50944	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.05
50945	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.67
50946	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.25
50947	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.64
50948	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.65

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
50949	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.42
50950	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	4.38
50950	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.05
50950	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.84
50951	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	IMPROVE AND OPEN	LONG TERM CLOSURE	IMPROVE AND OPEN	IMPROVE AND OPEN	1.51
50951	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	IMPROVE AND OPEN	LONG TERM CLOSURE	IMPROVE AND OPEN	IMPROVE AND OPEN	0.07
50953	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.40
50954	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.48
50954	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.17
50954	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.20
50955	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.70
50956	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.51
50974	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.01
50974	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	1.40
50975	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	0.89
50976	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	2.21
50977	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	TRAIL CONVERSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	1.62
50977	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	0.53
50978	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.62
50979	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.36
50979	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	0.27
50980	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	0.96
50981	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.79
50982	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.52
50987	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.69
50988	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.63
50989	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.81
50990	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.27
50990	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.28
50991	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.94

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
50992	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.50
50993	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.43
50994	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.53
51041	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.08
51051	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES		MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.05
51051	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DROP	DROP	DROP	DROP	0.05
51056	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	TRAIL CONVERSION	3.92
51057	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.70
51079	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.38
51080	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.46
51081	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.72
51081	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.15
51082	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.59
51083	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.64
51083	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.24
51083	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.41
51083	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.00
51084	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.70
51087	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.20
51093	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.50
51094	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.43
51121	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.22
51121	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.02
51122	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.51
51123	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.52
51124	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	3.69
51125	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.11
51126	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.28
51127	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.17
51128	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.96

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
51129	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.32
51130	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.83
51131	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.36
51132	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.69
51156	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.52
51159	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.37
51160	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.97
51163	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.26
51175	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.14
51175	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.31
51176	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.75
51177	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.79
51178	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	IMPROVE AND OPEN	LONG TERM CLOSURE	IMPROVE AND OPEN	IMPROVE AND OPEN	1.33
51179	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.05
51180	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.52
51181	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.82
51182	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.27
51183	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.22
51184	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.18
51210	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	3.41
51212	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.22
51213	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.52
51214	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.40
51215	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.79
51216	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.65
51227	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.28
51228	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.67
51229	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.19
51231	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.49
51232	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.57

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
51233	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.57
51234	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.81
51235	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.62
51243	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.76
51246	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.86
51247	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	IMPROVE AND OPEN	DECOMMISSION	IMPROVE AND OPEN	IMPROVE AND OPEN	0.65
51248	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.60
51248	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.92
51248	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.80
51249	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.31
51250	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.94
51250	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	4.00
51251	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.87
51251	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.27
51251	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.73
51252	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.96
51253	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	4.63
51254	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.26
51255	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.83
51256	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	2.12
51257	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.58
51295	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.38
51313	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.70
51317	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.74
51317	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.90
51318	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.02
51319	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.87
51320	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.07
51322	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.67
51323	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.92

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
51365	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.04
51366	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.21
51367	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.19
51368	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.64
51368	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	2.95
51369	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.53
51369	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.41
51370	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.67
51418	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.61
51420	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.67
51421	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.92
51422	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.45
51423	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.26
51435	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.33
51435	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.80
51435	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.01
51436	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.46
51437	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.52
51438	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.14
51439	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.70
51440	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.44
51440	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.32
51441	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.71
51441	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.46
51442	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.76
51442	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.30
51443	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.80
51444	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.16
51445	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.95
51446	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.48

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
51447	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.04
51448	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.30
51454	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.66
51469	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.38
51471	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.82
51472	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.41
51473	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.15
51474	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.91
51475	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.90
51476	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.37
51477	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.40
51478	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.20
51479	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.64
51479	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.70
51479	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.21
51479	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.00
51480	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	2.68
51481	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.52
51482	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.50
51483	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.68
51483	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	1.65
51483	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.01
51484	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.53
51485	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	1.02
51485	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.74
51486	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.31
51491	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.46
51492	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.53
51536	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.24
51590	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.17

Road Number	Operational Maintenance Level	Existing	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Miles
51591	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.76
51592	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.22
51593	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.45
51594	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.22
51632	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.95
51659	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DROP	DROP	DROP	DROP	0.04
51660	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.45
51661	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.09
51732	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	SEASONAL	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	1.16
51733	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	DECOMMISSION	0.32
51826	1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	CLOSED	LONG TERM CLOSURE	DECOMMISSION	LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.47
51927	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.08
58013	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	OPEN	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE	0.01
58017	2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	CLOSED	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	NEW LONG TERM CLOSURE	0.09

Project Area Gravel Pits

All action alternatives would include re-opening the following the gravel pits described below. These pits are located within the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek project area.

- 4th of July/Rock Creek Pit - located on the divide between 4th of July Creek and Rock Creek in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 12, T. 18 N., R. 2 W. The pit lies on the large flat open area on the west of Road #50136 and is approximately ½ acres in size. The pit is on basalt geology and has been used as a source for pit run. The pit would need to be expanded up to two acres for proposed use. The pit would serve as a source of rock for the road system in the 4th of July Creek area.
- Rough Creek Pit - located on Road # 50580 to the west of Rough Creek in the Lower Lost Creek drainage. The pit is on lower basalt geology. The legal location is the SW 1/4 of the NW ¼ of Section 8, T. 18 N., R. 1 W. The pit is about two acres in size and has been used as a crushed rock source. It may be suitable for pit run but should be checked on the ground. The pit serves as a rock source for lower Lost Creek and Lower West Fork Weiser River. The pit would require expansion up to 2 acres for removal of additional rock.
- West Fork Weiser/Grouse Cr. Pit - located in the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 30, T. 19 N., R. 1 W. The pit is about 1 acre in size and is located off of Road #50123 near the mouth of Grouse Creek. The pit is a potential source for large riprap, and may be suitable for crushing. The pit is about an acre in size and would require a short access road of about 500 feet or less, and expansion up to 2 acres depending on use.
- Lost Town Pit - located on Road #51124 in the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 35, T. 20 N., R. 2 W. The pit is about 0.5 acres in size and is in diced basalt rock. The pit has been used for pit-run surfacing. The pit would serve as a gravel source for Upper Lost Creek and Town Creek road systems. The pit will require further development and expansion of up to three acres depending on how much gravel is needed.
- Grouse Fawn Pit - located on Road #50123 at the saddle between Grouse Creek and Fawn Creek. Grouse Fawn Pit is located in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 10, T. 19 N., R. 2 W., on basalt rock. Depending on the quantities of gravel need the pit would require expansion up to two acres.
- Grouse Creek Pit - located on Road #50123 in the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 11, T. 19 N., R. 2 W., on basalt rock. The approximate 1 ½ acre pit is located between two intermittent streams and future expansion will limited to about ½ acre. The pit would make suitable pit run.
- Sheep Creek Pit - located on Road # 50946 in the Sheep Creek drainage about 3 miles northwest of Lost Valley Reservoir. The legal description is the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 18, T. 19 N., R. 1 W. The pit is about 3 acres in size. The pit is in basalt and has been used for producing crushed aggregate. The pit serves as a gravel source for roads in the Lost Valley Reservoir area. It will require expansion of about two acres depending on the amount of gravel required.
- Switchback Pit - located on the divide between Mud Creek drainage and the East Branch on Road #51927. The legal description is the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 13, T. 19 N., R. 1 W. The pit has been used for crushed aggregate. It is about 2 acres in size and will need to be expanded up to two more acres depending on the quantity of gravel needed. The pit serves as a gravel source for roads in the East Branch and Mud Creek areas.

- West Branch Pit - located on the divide between the West Branch and the East Fork of Lost Creek on just to the north of Road #50102. The pit is on basalt geology and is located in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 21, T. 20 N., R. 1 W. The pit is about 2 ½ acres in size and has been used to produce crushed aggregate. There is about 400 ft. of non-system road that access the pit from Road #50934 near it's junction with Road #50102. The pit serves as a gravel source for roads in the upper Lost Creek and the West Branch areas. The pit would require expansion of up to two acres depending on the amount of gravel required.
- Yantis Ditch Pit - located in the center of the NE ¼ of Section 10, T 20 N., R. 1 W. The pit is about 3 acres in size and has an approximate 500 ft. long non system access road coming off of Road # 50074 at Yantis Ditch on the divide between the East Branch and Boulder Creek. The road to the pit should be added to the Forest's road system and managed as an open road. The pit is used for reoccurring road maintenance activities. The pit is on basalt geology and has been used for producing crushed aggregate. The pit would need to be expanded an additional two acres depending on the amount of gravel needed. The pit currently is the primary aggregate source for activities in Boulder Creek.

Table D-2. Special Use Permits within the Project Area.

Name	Location
Forgy Hydropower/water diversion	T22N, R1E section 32
Yantis Water Diversion	T20N, R1W section 10
Natural Resource Conservation Service Snotel Site, West Branch	T20N, R1W section 15
Lost Valley Reservoir	T19N, R1W section 27
Idaho Department of Lands, Slaughter Gulch Rd. 50153	T19N, R1W section 27
Idaho Department of Lands, Lost Valley Reservoir Loop Rd. 50089	T19N, R1W sections 21, 22, 26, 27, 35
Idaho Department of Lands, State Rd. 7087	T19N, R1W section 21
Idaho Department of Lands, Slaughter Spur Rd. 58017	T19N, R1W section 27
Scism Spring Development and Pipeline	T18N, R1W section 29

Appendix E – Monitoring and Modeling Forms

Best Management Practices Effectiveness and Implementation Monitoring

Program: Soil and Water Resources

Activity, Practice or Effect: Project monitoring, timber management. Implementation monitoring of timber Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Soil and Water Conservation Practices (SWCPs).

Project Name /Location: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project area.

Objective: Determine if site-specific BMPs and SWCPs identified in the Record of Decision are being implemented. Provide qualitative assessment of effectiveness of BMPs and SWCPs.

Parameters: Various, depending on activity being monitored.

Methodology: The parameters will be observed occularly. The project hydrologist will review the Record of Decision, mitigation measures and management requirements in the office, develop a BMP checklist, and review the implementation of BMPs on the ground.

Frequency/Duration: When on-site, at least once a year, for the duration of sale-related activities.

Data Storage: All data will be summarized in a monitoring report by the hydrologist at the New Meadows or Council District Office.

Analysis: Field forms and photographs will be used to document the following questions:

1. Which of the Soil and Water BMPs were implemented?
2. Which of the Soil and Water BMPs appear to be effective at this time?
3. Which of the Soil and Water BMPs need to be improved?

Report: All data will be reported yearly on the monitoring summary results table for the Payette National Forest. Written reports will be retained on the District.

Cost: $300/year

Personnel: Hydrologist/Hydrologic Technician

Responsible Individual: New Meadows District Hydrologist

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Prepared By: Leigh Bailey **Date:** 9/9/2013

Road Decommissioning Effectiveness /Implementation

Program: Soil and Water Resources

Activity, Practice, or Effect: Effectiveness monitoring

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project area, New Meadows Ranger District

Objectives: Determine if treatments were effective in allowing for adequate self-maintaining drainage and allowing permitted access. Evaluate vegetative recovery and erosion potential.

Parameters: photo record

Methodology: Sites to be visited by Watershed Specialist and/or District Hydrologist

Frequency/Duration: Sites to be visited once per year for a minimum of one year.

Data Storage: Photos/field notes are stored in digital form in the East Zone District files. Summary monitoring reports are stored in electronic format on the intranet server.

Reports: All data will be reported in the monitoring summary results table for the Payette Forest. Written reports and field notes will be retained on file at an ezone District Office.

Costs: Costs listed are for field season 2012.

District Hydrologist	GS11	1/2 day	$162
Watershed Specialist	GS9	1/2 day	$107

Personnel/Skills Needed: Hydrologist/watershed restoration specialist.

Responsible Individual: District Hydrologist

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Prepared by: Leigh Bailey Date: 9/9/2013

Thinning and Prescribed Burning In Riparian Conservation Areas

Program: Soil and Water Resources

Activity, Practice, or Effect: Thinning and Prescribed Burning in Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs)

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project RCA units

Objectives: Determine if design features were effective in maintaining coarse woody debris recruitment, shading, soil productivity, water quality and groundcover.

Parameters: photo record

Methodology: Sites to be visited by District Hydrologist and additionally the Fuels specialist and Fisheries Biologist.

Frequency/Duration: Three to seven pre-treatment photopoints to be established. Sites to be visited once after treatment and then once per year for a minimum of one year.

Data Storage: Photos/field notes are stored in digital form in the ezone District files. Summary monitoring reports are stored in electronic format on the intranet server.

Reports: All data will be reported in the monitoring summary results table for the Payette Forest. Written reports and field notes will be retained on file at an East Zone District Office.

Costs:

District Hydrologist	GS11	1/2 day	$162
Fisheries Biologist	GS9	1/2 day	$107
Fuels Specialist	GS9	1/2 day	$107

Personnel/Skills Needed: Hydrologist/watershed restoration specialist.

Responsible Individual: District Hydrologist

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Prepared by: Leigh Bailey **Date:** 9/9/2013

Detrimental Disturbance

Program: Soil and Water Resources

Monitoring Item: Detrimental Disturbance (DD) - Project Monitoring, Timber Management, Implementation and Effectiveness of Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines.

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project area, New Meadows Ranger District.

Priority: High.

Objectives: Before logging operations commence to get an existing condition for any units not already surveyed. Post-logging for units at or above 15% to determine whether the units have DD at levels that require mitigation.

Parameters: Percent DD in activity area.

Methodology: Visual survey of units and calculation of percent DD in activity area.

Frequency/Duration: Once to determine existing condition, additionally if needed to determined post-harvest condition.

Data Storage: The results and the annual monitoring results summary will be documented and stored in the 2500 files on the District. All supporting information (i.e. transects, photographs, etc.) will be stored with the documentation.

Analysis/Report: Field notes from transects and observations as well as photographs will be used to determine the amount of DD. The report will document the results of the analysis and include transect data and photographs as well as recommendations for mitigation.

Personnel: Field: one hydro tech for 3 days.

Projected Cost: $600.

Responsible Individual: Hydrologist or Hydro Technician

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger.

Preparer: Leigh Bailey, Hydrologist.

Date: 9/9/2013

Coarse Woody Debris

Program: Soil and Water Resources

Monitoring Item: Coarse Woody Debris - Project Monitoring, Timber Management, Implementation and Effectiveness of Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines.

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project area

Priority: High.

Objectives: To determine whether the specified amount, size, and distribution of coarse woody debris for the purpose of maintaining long-term soil productivity remains within cutting units following completion of all harvest-related activities.

Parameters: Amount of coarse (greater than 3 inch diameter) woody debris: tons/acre. Size of coarse woody debris: 3 to 15 inch and greater than 15 inch classes. Distribution (visual/photograph and by transect) of coarse woody debris.

Methodology: Brown's transect methodology for amount, size, and distribution; and visual and photograph to support distribution.

Frequency/Duration: One time per unit on a sample (10 percent of units) of various site preparation/brush disposal treatments.

Data Storage: The results and the annual monitoring results summary will be documented and stored in the 2500 files on the District. All supporting information (i.e. transects, photographs, etc.) will be stored with the documentation.

Analysis/Report: Field notes from transects and observations as well as photographs will be used to determine: 1)whether coarse woody debris guidelines and project prescriptions have been met, 2) whether those guidelines are effective in contributing to the long-term maintenance of soil productivity by supplying wood throughout the unit. The report will document the results of the analysis and include transect data and photographs as well as recommendations for changes in monitoring procedures and management prescriptions, if applicable. The report will be summarized and documented in the annual monitoring results package prepared by watershed personnel.

Personnel: Field: two GS-5's (Watershed or Fuels) for two days each, and one GS-11 Hydrologist for one-half day. The field portion can be done in conjunction with fuels (fuel transects) and/or wildlife personnel (snag monitoring) to increase efficiency. Office: one GS-11 Hydrologist for one day, analysis and write-up.

Projected Cost: $600.

Responsible Individual: Hydrologist or Hydro Technician.

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger.

Preparer: Leigh Bailey, Hydrologist.

Date: 9/9/2013

Implementation Monitoring

Program: Fisheries and Watershed

Monitoring Item: Implementation Monitoring (RCA vegetation treatments)

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: New Meadows Ranger District: Upper Weiser River, Lost Creek, Upper West Fork Weiser River, and Lower West Fork Weiser River subwatersheds.

Objectives: A subset of RCAs will be visited prior to implementation of project activities. Intermittent streams will be surveyed to determine fish presence (if needed) prior to implementation.

Methodology: Field verify that buffers are appropriate widths and RCA treatments (thinning and prescribed fire) follow the required mitigations and project design features. Fish surveys (either electrofishing surveys or visual surveys) will be conducted on intermittent streams to determine fish presence if no previous surveys have been conducted. RCA widths will be adjusted if necessary prior to implementation.

Frequency/Duration: Implementation monitoring will be conducted prior to and/or coincide with activities within RCAs.

Data Storage: Data will be stored at the New Meadows District Office and at the Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Analysis/Report: Summaries of field observations (including photographs) will be prepared and stored on file at the New Meadows District Office and Payette National Forest Supervisors Office. Fish distribution data (electrofishing or other fish surveys) will be stored in the Fisheries Inventory Database and the Payette National Forest Supervisor's Office.

Personnel: Fisheries Biologist/District Hydrologist or qualified designee.

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger.

Preparer: Jason Greenway, New Meadows Fisheries Biologist

Date: 7/15/2013

Effectiveness Monitoring

Program: Fisheries and Watershed

Monitoring Item: Effectiveness monitoring will coincide with activities within and continue for three years

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: New Meadows Ranger District: Upper Weiser River, Lost Creek, Upper West Fork Weiser River, and Lower West Fork Weiser River Subwatersheds.

Objectives: To determine the effects of RCA treatments (including thinning and prescribed fire) on Watershed Condition Indicators and effectiveness of Project Design Features and Mitigation Measures designed to maintain RCAs and RCA processes.

Methodology: Field verify RCA treatments (thinning and prescribed fire) followed the required mitigations and project design features and document effects to RCAs from project activities. Photos and field notes will be compiled to document monitoring results.

Frequency/Duration: Effectiveness monitoring will occur during activities and annually for three years.

Data Storage: Data will be stored at the New Meadows District Office and at the Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Analysis/Report: Summaries of field observations (including photographs) will be prepared and stored on file at New Meadows Ranger District and Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Personnel: Fisheries Biologist/District Hydrologist or qualified designee.

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Preparer: Jason Greenway, New Meadows Fisheries Biologist

Date: 7/15/2013

Culvert Monitoring

Program: Fisheries

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: New Meadows Ranger District: Boulder Creek, Upper Weiser River, Lost Creek, Upper West Fork Weiser River, Lower West Fork Weiser River subwatersheds.

Objectives: Document culvert replacements and evaluate fish passage at those sites. In Boulder Creek, monitoring will also fulfill the requirements of the *Stream Crossing Replacement/Removal Programmatic Section 7 Post-Project Checklist.*

Methodology: Culverts will be photographed. Fish passage, the crossing structure and stream channel characteristics will be evaluated.

Frequency/Duration: Culverts will be monitored immediately upon completion, then annually for three years.

Data Storage: Data will be stored at the New Meadows District Office and at the Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Analysis/Report: Data and Section 7 Post-project checklists will be stored at the New Meadows District Office and the Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Personnel: Fisheries Biologist

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Preparer: Jason Greenway, New Meadows Fisheries Biologist

Date: 7/15/2013

Temperature Monitoring

Program: Fisheries

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: New Meadows Ranger District: Boulder Creek, Upper Weiser River, Lost Creek, Upper West Fork Weiser River, Lower West Fork Weiser River subwatersheds.

Objectives: Monitor stream temperatures in the project area

Methodology: Temperature monitoring sites located in the project area will continue to be monitored by annually placing thermographs. Current sites may be adjusted or additional sites may be added to better monitor any effects of the project on stream temperatures. Methodologies may be adjusted as needed.

Frequency/Duration: 10 Years (annually from 2014 through 2024).

Data Storage: Data will be stored at the New Meadows District Office and at the Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Analysis/Report: Temperature monitoring output summaries will be developed through the NRM AqS Temperature analysis tool and stored at the Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Personnel: Fisheries Biologist/Forest Fisheries Field Crew

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Prepared By: Jason Greenway, New Meadows Fisheries Biologist

Date: 07/15/2013

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Wildlife Species

Program: Wildlife

Monitoring Item: Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive species (TES) surveys including snag retention

Project name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project area

Priority: High

Objectives: Inventory TES with emphasis on Family 2 species (Great gray owl, northern goshawk, flammulated owl, et al.)

Parameters: Presence/Absence

Methodology: Field observation, coordination with IDFG and private landowners

Frequency/Duration: During and after project implementation as

Data Storage: Project Files

Analysis/Report: Written report

Personnel: Wildlife Biologist

Projected Costs: $3000.00 including vehicle

Responsible Individual: District Wildlife Biologist

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Preparer: Russ Richards, Wildlife Biologist

Date: 9/9/2013

Road Decommissioning

Program: Wildlife

Monitoring Item: Road building and decommissioning

Project name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: Project area

Priority: High

Objectives: Compliance with road closures elk security

Parameters: Presence/Absence

Methodology: Field observation, coordination with IDFG and private landowners

Frequency/Duration: During and after project implementation as necessary

Data Storage: Project Files

Analysis/Report: Written report

Personnel: Wildlife Biologist

Projected Costs: $2000.00 including vehicle

Responsible Individual: District Wildlife Biologist

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Preparer: Russ Richards, Wildlife Biologist

Date: 9/9/2013

Effectiveness Monitoring

Program: Fire and Fuels

Monitoring Item: Effectiveness monitoring will coincide with activities within and continue for the Duration of Implementation

Project Name: Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project

Location: New Meadows Ranger District: Thinning and Burning Units of the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Project

Objectives: To determine the effects of restoration treatments (including thinning and prescribed fire) on fire regimes (vegetative conditions, fuel conditions, and ecological processes).

Methodology: Measure the tree species composition and structure, snags, and coarse wood, fuel profiles using a combination of fixed radius plots, variable radius plots, and transects. Common Stand Exam (CSE) standards would be used. Photo series guides would be used to determine changes in fuel loadings and aid in determining coarse wood.

Photo points would be established. Photos and field notes would be compiled to document monitoring results.

Frequency/Duration: Effectiveness monitoring will occur before, during, and post treatment. Post treatment may include immediately post treatment, but may also include one year and/or five years post treatment.

Data Storage: Data would be stored at the New Meadows District Office and at the Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Analysis/Report: Summaries of field observations (including photographs) would be prepared and stored on file at New Meadows Ranger District and Payette National Forest Supervisors Office.

Personnel: Zone Fire and/or Zone Fuels Specialists or qualified designee.

Responsible Official: New Meadows District Ranger

Preparer: Dustin Doane, Central Zone Fire Management Specialist, PAF

Date: August 23, 2013

Computer Modeling Forms

NEXUS Version 2.0 (NEXUS)

Modeling Program: NEXUS (Scott and Reinhardt 2001). Assessing crown fire potential by linking models of surface and crown fire behavior. Res. Pap. RMRS-RP-29. Fort Collins, CO: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 59 p.

Purpose of the Model: Use NEXUS to compare crown fire potential for different stands, and to compare the effects of alternative fuel treatments on crown fire potential. NEXUS includes several visual tools useful in understanding how surface and crown fire models interact.

Methodology: NEXUS 2.0 is crown fire hazard analysis software that links separate models of surface and crown fire behavior to compute indices of relative crown fire potential.

Assumptions: NEXUS assumes the Rothermel crown model estimates the spread rate of fully-active crown fires. The correlation simulates the flame front spread rate alone, without the effect of spotting. However, the observed spread rates used in the correlation include the effect of short- and medium- spotting on overall fire spread rate. Also, the average spread rate from Rothermel is used, instead of the maximum.

Limitations: Due to a lack of high-quality validation data, NEXUS methods have not been validated. Users should apply results cautiously.

Data Storage: Inputs/outputs for modeling runs are found in the project record.

Output: Relevant model outputs include type of fire, rates of spread, flame lengths, and crown fire indices.

Preparer: Dustin Doane, Central Zone Fire Management Specialist, PAF

Date: August 23, 2013

BOISED Model Description

Modeling Program: BOISED is an operational sediment yield model used by the Boise and Payette National Forests to evaluate alternative land management scenarios. BOISED is a local adaptation of the R1/R4 sediment yield model developed by the Northern and Intermountain Regions of the U. S. Forest Service for application to forested watershed associated with the Idaho Batholith (Reinig et al. 1991). The model predicts changes in erosion over time and adjustments are made to fit the model to geologic parent materials other than granitics.

Purpose of the Model: BOISED can provide an estimation of on-site erosion and produces quantified estimates of average annual sediment yields for the undisturbed condition, past activities, and activities proposed in the future. The model can be used to predict natural sediment rates and sediment yield increases that may result from road construction, timber harvest, and forest fires. BOISED models dominant erosion processes, including surface and mass erosion, for each landtype in a watershed to provide estimates of natural sediment yields for undisturbed watersheds and sediment yields resulting from management activities.

Methodology: The user develops a data input file that contains acres for each landtype, harvest units, large fires, and miles of roads within each subwatershed of a project area. Harvest units, large fires, and road miles are stratified by landtype. Additionally, harvest units are stratified by harvest and yarding methods, and include harvest year. Fire data are also grouped by burn intensity and fire date. Lastly, road miles are separated by construction activity (new construction, light reconstruction, heavy reconstruction, reclaimed), level of use (open, closed, etc.), and include road gradient and construction year. Generally, data is obtained from Geographic Information System (GIS) coverages based on field observations.

Assumptions: The Boise National Forest Modified WRENS (Water Resources Evaluation of Non-point Silvicultural Sources) Procedure was applied to all landtypes on the Boise National Forest to generate a list of natural sediment yields and geologic erosion factors for the BOISED sediment yield model. Arnold (1991) completed estimates for natural sedimentation rates and geologic erosion factors for landtypes that exist on parent geologies other than the granitics of the Idaho Batholith, such as many of those on the Payette National Forest.

Basic erosion rates for road construction and road management were estimated based on the relative amount of soil disturbance compared to new construction.

Sediment from logging, fire, and roads is delivered to the stream system the same year erosion occurs. Not all sediment is necessarily delivered to streams, nor is it necessarily delivered in the same year as erosion occurs.

Boulder Creek Analysis Area - BOISED Model Assumptions

Timing

Past and proposed activities were modeled in BOISED as occurring:

Year	Activity
2015	Road Construction/Reconstruction; 1/4 of Timber Harvest
2016	1/4 of Timber Harvest
2017	1/4 of Timber Harvest

Year	Activity
2018	1/4 of Timber Harvest
2016-2025	Prescription Burning
2019	Road Decommissioning – Proposed

Unknown years of construction for existing roads were assumed to be 1960, as this date would not affect model results for period of interest.

Road use was based on road data compiled for the Forest-wide Travel Plan, with most roads receiving the light use designation, and the main travel routes receiving heavy use.

Road gradients were generally assigned based on USGS 24k topography.

All roads were rounded to the nearest 10th of a mile.

Mitigation

The values used for the mitigation were provided by the USFS. These values were based on sediment reduction data from the publication: "RI-R4" and "BOISED" Sediment Prediction Model Tests Using Forest Roads in Granitics (Ketcheson, Megahan, and King, Journal A WRA, Vol. 35, No.1 Feb. 1999, pages 83-89) and were used in previous modeling efforts in the PNF.

Mitigation 1: The standard mitigation that shows seed and fertilizer at the time of construction.

Mitigation 2: Used for graveled roads. This includes seed and fertilizer at the time of construction.

Mitigation 3: Used for closed roads. This was used only on roads closed prior to the Gaylord North project.

Mitigation 4: Used for all new construction. This reflects all current erosion control techniques that are used.

Mitigation 5 and 6: Used for light and heavy reconstruction, respectively.

Mitigation 7: Used for closed roads as part of the activities planned for the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek project. The roads are shown as light reconstruction, but the sediment delivery rate is reduced to 5% of the open road rates. Closed roads normally show 0%.

All roads received the "seed and fertilize" mitigation, as it is standard in Forest road construction practices. All new roads were shown as receiving the gravel and windrow mitigations. Because there was no year specified by the engineers to indicate the year that gravel was installed on roads, the mitigation was shown as coinciding with the year of construction.

All reconstruction (both light and heavy) and obliteration received mitigation factors that result in lower sediment delivery rates. These mitigations were added to more accurately reflect the activities that actually occur on the ground during these operations.

MITIGATION BREAKDOWN

New Road Construction: Incorporates gravel within RCAs and on sensitive landtypes within 200 feet of non-fishbearing streams, filtered windrows where feasible, seed and fertilizer, mulch and slash.

Road Segment	% of Total Area	Activity	Total Reduction %
Cut Slope	15	Mulch/slash	0.15 * 80 = 12
Contributing Area	40	Netting/filter	0.40 * 80 = 32
Fill Slope	25	Filter/windrow	0.25 * 80 = 20
Tread	20	Gravel	0.20 * 80 = 16
Totals	100	Weighted Average	80%
		Erosion Mitigation Factor	0.2

Light Road Reconstruction: Incorporates seed and fertilizer, erosion control netting and gravel within RCAs and within 200 feet of on-fishbearing streams, road re-alignment (inslope to outslope where feasible).

Road Segment	% of Total Area	Activity	Total Reduction %
Cut Slope	15	Mulch/slash	0.15 * 20 = 3
Contributing Area	40	Netting/filter	0.40 * 30 = 12
Fill Slope	25	Filter/windrow	0.25 * 20 = 5
Tread	20	Gravel	0.20 * 85 = 17
Totals	100	Weighted Average	37%
		Erosion Mitigation Factor	0.63

Heavy Road Reconstruction: Incorporates seed and fertilizer, erosion control netting and gravel within RCAs and within 200 feet of on-fishbearing streams, road re-alignment (inslope to outslope where feasible).

Road Segment	% of Total Area	Activity	Total Reduction%
Cut Slope	15	Mulch/slash	0.15 * 20 = 3
Contributing Area	40	Netting/filter	0.40 * 60 = 24
Fill Slope	25	Filter/windrow	0.25 * 20 = 5
Tread	20	Gravel	0.20 * 85 = 17
Totals	100	Weighted Average	49%
		Erosion Mitigation Factor	0.51

Road Decommissioning: Incorporates ripping the road tread, partial to full recontour, slash, mulch, silt fence at perennial stream crossings, seed and fertilizer.

Road Segment	% of Total Area	Activity	Total Reduction %
Cut Slope	15	Mulch/slash	0.15 * 80 = 12

Road Segment	% of Total Area	Activity	Total Reduction %
Contributing Area	40	Netting/filter	0.40 * 80 = 32
Fill Slope	25	Filter/windrow	0.25 * 80 = 20
Tread	20	Gravel	0.20 * 80 = 16
Totals	100	Weighted Average	80%
		Erosion Mitigation Factor	0.2

Note: For all mitigation practices, an additional 5% reduction is assumed for year 2, and years 3 through 10 receive an additional 10% reduction. These increased reductions result from increasing slope stability and vegetation recruitment.

HARVEST UNITS

Prescription	Option Chosen for BOISED
Shelterwood with reserve	Select Cut
Commercial thin/Free thin	Select Cut
Free thin/Mature plantation	Select Cut
Non-Commercial thin	Select Cut

Only the harvest activities within the last 10 years were entered in BOISED. The sediment delivery rate for any harvest activity older than 6 years declines to 0% over natural. Harvest units were rounded to the nearest 10th of an acre.

WILDFIRES

The 2012 Wesley Fire was mapped in the project area using BARC data.

OTHER

Predicted sediment is routed to single point for the analysis area as the area modeled is a complete watershed.

LIMITATIONS: The BOISED program is intended to be used within small forested watersheds approximately 1 to 50 square miles (mi^2) or 640 to 32,000 acres in size. The Boulder Creek watershed is approximately 39 mi^2 (25,000 acres).

The BOISED model simplifies for analysis an extremely complex physical system and was developed from empirical data supplemented by extrapolation based on professional judgment and our current understanding of erosion and sediment transport processes on forested lands (Potyondy et al. 1991).

It is inappropriate to use the model as a highly reliable predictor of absolute quantities of sediment delivered to streams at specific times. Model outputs are expressed as average annual natural yield and average annual management-induced yield for each year included in the analysis. Because the output is expressed as annual average conditions, actual sediment yields for individual years may exceed modeled values by an order of magnitude or more (Reinig et al. 1991), especially if significant rain on snow events were to occur. It is only appropriate to use model results for comparison of alternative management scenarios.

The routing coefficient is a very broad based value derived for the average of many stream systems and may not accurately reflect sediment transport characteristics of the particular stream system in question (Reinig et al. 1991).

DATA STORAGE: Data files are stored electronically on the hydrologist's computer hard drive and in hard copy with each project record. BOISED output can be reproduced at any time, provided the data input file and the BOISED software is available, so it is not necessary to retain copies electronically or in hard copy format.

OUTPUT: Output data from the BOISED model that was used for this project include:

Natural Sediment Yield: A table listing each landtype within the watershed and the respective acres, square miles, natural sediment yield, total landtype natural sediment yield, average landtype slope, surface and mass sediment delivery ratios, and the geologic erosion factor assigned to each landtype.

Average Natural Sediment Yield: the total natural sediment rate divided by the square miles within the watershed (tons/square mile/year).

Timber Harvest Sediment Yield: estimated sediment production from logging for each of the first three decades following the specified current year.

Fire Sediment Yield: estimated sediment production from fire for each of the first three decades following the specified current year.

Roading Sediment Yield: estimated sediment production from road construction activities for each of the first three decades following the specified current year.

Sediment Yield Summary Table: This is the most useful output for most users. It summarizes sediment yield from all sources for 10 years prior to implementation of the current project and 10 years post-implementation in one table. Total average annual sediment yield for each activity (i.e., logging, fire, roading) in tons per year is listed. Annual Percent Increase Over Natural Sediment – this displays the projected sediment yield for any single year.

PREPARERS: Leigh Bailey, New Meadows R.D., Hydrologist

Adam McMahon, New Meadows R.D., Hydrologic Technician

DATE: 9/09/2013

Appendix F - Legal and Regulatory Requirements

This DEIS adheres to the following legal and regulatory requirements and coordination:

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)

The purpose of ARPA is to protect irreplaceable archaeological resources on federal and Indian lands. Cultural resource surveys have been completed for the project area and several cultural resource sites have been identified (Section 1.13.1, *Cultural Resources*). The project is designed to avoid impacts to all cultural resources and requires that one sensitive cultural resource site be avoided during project activities (Section 2.10 *Project Design Features/Mitigation Measures*).

Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990

The purposes of this 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." This is addressed in Section 1.13.6, *Air Quality*. More information is available in the Fire and Fuels project record.

Clean Water Act, as amended in 1977 and 1982

The primary objective of this Act 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 federally proposed projects. This would be accomplished through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and project design features.

Water Quality and the Clean Water Act are addressed in Table 2-5 (*Project Design Features/Mitigation Measures*) and Monitoring (Appendix E).

Civil Rights, Consumers, Minorities, and Women

All Forest Service actions have potential to produce some form of impacts, positive or negative, on the civil rights of individuals or groups, including minorities and women. The need to conduct an analysis of these potential impacts is required by Forest Service Manual and Forest Service Handbook direction. This project would not affect civil rights, consumers, minorities or women.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended

The purposes of this Act are 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 Act 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."

Executive Order 11990

This order provides direction to federal agencies to protect the nation's wetlands when undertaking all activities. The Executive Order (E.O.) is addressed through project design features.

Executive Order 11988

This order 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 is addressed through project design features.

Executive Order 12898 – Environmental Justice

This order 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 the executive order. 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.

Executive Order 13007

This order requires that Federal agencies accommodate American Indian and Hawaiian access and ceremonial use of sacred sites, and must avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sites.

Executive Order 13112

This order 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 Lost-Creek Boulder Creek Project are not anticipated to substantially cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species.

Executive Order 13186

Executive Order 13186 requires Federal Agencies to evaluate the effects of federal actions and agency plans on migratory birds, with emphasis on species of concern. There are no interagency determinations to be made for migratory birds as with federally listed species. This information is reviewed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service but there is no mechanism in place for that agency to consult on project effects.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974

This 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.

Idaho Forest Practices Act

The purpose of the Idaho Forest Practices Act is to insure the continuous growth and harvest of forest trees, and to maintain forest soil, air, water, vegetation, wildlife, and aquatic habitat. The Act 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 will be used to meet specific Idaho Forest Practices Act regulations. Site-specific mitigation measures are listed in Section 2.10, *Project Design Features/Mitigation Measures*.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

The purposes of this act are to establish an international framework for the protection and conservation of migratory birds (all wild species of ducks, geese, brants, coots, gallinules, rails, snipes, woodcocks, crows, and mourning and white-winged doves). The act makes it illegal, unless permitted by regulations to "pursue, hunt, take, capture, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in this Convention…for the protection of migratory birds…or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird" (16 USC 703). The original 1918 statute implemented the 1916 Convention between the United States and Great Britain (for Canada). Later amendments implemented treaties between the United States and Mexico, Japan, and the Soviet Union (now Russia).

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended

The purposes of this act 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)]. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes the format and content requirements of environmental analysis and documentation.

National Forest Management Act of 1976

This act guides development and revision of National Forest Land Management Plans and has several sections ranging from required reporting the Secretary must submit annually to Congress to preparation requirements for timber sale contracts.

Required project-level National Forest Management Act consistency findings are described in Forest Service Manual 1900, Chapter 1920, Section 1921.12-Vegetation Management Requirements from the National Forest Management Act, and in the Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 20, Section 29-Application of Plan to Project. Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 60, Section 61 describes Vegetation Management Requirements at the Project Level.

All proposed vegetative treatments are found within Management Prescription Category 5.1: restoration and maintenance emphasis within forested landscapes. All proposed treatments are designed to meet Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines and MA goals and standards applicable to timber.

A. FMS 1921.12-Vegetation Management Requirements from National Forest Management Act

1921.12a Timber Management Requirements

The minimum specific management requirements for projects or activities that must be met in carrying out projects and activities for the National Forest System (NFS) are set forth in this section. Under 16 U.S.C. 1604(g) (3) (E), a Responsible Official may authorize site-specific projects and activities to harvest timber on NFS lands only where:

1. Soil, slope, or other watershed conditions will not be irreversible damaged. See Sections 3.3 *Watershed Resources* and 3.4 *Soils* in this document.
2. There is assurance that the lands can be adequately restocked within five years after final regeneration harvests (FSM 1921.12g). FSM 1921.12g-Plan Components for Restocking states; "Responsible Officials may authorize harvesting of timber only when there is reasonable assurance the harvested lands can be adequately restocked within 5 years after final regeneration harvest". See Section 3.1 *Forested Vegetation* in this document
3. Streams, streambanks, shorelines, lakes, wetlands, and other bodies of water are protected from detrimental changes in water temperatures, blockages, or water courses, and deposits of sediment where harvests are likely to seriously and adversely affect water conditions. See Sections 3.3 *Watershed Resources* and 3.4 *Soils* in this document.
4. The harvesting system to be used is not selected primarily because it will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output of timber. The harvesting systems utilized in the Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Project would be proposed based on the site specific ground needs given soil, water, and other issues are not selected primarily to give the greatest dollar return or the greatest output of timber.

A Responsible Official may authorize projects and activities on NFS lands using cutting methods such as clear cutting, seed tree cutting, shelterwood cutting, and other cuts designed to regenerate an even-aged stand of timber only where:

1. For clear cutting, it is the optimum method; or where seed tree, shelterwood and other cuts are determined to be appropriate to meeting the objectives and requirements of the relevant plan (16 U.S.C. 1604 (g)(3)(F)(i)). See Section 3.1 *Forested Vegetation* in this document.
2. The interdisciplinary review has been completed and the potential environmental, biological, aesthetic, engineering, and economic impacts have been assessed on each advertised sale area and the cutting methods are consistent with the multiple use of the general area (16 U.S.C. 1604 (g)(3)(F)(ii)). Refer to other resource sections in this DEIS for specific resource assessments. Proposed treatments are consistent with Payette National Forest, Forest Plan 2003.
3. Cut blocks, patches, or strips are shaped and blended to the extent practicable with the natural terrain (16 U.S.C. 1604 (g) (3) (F) (iii)). Design of proposed treatment areas was done with consideration of visual impacts.
4. Cuts are carried out according to the maximum size limit requirements for areas to be cut during one harvest operation (FSM 1921.12e).
5. Timber cuts are carried out in a manner consistent with the protection of soil, watershed, fish, wildlife, recreation, esthetic resources, cultural and historic resources, and the regeneration of timber resources. Refer to the resource sections in Chapter 3 of this DEIS.
6. Stands of trees are harvested according to requirements for culmination of mean annual increment growth (16 U.S.C. 1604 (m); FSM 1921.12f; FSH 1909.12, ch. 60).

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended

This act requires federal agencies to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (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 will be consulted concerning proposed activities in the project area.

Cultural resource surveys have been completed for the project area. All cultural resources would be avoided during project implementation. Additional information can be found under issues not analyzed in detail, Section 1.13.1, *Cultural Resources*.

Idaho Stream Alteration Act

All action alternatives would adhere to the requirements of the Idaho Stream Alterations Act and the 404 Permit process of the US Corps of Engineers (Watershed Specialist Report).

Inventoried Roadless Areas and Idaho Roadless Rule

In October 2008, the USDA adopted a state-specific, final rule establishing management direction for designating roadless areas in Idaho (36 CFR 294; 73 Federal Register 61456-61496). The final rule designates 250 Idaho Roadless Areas and establishes five management themes that provide prohibitions with exceptions or conditioned permissions governing road construction, timber cutting, and discretionary mineral development. This project does not propose any activities within an Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA) or Idaho Roadless Area. However, activities are proposed immediately adjacent to the Rapid River IRA and its boundary. No impacts to the Rapid River IRA are anticipated with implementation of any of the action alternatives (section 3.1 of this DEIS). This project is consistent with the Idaho Roadless Rule.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

There are no river corridors designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers within the project area.

Executive Order 13443, Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation

The proposed alternatives are consistent with the August 16, 2007 Executive Order 13443, which directs appropriate federal agencies to facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat. Section 3.6 of this DEIS discloses the impacts of the proposed alternatives on big-game wildlife species.

Prime Farmland, Rangeland, and Forest Land (USDA Regulation 9500-3)

All alternatives are consistent with the Secretary of Agriculture's Memorandum for prime farmland, rangeland, and forest land, The project area does not contain prime farmland or rangeland. "Prime" forest land is a term used only for non-federal land, which would not be affected by proposed activities. Regardless of the alternative selected for implementation, NFS lands would be managed with sensitivity to adjacent private and public lands.

Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009

Congress, under Title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, established the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Program. The purpose of the CFLR Program is to encourage the collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. The CFLR Program provides a means to achieve an all lands approach to forest restoration" and to also:

Encourage ecological, economic, and social sustainability;

Leverage local resources with national and private resources;

Facilitate the reduction of wildfire management costs, including through reestablishing natural fire regimes and reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire;

Demonstrate the degree to which various ecological restoration techniques achieve ecological and watershed health objectives; and,

Encourage utilization of forest restoration by-products to offset treatment costs, to benefit local rural economies, to and improve forest health.

Title IV also establishes the CFLR Fund, providing authority for funding of CFLR Projects selected by the Secretary of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA). In 2010 and 2011 the Forest submitted a CFLR Project, and on February 2, 2012, the Secretary of the USDA announced the selection of the Forest's Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLR Project, encompassing 800,000 acres of NFS lands in the Council and New Meadows Ranger Districts in Adams County. The Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project is part of the landscape within the Weiser-Little Salmon Headwaters CFLR Project.

Uses and Limitations of the CFLR Fund include:

The CFLR Fund may only be used on NFS lands.

The CFLR Fund may not be used to cover planning costs.

The CFLR Fund may be used to pay for up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments on NFS lands.

No more than $4,000,000 may be spent from the CFLR Fund in any one fiscal year on any one project.

The CFLR Fund for any one proposal may be expended for no more than 10 fiscal years.

Appendix G - References

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Appendix H. Glossary and Acronyms

Air quality—The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein; used most frequently in connection with "standards" of maximum acceptable pollutant concentrations.

Allotment (grazing)—Area designated for the use of a certain number and kind of livestock for a prescribed period of time.

Alternative—In an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Environmental Assessment (EA), one of a number of possible options for responding to the purpose and need for action.

Analysis area—One or more areas grouped for purposes of analysis of a specific resource based on common impacts, effects, and social or economic factors.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS)—"A long-term strategy to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems contained within lands administered by National Forests," page B-48, Forest Plan, 2003 as amended.

Beneficial use (designated use)—Use specified in water quality standards for each waterbody or segment whether or not it is being attained. Types of uses include public water supplies; protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife; recreation; agriculture; industry; navigation; marinas; groundwater recharge; aquifer protection; and hydroelectric power.

Best Management Practice (BMP)—Methods, measures, or practices selected by an agency to meet its nonpoint source control needs. BMPs include but are not limited to structural and nonstructural controls and operation and maintenance procedures. BMPs can be applied before, during, and after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters (36 CFR 219.19).

Biological Assessment (BA)—A document required by the Endangered Species Act (ESA), prepared by the fisheries and wildlife biologists to determine the effects of the proposed project on federally listed fish and wildlife species, as well as species proposed for federal listing, and designated and proposed critical habitat for listed species. The document provides an official determination of effects for each species. Following review by the District Ranger and the Forest fisheries or wildlife biologist, the BA is reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and NOAA Fisheries, through a process called consultation. The USFWS and NOAA Fisheries can suggest changes to the project, or concur with the biologists' determinations and mitigations.

Biological Evaluation (BE)—A document prepared by the fisheries and wildlife biologists to determine if there are effects to listed species. If so, then a BA is completed. The BE also is used to determine the effects of the proposed project on Region 4 sensitive species and migratory bird species habitats.

Biological Opinion (BO)—A document resulting from formal consultation that states the opinion of USFWS or NOAA fisheries as to whether a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or their habitat.

Biomass—A renewable energy source, a biological material from living, or recently living organisms, such as wood, waste, (hydrogen) gas, and alcohol fuels. Relevant to this project, biomass includes forest product material derived from woody material, not meeting sawlog specifications that is typically chipped at landings and removed for burning in a plant that utilizes the energy produced during combustion for electricity generation. This material is

typically tops of trees, branches and cull material or trees smaller in diameter than those that meet sawtimber specifications (see Sawtimber).

Board foot—A measurement of wood equivalent to a board 1-foot square and 1 inch thick. Usually expressed in terms of thousand board feet (MBF) or million board feet (MMBF).

Broadcast burning—Burning forest fuels as they are, with no piling or windrowing.

Canopy—The more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

Canopy closure—Canopy closure represents the total non-overlapping crown closure of all trees in a stand, excluding the seedling tree size class. Trees in the seedling tree size class are used to estimate canopy closure class only when they represent the only structural layer present. Canopy closure classes are based on the following:

- Low = 10–39% canopy closure
- Moderate = 40–69% canopy closure
- High = 70% or more canopy closure

Commercial thin—Any type of thinning that produces merchantable material at least equal to the value of the direct cost of harvesting.

Condition class—The degree of departure from historical fire regimes and vegetation characteristics.

Critical Habitat— Specific areas within a geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species, on which are found physical or biological features essential to conservation of the species.

Cultural resources—Cultural resources include sites, structures, or objects used by prehistoric and historic residents or travelers. They are non-renewable resources that tell of life-styles of prehistoric and historic people. Cultural resources within the Forests are diverse and include properties such as archaeological ruins, pictographs, early tools, burial sites, log cabins, mining structures, guard stations, and fire lookouts.

Cumulative effects—Impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Cut slope—that portion of the slope that is excavated for road construction, trails, landings, or skidtrails.

DBH (diameter at breast height)—Diameter at breast height. The diameter of a tree measured 4 feet 6 inches above the ground, uphill side.

Denning habitat or sites—Habitat and locations used by mammals during reproduction and rearing of their young, when the young are highly dependent on adults for survival.

Desired Condition (DC)—Also called Desired Future Condition, a portrayal of the land, resource, or social and economic conditions that are expected in 50-100 years if management goals and objectives are achieved. A vision of the long-term conditions of the land.

Detrimental soil disturbance (DD)—The alteration of natural soil characteristics that results in immediate or prolonged loss of soil productivity and soil-hydrologic conditions. Detrimental disturbance can occur from soil that has been displaced, compacted, puddled or severely burned.

Disturbance—Any event, such as wildfire or a timber sale that alters the structure, composition, or function of an ecosystem.

Ecosystem—A naturally occurring, self-maintained system of living and non-living interacting parts that are organized into biophysical and human dimension components.

Ecosystem health—A condition where the components and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is maintained, such that goals for ecosystem uses, values, and services are met.

Effective cover- (in Forest Plan glossary, listed as "effective ground cover")—Vegetation, litter, and rock fragments larger than ¾" in diameter. Expressed as the percentage of material, other than bare ground, covering the land surface. May include live vegetation, standing dead vegetation, litter, cobble, gravel, stones, and bedrock. This cover contributes to preventing soil erosion.

Endangered species—Designated by the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), an animal or plant species, or critical habitat, that has been given federal protection status, because it is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its natural range.

Endemic—A plant or animal native to the local area.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)—A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.

Ephemeral stream—A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation or run-off events, and that receives little or no continuous water from springs, snow, or other sources. Unlike intermittent streams, an ephemeral usually does not have a defined stream channel or banks, and its channel is at all times above the water table.

Erosion—This includes processes of weathering, solution, corrosion, and transportation of earth and rock materials. Forces involved may be water, ice, wind, and gravity.

Executive Order (EO)—Executive orders are official documents, numbered consecutively, through which the President of the United States manages the operations of the federal government.

Family—A collection of focal species that share similarities in source habitats, with the similarities arranged along major vegetative themes.

Fill—Earth or rock moved during road construction and used to build up portions of the roadway.

Fill slope—The sloping earth surface on the downhill side of a road resulting from roadway excavation.

Fine fuels—Cured grasses, leaves, needles, twigs, and small branches that ignite easily and carry fire rapidly.

Fire Intensity- the rate of heat release from a fire.

Fire regimes—The characteristics of fire in a given ecosystem, including factors such as frequency, intensity, severity, and patch size.

Fire severity—Effects of fire as it relates to vegetation, soils, fuels, or any item measured or discussed.

Forest plan—In this document, the Payette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (2003).

Forest Road—As defined in Title 23, Section 101 of the United States code, any road wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, that serves the NFS and that is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the NFS and the use and development of its resources.

Fuel treatment—The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels to reduce the fire hazard. Fuels are defined as both living and dead vegetative materials consumable by fire.

Geographic Information System (GIS)—A computer system that stores and uses spatial (mapable) data.

Goal—As Forest Plan management direction, a goal is a concise statement that helps describe a desired condition, or how to achieve that condition.

Guideline—As Forest Plan management direction, a guideline is a preferred or advisable course of action generally expected to be carried out. Deviation from compliance does not require a Forest Plan amendment (as with a standard), but rationale for deviation must be documented in the project decision document.

IDT or ID Team - (Interdisciplinary Team)—A team of individuals with skills from different disciplines that focus on the same task or project.

Indicator—In effects analysis, a way or device for measuring effects from management alternatives on a particular resource or issue.

Indirect effects—Impacts caused by an action but occurring later in time or farther removed in distance.

Insignificant effect—An insignificant effect is one that cannot by detected, measured, or evaluated in any meaningful way.

Intermittent stream—A stream or portion of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation or seasonal run-off, and that receives little or no water from springs or other permanent sources. Unlike ephemeral streams, an intermittent has defined channel bed and bank, and it may seasonally be below the water table.

Irretrievable commitments—Losses of production or use for a period of time. An example is suited timberland being used for a skid trail. Timber growth on the land is irretrievably lost while the land is a skid trail, but the timber resource is not irreversibly lost because the land could grow trees again in the near future.

Irreversible commitments—Permanent or essentially permanent resource uses or losses that cannot be reversed, except in the extreme long term. Examples include minerals that have been extracted or soil productivity that has been lost.

Issue—A public or agency concern about a specific action or area that is addressed in the NEPA process.

Knutson-Vandenburg Act (KV)—In 1930, Congress passed the Knutson-Vandenburg Act (KV Act) to authorize collection of funds (KV Funds) for reforestation and timber stand improvement on areas cut over following a timber sale. Funds are to be used to protect and improve the future productivity of renewable resources on timber sale areas.

Ladder fuels—Continuous vertical vegetation that connects surface fuels to the crown fuels of overstory trees, forming a ladder by which a fire can spread into tree or shrub crowns (DeBano et al. 1998).

Landform—A natural feature of the land surface such as a mountain, valley, or ridge.

Landing—A location (usually cleared and level) where logs are stored or loaded onto logging trucks for transport.

Landslide prone—Land that has a probability of mass movement greater than or equal to 10% during a period of 100 years.

Landtype—A portion of the landscape resulting from geomorphic and climatic processes with defined characteristics having predictable soil, hydrologic, engineering, productivity, and other behavior patterns.

Landtype associations—A grouping of landtypes similar in general surface configuration and origin.

Legacy tree – Older trees that have survived recent disturbances and are a relic of historical communities. These trees are important because they exhibit definitive characteristics and contribute to ecosystem function in a different manner than younger trees.

Long-term—For environmental effects, greater than 15 years. See short-term and temporary.

Long-term road closure—Roads placed in maintenance level 1 and receiving treatments to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level, and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. These roads were identified as not needed for project use for more than 15 years. Closure activities could include removing man-made drainage structures, restoring stream channel and banks, providing for drainage (waterbars), scarifying, seeding, and fertilizing.

Lop and scatter—When branches are cut from fallen trees and scattered over the area rather than piled for burning. This allows the slash to lie close to the ground to reduce the fire hazard and accelerate decomposition.

Management Area—A land area with similar management goals and a common prescription, as described in the Forest Plan.

Management direction—Activities that must be carried out to meet the goals of agency management.

Management Indicator Species (MIS)—Representative species whose habitat conditions or population changes are used to assess the impacts of management activities on similar species in a particular area. MIS are generally presumed to be sensitive to habitat changes.

Management Prescription Category (MPC)—Management prescriptions are defined as, “Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives” (36 CFR 219.3). MPCs are broad categories of management prescriptions that indicate the general management emphasis prescribed for a given area. They are based on Forest Service definitions developed at the national level, and represent management emphasis themes, ranging from Wilderness (1.0) to Concentrated Development (8.0). The national MPCs have been customized during Forest Plan revision to better fit the needs and issues of the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Forests.

Market value—The price that timber and wood products would bring if sold today.

MBF and MMBF—One thousand board feet, and one million board feet, respectively.

Merchantable (timber)—Trees or stands of size and quality suitable for marketing and utilization.

Mitigation—Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

Mixed conifer—Stands on the Payette National Forest composed primarily of ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and grand fir.

Monitoring—The process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipated results of a management plan are being realized, or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

Mortality (stand)—The number or volume of trees that died because of fire, insects, disease, climatic factors, or competition from other trees or vegetation.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)—The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires environmental analysis and public disclosure of federal actions.

National Fire Plan (NFP)—Strategic and implementation goals, budget requests and appropriations, and agency action plans to address severe wildland fires, reduce fire impacts on rural communities, and ensure effective firefighting capability in the future.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA)—A law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act requiring the preparation of Regional Guides and Forest Plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)—A list of cultural resources that have local, state, or national significance maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Native species—Animals or plants that originated in the area in which they live. Species that normally live and thrive in a particular ecosystem.

Natural fuel—The combustible material resulting from natural processes and not directly generated or altered by land management practices.

No action (alternative)—The most likely condition expected to exist if current management practices continue unchanged. The analysis of this alternative is required for federal actions under NEPA.

Non-point pollution—Pollution that emanates from diffuse and intermittent sources.

Noxious weed—A state-designated plant species that causes negative ecological and economic impacts to both agricultural and other lands within the state.

No-cut zone – The area along intermittent and perennial streams where no trees would be cut.

Obliteration – road decommissioning treatment that fully removes the road prism by recontouring the cut and fill to match the original slope contour and initiates native vegetative cover.

Objective—As Forest Plan management direction, an objective is a concise time-specific statement of actions or results designed to help achieve goals. Objectives form the basis for project-level actions or proposals to help achieve Forest goals. The time frame for accomplishing objectives, unless otherwise stated, is generally considered to be the planning period, or the next 10 to 15 years. More specific dates are not typically used because achievement can be delayed by funding, litigation, environmental changes, and other influences beyond the Forest's control.

Open road density—Miles of open road per square mile.

Opening (created) -Related to vegetation management, openings are created only by planned, even-aged, regeneration timber harvesting. Only those even-aged timber harvest practices that reduce stocking levels to less than 10% create openings. Canopy closure will normally be used to determine stocking levels. Residual stands of mature trees will generally have less than 10% stocking when fewer than 10 to 15 trees per acre remain following harvest.

Overstory—That portion of the trees, in a Forest of more than one story, forming the upper or uppermost canopy.

Overstory removal—Removal of most or all of the trees forming the uppermost canopy in a two or multi storied stand. The remaining trees are of good quality and will be managed as the next crop of trees on the site.

Perennial stream—A stream that typically maintains year-round surface flow, except possibly during extreme periods of drought. A perennial stream receives its water from springs or other permanent sources, and the water table usually stands at a higher level than the floor of the stream.

Potential Vegetation Group (PVG)—Potential vegetation types grouped on the basis of a similar general moisture or temperature environment.

Prescribed fire—Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

Private Road—A road located on private land within the National Forest boundary.

Project area—The area bounding all management activities associated with a project. This area is greater than the total acres treated; some analysis of effects to resources may be appropriate at this scale and others may occur at the activity area level and not include the entire project area.

Proposed action—A proposal made by the Forest Service or other federal agency to authorize, recommend, or implement an action to meet a specific purpose and need.

Proposed species—Species that are proposed to the US Fish and Wildlife Service or NOAA Fisheries for threatened or candidate status.

Proposed endangered—Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered.

Proposed threatened—Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened.

Recontour—Reestablish the natural slope of the land where a road has been located. This may involve pulling the fill material up onto the road surface and/or bringing in material to replace that, which was removed to build the road.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)—A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into six classes--primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban.

Reforestation—The natural or artificial restocking of an area with Forest trees.

Regeneration—The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. Also, the young crop itself, which commonly is referred to as reproduction.

Restore—For biological and physical resources, restore means to repair, re-establish, or recover ecosystem functions, processes, or components so that they are moving toward or within their range of desired conditions. For the Recreation, Scenic Environment, Heritage, Lands, Special Uses, Wilderness, Roads and Facilities resources, restore means to use management actions to re-establish desired resource conditions.

Revegetation—The reestablishment of plant cover, either naturally or by manually seeding.

Riparian—Relating to the banks of natural watercourses such as rivers or streams.

Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs)—Portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis, and management activities are subject to specific goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines. RCAs include traditional riparian corridors, perennial and intermittent streams, wetlands, lakes, springs, reservoirs, and

other areas where proper riparian functions and ecological processes are crucial to maintenance of the area's water, sediment, woody debris, nutrient delivery system, and associated biotic communities and habitat.

Ripping—Breaking up a compacted surface to a depth of at least 16 inches.

Road -A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.

Road construction— see New road construction.

Road decommissioning—Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state (36 CFR 212.1, FSM 7703). The goal for decommissioning of system roads and for treatment of unauthorized routes in this project is to re-establish hillslope hydrologic function and long-term soil productivity. Treatments would include the following:

- Reestablishing former drainage patterns, stabilizing slopes, and restoring vegetation;
- Removing culverts, reestablishing drainages, removing unstable fills, pulling back road shoulders, and scattering slash on the roadbed;
- Completely eliminating the roadbed by restoring natural contours and slopes

Road maintenance— The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective.

Road Maintenance Level -

Road reconstruction—Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing classified road as defined below:

Road improvement — Activity that results in an increase of an existing road's traffic service level expansion of its capacity, or a change in its original design function.

Road maintenance—The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective.

Road realignment—Activity that results in a new location of an existing road or portions of an existing road and treatment of the old roadway (36 CFR 212.1).

Road reconstruction—Activity that results in improvement or realignment of an existing classified road.

Scoping—The process the Forest Service uses to determine, through public involvement, the range of issues that the planning process should address.

Seasonally open road—Roads open to motorized use on a seasonal basis (e.g., closed during hunting season).

Section 106 review- A review required by the National Historic Preservation Act to determine effects of a federal action on cultural resources.

Section 7 Consultation—Consultation required by the Endangered Species Act with the appropriate jurisdictional agency for a listed species.

Sediment—Any solid material (mineral and organic) that has been moved to a water body and is being transported or has been deposited.

Sensitive species—A Forest Service or BLM designation, sensitive plant and animal species are selected by the Regional Forester or the BLM State Director because population viability may be a concern, as evidenced by a current or predicted downward trend in population numbers or density, or a current or predicted downward trend in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Sensitive species are not addressed in or covered by the Endangered Species Act.

Seral—The unique characteristics of a biotic community that is a developmental, transitory stage in an orderly ecological succession involving changes in species, structure, and community processes with time.

Short term—For environmental effects, greater than 3 to 15 years. See temporary and long term.

Short-term road closure—Roads placed in maintenance level 1 and closed to vehicular traffic for greater than one year. Basic custodial maintenance is performed to keep damage to adjacent resources to an acceptable level, and to perpetuate the road to facilitate future management activities. Emphasis is normally given to maintaining drainage facilities and runoff patterns.

Silvicultural prescription—The method selected to manage a forest stand. Silvicultural prescriptions are broken into broad types, including even aged and uneven aged. Even aged prescriptions include clearcut, seed tree, and shelterwood. Uneven aged prescriptions include individual tree selection and group selection. Other non regeneration prescriptions include thinning and sanitation/salvage cuttings.

Silviculture –The care and tending of stands of trees to meet specific objectives.

Site potential tree height—For delineating RCAs, a site potential tree height is the height that a dominant or co-dominant tree within a stand is expected to attain at an age of 200 years. Outside of RCAs, a site potential tree height is the average height that the dominant or co-dominant tree within a stand will attain within 100 years.

Site preparation—A general term for removing unwanted vegetation, slash, roots, and stones from a site before reforestation.

Skid trail—A route used by loggers to drag logs from stump to landing.

Skidding—A loose term for hauling trees by sliding, not on wheels, from stump to roadside, deck, skidway, or other landing.

Skyline logging—A logging system using steel cable, a tower, and a powered winch to elevate logs from their position in the woods and carry them suspended to a point where they can be loaded on to trucks.

Slash—The residue left on the ground after timber cutting and/or accumulation as a result of storm, fire, or other damage. It includes logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, branches, twigs, leaves, bark, and chips.

Slash filter windrow-- Woody debris placed along a slope to trap and hold sediment coming off a hill or road above.

Snag—standing dead tree.

Soil compaction—Where one or more of the following conditions occurs in relation to natural: a 50% reduction in macropore space; less than 15% macropore space, total; 15% increase in soil bulk density; or a 40% reduction in hydraulic conductivity.

Soil erosion—Soil erosion is the detachment and transport of soil particles or aggregates by wind, water, or gravity. Management practices may increase soil erosion hazard when they remove ground cover and detach soil particles. .

Soil productivity—Soil productivity includes the inherent capacity of a soil under management to support the growth of specified plants, plant communities, or a sequence of plant communities. Soil productivity may be

expressed in terms of volume or weight/unit area/year, percent plant cover, or other measures of biomass accumulation.

Source Habitat—Source habitats are those characteristics of macrovegetation (i.e., cover types and structural stages) that contribute to stationary or positive population growth for a species in a specified area and time (Wisdom et al. 2000).

Species composition—The different tree species within a stand, usually expressed as a percentage within each age class.

Stand—An aggregation of trees or other vegetation occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition (species), age arrangement, and condition as to be distinguishable from the Forest or other vegetation of land cover on adjoining areas.

Stand density—A measure of how crowded a stand is. Measures of density include: trees per acre, square feet of basal area, stand density index (SDI), and percent of maximum SDI.

Stand initiation—A stage of stand development following a disturbance when new individuals and species continue to appear for several years (Oliver and Larson 1996).

Stand structure—The different sizes and ages of trees within a stand.

Standard—As Forest Plan management direction, a standard is a binding limitation placed on management actions. It must be within the authority and ability of the Forest Service to enforce. A project or action that varies from a relevant standard may not be authorized unless the Forest Plan is amended to modify, remove, or waive application of the standard.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)—A person appointed by a state's Governor to administer the State Historic Preservation Program.

Subwatershed—An area of land that drains to a common point. A subwatershed is smaller subdivision of a watershed but is larger than a drainage or site.

System roads — Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to national Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access. System roads can include state roads, county roads, privately owned roads, NFS roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.

Temporary road—Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation, that are not intended to be a part of the forest transportation system, that are not necessary for long-term resource management, and that is not a forest road or a forest trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas.

Thinning—A cultural treatment made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality (Helms 1998). Types of thinning include the following: Crown thinning—the removal of trees from the dominant and codominant crown classes in order to favor the best trees of those same crown classes- synonym thinning from above. Free thinning—The removal of trees to control stand spacing and favor desired trees, using a combination of thinning criteria without regard to crown position. Low thinning—The removal of trees from the lower crown classes to favor those in the upper crown classes—synonym thinning from below.

Threatened species—Designated by the FWS or NOAA Fisheries, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act; a plant or animal species, or critical habitat, given federal protection, because it is likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

Timber sale contract—The binding document between the Forest Service and timber purchaser that states, among other things, how the sale will be logged.

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)—An intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of even or uneven aged stands.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)—TMDL is the sum of waste load allocations for point sources, non-point sources, natural background, and a margin of safety. A TMDL specifies the amount of a pollutant that needs to be reduced to meet water quality standards set by the state. TMDL is used in a process to attain water quality standards that (1) identifies water quality problems and contributing pollutant sources, (2) allocates pollution control responsibilities among sources in the watershed, and (3) provides a basis for taking actions needed to restore a water body.

Total Soil Resource Commitment (TSRC)—A measure of how much land in a project area is converted to a non-productive condition (less than 40% of natural productivity rates) for 50 years or more. Examples are permanent skid trails, landings, roads, campgrounds, administrative sites, and recreational trails.

Tractor logging—Any logging method, which uses a tractor as the motive power for transporting logs from the stumps to a collecting point—whether by dragging or carrying the logs.

Unauthorized Road or Trail—Roads on NFS lands that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travelways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as trails. Non-system roads also include those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon the termination of the authorization (36 CFR 212.1).

Underburn—A light broadcast burn under an existing forest canopy. A fire prescribed to reduce fuels without damaging existing trees.

Watershed Condition Framework (WCF) – The WCF is a comprehensive approach for proactively implementing integrated restoration on watersheds located on national forests and grasslands. It provides the Forest Service with an outcome-based performance measure for documenting improvement to watershed condition at forest, regional, and national scales.

Watershed Condition Indicator (WCI)—WCIs are an integrated suite of aquatic (including biophysical components), riparian (including riparian –associated vegetation species), and hydrologic (including uplands) condition measures that are intended to be used at a variety of watershed scales. They assist in determining the current condition of a watershed and should be used to help design appropriate management actions, or to alter or mitigate proposed and or ongoing actions, to move watersheds toward desired conditions. WCIs represent a diagnostic means to determine factors of current condition and assist in determining future conditions associated with implementing management actions or natural restoration over time.

Acronyms

ACS – Aquatic Conservation Strategy

AMP – Allotment Management Plan

AOI – Annual Operating Instructions

AOP – Aquatic Organism Passage

ATV – All Terrain Vehicle

BA – Biological Assessment

BMP – Best Management Practice

BO – Biological Opinion

CEQ – Council on Environmental Quality

CFLRA - Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Act

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CT-FT – Commercial Thin-Free Thin

CT-MP – Commercial Thin Mature Plantations

DBH – diameter breast height

DCH – Designated Critical Habitat

DEIS – Draft Environmental Impact Statement

DD – Detrimental Disturbance

ECA – Equivalent Clearcut Area

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FA – Functioning Appropriately

FEIS – Final Environmental Impact Statement

FMO – Fuels Management Officer

FR – Functioning at Risk

FRCC – Fire Regime Condition Class

FSH – Forest Service Handbook

FT-PC – Free Thin – Patch Cut

FUR – Functioning at Unacceptable Risk

GFSS - grass/forb/shrub/seedling

GIS – Geographic Information System

GRAIP - Geomorphic Road Analysis and Inventory Package

HRV – Historic Range Of Variability

ICBEMP –Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project

IDFG – Idaho Department Of Fish And Game

IRA – Inventoried Roadless Area

LSP – Landslide Prone Area

LTC – Long Term Closure

LWD – Large Woody Debris

MA – Management Area

MIS – Management Indicator Species

MPC – Management Prescription Category

MRS – Minimum Road System

MVUM – Motor Vehicle Use Map

NCT – Non-Commercial Thinning

NFMA – National Forest Management Act

NIDGS – Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel

NOGO – Northern Goshawk

NOI – Notice of Intent

OHV – Off-Highway Vehicle

PFC – Payette Forest Coalition

PVG – Potential Vegetation Group

RCA – Riparian Conservation Area

PDF – Project Design Feature

ROD – Record of Decision

ROS – Recreational Opportunity Spectrum

RNA – Research Natural Area

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office

SOPA – Schedule Of Proposed Actions

SWCP – Soil and Water Conservation Practices

SWRA – Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources

TAP – Travel Analysis Process

TEPC – Threatened, Endangered, Proposed And Candidate Species

TES – threatened or endangered species

TMDL – Total Daily Maximum Load

TSA – Timber Sale Administrator

TSRC – Total Soil Resource Commitment

USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers

USDA – United States Department Of Agriculture

USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service

VQO – Visual Quality Objective

WCF – Watershed Condition Framework

WCI - Watershed Condition Indicator

WCS – Wildlife Conservation Strategy

WFW – West Fork Weiser River