

WALLOWA WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST COLLABORATION
FULL GROUP ASSEMBLY October 24, 2012
La Grande Ranger District, La Grande Oregon
MEETING NOTES

Attendance: 25 sign in signatures: Mark Porter, Cynthia Warnock, Bruce Dunn, Tim Lillebo, Bill Gamble, Steve Edwards, Dick Fleming, Lyle Defrees, Gary Miller, Rick Wagner, Nick Myatt, Rex Storm, Mark Davidson, Lindsay Warness, Steve Hawkins, Ken Gebhardt, Veronica Warnock, Brian Kelly, Renee Coxen, Jeff Tomac, Marty Strog, Kerry White, Ben Erickson, Jodi Kramer, Dylan Kruse, Jenny Reinhardt

Meeting notes:

Patrick opened meeting with remarks which were followed by self-introductions by all present. Lindsay presented a draft of the Operating Principles Framework. A summary of the resulting discussion follows, including agreement on specific edits. Suggestions for further revision and improvement are invited in the word document attached to the EMAIL. Please use track-changes for your revisions.

!(Separate attachment in EMAIL for Operating Principles meeting edits)!

1. MISSION STATEMENT

Mission statement was revised based on group input. Old Mission statement read:

To improve the social, economic, and ecological resiliency of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and local communities, through collaboration by a diverse group of stakeholders including relevant tribes."

Discussion followed on the need to have relevant tribes in statement. Having the words "relevant tribes" puts added focus on that specific stakeholder. Also, does having "relevant tribes" mean that some tribes aren't relevant. The word "stakeholders" is all inclusive. The group came to consensus that it would be better to drop the words "relevant tribes".

Revised Mission Statement:

To improve the social, economic, and ecological resiliency of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and local communities through collaboration by a diverse group of stakeholders.

The above NEW mission statement was adopted to by consensus through two successive unanimous expressions of agreement.

2. PROXY

PROXY DISCUSSION:

Discussion occurred regarding:

1. a proxy for members unable to attend a meeting
2. what constituted a proxy
3. what is the role of a proxy

Discussion: Who is responsible for the proxy conveying the correct information and what level of participation must occur in order to have a proxy?

- a. In order to send a proxy the person must be active in collaboration and have attended 2 of the last 4 meetings.
- b. It is the responsibility of the sending member to select a proxy that can accurately convey information regarding the sending members thoughts and ideas to the full collaborative group.

It was suggested that further consideration is needed on this issue, and that we may want a policy stating the requirement for a note to be sent in advance to the facilitator that a proxy will be sent. There was no decision made on this. If collaborative is going to operate on a consensus based model we should not have a room filled with proxies. When there are high levels of proxies in attendance it may not be best time to have consensus. It may be best to defer decisions to a future meeting.

Discussion ensued regarding changes in attendance and members over time:

Long term, any collaborative group will see some folks leave the group and new stakeholders enter. Also in the early days, there is a desire to continue to recruit and include a broad spectrum of stakeholders who are committed to the mission and accept the operating principles. Stakeholder attendance is likely to vary based on the current project the collaborative is working on.

Suggestion: In participation section, of Operating Principles Section III., describe new member interaction and when members leave the group. Explain the general rule that we encourage open public participation to allow new stakeholders opportunity for input.

Intent is to draw interest of individuals and stakeholders. I.e: Mining group in Baker County may only be interested in projects in that area but may still want involvement. Certain groups may only attend for specific projects.

Questions: How do we want to approach absences of members after full collaborative notification for meetings occurred? Does the group “have to have” full spectrum of participation at each meeting? The discussion occurred on the ability to have full spectrum if members do not attend and do not send a proxy. It was suggested to drop the word “full” and Operating Principles reflect this change.

Comment: Forest Service needs to provide technical input and fully participate on the collaborative. There is a need for a broad spectrum of participation, especially when the collaborative group is making decisions/recommendations.

Response: It’s important that the Forest Service is not a decision maker in the collaborative but the collaborative group takes recommendations or proposals to the Forest Service. Once the Forest Service receives recommendations for the collaborative then the agency takes that information and develops the NEPA. The Forest Service has an important role in the collaborative in guiding us on policy and regulations. The FS is a participant/contributor providing technical expertise on resource matters as well as procedure/process matters related to public land management. The collaborative as a whole will develop proposals and recommendations for submission.

Collaboration success is based on trust among members. If trust is lacking, the signing of operations manual has no meaning, and the collaborative will not succeed. Working together to build that trust is very important.

How do the county NRACs fit in? They can send representatives to us and visa versa. If there is an interest in projects or being part of any collaborative a representative(s) can be sent.

3. CONVENERS

Question: Are county commissioners the conveners?

Concerns voiced over County Commissioners being conveners. HCPC is sometimes at odds with commissioners. Preference stated for neutral convener with no stake in the outcome. However it is general recognized that the County Commissioners were only conveners in the sense of inviting people to get collaboration going – that role is ok.

Question: First we need to identify “What is the definition of convener” and what is convener’s role. There was discussion on a convener’s role. No definition was clearly stated or adopted at this meeting.

Comment: If we anticipate the need for a convener or other body to break impasse, and county commissioners are not always impartial, we might need another group to fill this role. Successful collaboratives should be able to avoid impasse without needing such a tie-breaking body.

Umatilla’s collaborative convener was brought up since it has Bob Davies. Bob Davies has no interest in the outcome of the meetings. The following reason was provided:

When Oregon Solutions provided funding there became a need for official convener. When Umatilla Collaborative took money from Oregon Solutions the governor’s office identified Bob Davies. Oregon Solutions request (Umatilla) was from Governor’s office. Wallowa-Whitman Collaborative is not a project of Oregon Solutions so they may not need a convener. The term was only used in our context (WWNF) because the three counties agreed a collaborative on the WWNF would be useful, and provided the initial invitation for people to come together and start a collaborative.

Questions: If all the necessary roles and decision making processes are laid out in the Operating Principles, there may not be need for convener now that the collaborative is operational?

4. CONCENSUS MODEL

Underlying premise of consensus is often between two different views. What happens when multiple views are held and consensus is not met? How do we reach consensus at that point?

The goal is to get to consensus. Outline areas of agreement and identify areas of non-agreement.

As the group progresses through time, consensus will come easier and will be reached more times than not from working together.

There will be times when consensus is not met. It's important to not have an expected non-consensus percentage defined but go with the expectation that consensus will be met and then address it if non-consensus occurs.

Strong viewpoints can cause a re-visit to meet common ground. That is collaboration. This will occur in sub-groups and the whole collaborative group.

This section of Operating Principles will be reviewed by the group and comments provided to Jenny.

5. SECTION VI ROLES

It was recommended to remove the word Staff from the section title and just have "Roles".

The role of Wallowa Resources was reviewed in the Operating Principles and accepted.

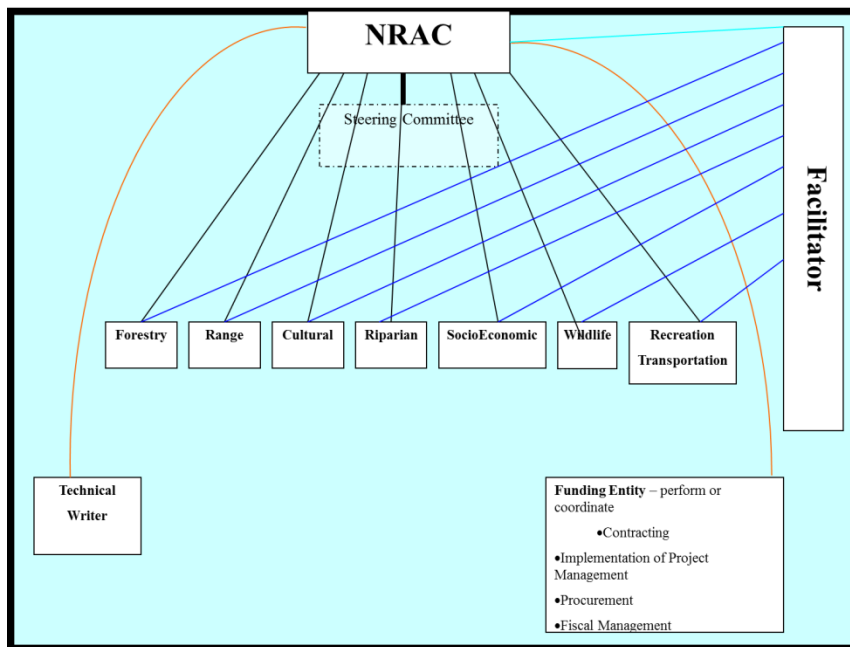
The following was added to this section: "The Board of Commissioners for Wallowa, Union, and Baker Counties were the initial conveners of this organization", and "Add Collaborative Operations Committee discussion."

6. LOWER JOSEPH CREEK WATERSHED PRESENTATION WAS GIVEN. **(See Appendix #1 – for details of Lower Joseph Creek Watershed)**

A. OVERVIEW

Jenny and Mark Porter provided an overview of the Lower Joseph Creek Watershed Assessment with input from Bruce Dunn and Cynthia Warnock. Slide show covered a very brief overview of Wallowa County collaboration history and Process used within the collaboration during Watershed Assessments.

There were 7 Resource Groups Identified that provided assessment of watershed:



Overall statistics of the Watershed were provided in the form of:
 Percent of ownership: 55% USFS, remaining 45% various private land owners, BLM, ODF.
 6% (approx. 11,000 acres) of watershed lies in the state of Washington.
 Private – 65 landowners with approx. 66% held by 5 landowners.

General Information:

Elevation: 900 ft Grande Ronde River to 5400 ft headwaters of Cottonwood Creek
 Rainfall: Mouth Joseph Ck 12 – 14” annual; mid-watershed 18-20”; 24 inches headwater Cottonwood Ck.
 Temps: 24^o F January and 63^o F July at start of Joseph Creek
 Snow: up to 5 feet above 5,000 feet elev.
 Total of 12 Sub-Watersheds ranging from 10,000 to 22,000 acres.

B. DISCUSSION

Question: Was walking away and “do nothing” evaluated from a risk and cost standpoint?
 The question was addressed in the fuels issues and recommendations for the other resources to evaluate this impact to their resources. Particularly in reference to stands with little access and stands not included in treatments. The result was all resource groups agreed that accepting risk and doing nothing had high detrimental impacts to their resource.

Question: How does everyone think the process of bringing the Watershed to a whole went?
 Bruce – Lower Joseph Creek Watershed went well and better than the Upper Joseph Watershed. It would be helpful to get input/feedback of what we have done.

Comment: We should try to find agreement between the Forest Collaborative and NRAC on recommendations and proposals to submit to Forest Service.

Question: Can the Forest Service put together a proposal from the Lower Joseph Creek Watershed?

Comment: Once the Lower Joseph Creek Watershed collaborative is finished with the assessment then the Forest Service takes the analysis and recommendations to put forth projects to accomplish a number of things including:

1. Products and outcomes – it needs to be done at a level of accomplishment and volume (of jobs and acres) to be beneficial. Volume of output in the way of projects on the ground and ecological benefits is important. This group (Forest Collaborative) can take us there.
2. Aggressive approach from the start.
3. Perhaps this can become a model of benefits at a large scale to address problems.
4. Lots of opportunities will come forward with the proposal.

Comment: The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Collaborative can begin to put forth a variety of proposals for Lower Joseph Creek Watershed. Forest Collaboration will take on Lower Joseph Creek Watershed and make recommendations to Forest Service.

Comment: We agreed to a mission today. Lower Joseph Creek Watershed is an example of project and process to meet that mission. We need to:

1. Involve stakeholders
2. Support not obstruct.

Our mission cannot add layers of bureaucracy that would impede moving forward.

What new information can the Forest Service add to Lower Joseph Creek Watershed to move forward with so much information already?

7. WHITMAN UNIT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROJECTS – Jeff Tomac

A. OVERVIEW - !(Jeff's handout is below as APPENDIX #2)!

Jeff provided a list of projects from the Whitman 5 year plan on Forest Service lands in Baker County. The 5 year plan has not been addressed hard until Forest Collaborative had an interest in a project.

Multiple maps were displayed of the geographic location of the projects in reference to Baker City, Baker County, and adjacent lands.

1. The Whitman projects are in different levels of completion.
2. Data collection is lacking on some of the projects in the 5 year action plan.
3. Whitman has already initiated conversation with stake holders groups.
4. There are some recommendations in selected projects for cutting over 21" trees but these are primarily Grand fir trees.

B. DISCUSSION

Question: Can other projects be moved up on the 5 year plan? Is it flexible to change? Yes.

LITTLE DEAN PROJECT is located below Phillips Lake.

1. This project is near completion with Chapters 1 and 2 of NEPA written.
2. There is a recommendation for forest plan amendment in MA15 (designated old-growth). It was the most controversial portion of the project and there are no anticipated problems.

Question: What was the conclusion on the Old growth treatment in Little Dean?

Answer: there was significant difference in stands – Lower Joseph Creek Watershed had less Ponderosa pine. Little Dean had Big Ponderosa pine. If Forest Service can do more stand exams and get more info it could be open for discussion. Treatment in MA15 is stand by stand but willing to discuss.

PATRICK PROJECT

1. Patrick project was identified as a good project for wildlife benefit. There is good opportunity for Aspen, Riparian, game. The location of the project fits well with past projects and habitat enhancement work on private lands in the area.
2. It takes in the North Fork Burnt River area and it does have a lot of Aspen. Patrick would be really interesting.
3. Suggestion that Collaborative could begin with Patrick, since there is more data available.
4. Patrick Project has a lot of stand data. Perhaps the Forest Collaborative can get a data dump similar to the same snap shot of Lower Joseph Creek Watershed.

EAST FACE PROJECT

1. East Face Project has old Anthony Burn, Post and Pole opportunities, some Wildland Urban Interface and a variety of forest stand conditions.
2. Comment: East Face Project would be a good project for the Forest Collaborative
3. Data Collection is needed for East Face Project to develop full assessment opportunities.

Question: East Face Project looks steep on contour map. Are there opportunities for cable logging on this?

Question: Does the MMBF in the project descriptions include pulp etc. or just saw logs?

Answer: MMBF is strictly saw logs, then the pulp, fiber, fuel wood.

Comments: East Face

1. Hard Time seeing 50% dry upland forest
2. It's important for the first project of the group to be ambitious to get something done and see results.
3. Need to keep wrestling with tradeoffs of treatments in cool moist vs warm dry.
1. Patrick and East Face are in early stages of planning.
2. Little Dean – Presented by Whitman for Collaborative to review since first 2 chapters in NEPA are done.
3. Lower Joseph Creek Watershed almost done.

Question: What is Whitman staffing capacity?

The Whitman Unit will be maxed out with Little Dean and Patrick.

Additional comments on projects for the Forest Collaborative:

- a. Bill Gamble: Depending on forest discussions about the program of work and input from the collaborative. The La Grande Ranger District may need to shift gears or adjust the types of

opportunities being identified in the Limber Jim Project (fuels reduction, some dry forest restoration and fire wood opportunities) to accelerate focus on East Face Project (if chosen). La Grande is currently working on 2 small projects close to completion. We could make necessary adjustments and move Limber Jim through faster and focus our work on a Whitman Project. Comment: The forest is also looking at Interdisciplinary Teams (IDTs) working across the boundaries such as La Grande IDT taking on a Whitman Project such as East Face. Forest is striving to move from district to forest level prioritization of program of work and will be looking at shifting resources as needed to meet forest priorities.

- b. Perhaps Kevin will provide different direction after the Forest Collaborative provides input.
- c. Boise is interested in keeping projects economically feasible. Move projects toward complete restoration and avoid a piece-meal approach. Haul distance will play a big role in a sales economic viability. Something to keep in mind – key point – it needs to be landscape scale.
- d. Comment: It makes sense to treat as much as possible – aggressive approach with the cost of NEPA. Jeff: That was the intent of Snow Basin. There is an estimated: 11,000 acres of commercial 14,000 acres of total acres of treatment units.
- e. If the Forest Collaborative wants to take on a 20,000 acre project then we'll propose it the Forest Leadership Team (FLT) and timing of work on it. The time frames will need to be realistic.
- f. The Wallowa Valley Ranger District has Puderbaugh Project near completion and then Cold Canal followed by Morgan. Morgan can be dropped off potentially. Cold Canal has 1 year invested already. Wallowa Ranger District will go forward with Puderbaugh and the planning on Cold Canal before another project.
- g. Question: If the Forest Collaborative wants a project how can the Forest Service and collaborative find common ground? If collaborative decides which project then it needs to be brought to Forest Level Team to decide.
- h. Comment: Blue Mountain Forest Collaborative have a progression of projects that rotate in once one is completed. Projects on different schedules allow for work at different stages in those projects and amount of time dedicated to those projects. Lower Joseph Creek Watershed would allow for a more lengthy project to be added – Whitman project.
- i. It will take time to learn about the projects as a group. We need to start with a data dump and move on. Provide a recommendation for Little Dean Environmental Analysis since it has Chapter 1 and 2 completed.
- j. Question: What role can the Forest Collaborative group play and how helpful as far as re-enforce Forest Service process.
Answer: To find common ground from the Wallowa-Whitman collaborative to avoid specialist time in litigation. This allows specialist time to be spent on other items.
- k. If Forest Collaborative were in existence during Snow Basin it may have avoided appeals. Forest Collaborative could have assisted in finding common ground. This group can help the forest both collectively and collaboratively.
- l. Comment: We as a collaborative can find agreement on types of treatments and give suggestions on how and what areas (Plant Associations)/biophysical groups to treat.

Additional topics:

Other Collaborative opportunities:

1. Field trip next spring on a Whitman Project
2. Need for Collection of field data – what funding source?
3. Is there opportunity for some specialist presentations to be brought in as guest speakers?

NOTE: ** indicates a task to be done after the meeting**

November 28th is next meeting. There is a resource workshop on 27th – 29th that may conflict with the meeting week.

** November 28th – NRAC bring forward proposals for Lower Joseph Creek Watershed Assessment

**Bryan would like the crosswalk to plant associations and bio-physical groups for Lower Joseph Creek Watershed.

**Jenny will send out Lindsay's draft changes.

**It was recommended that everyone take the information handed out by Lindsay. Review it and send comments/suggestions to Jenny for the Operations Group to review.

** Jeff to Email a map of Patrick Project area and organize orientation on Patrick. Process – need to move on Little Dean first if interested in giving input on recommendation.

** send meeting notes out

DRAFT

APPENDIX #1 – LOWER JOSEPH CREEK WATERSHED ASSESSMENT

RESOURCE OVERVIEWS:

Cultural: History of Native Americans date back as far as 8000 – 10,000 years.

143 Archeological sites identified and evaluated within or immediately adjacent to National Forest segment of WA. Overview of Food Staples and Fire Use was also covered here.

Range: Assessment utilized:

- Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health (IIRH)
- C&T and EcoPlot Analysis Weeds Survey
- Soil erosion hazard
- Weeds (map was also displayed)

Riparian

- Impacts to Riparian and Riparian Restoration
- Stream Temp
- Hydrology
- Aquatic Species
- LJC Potential Road Projects for Watershed Assessment - NEPA completed - shovel ready
- Display of Recommendations on a map

Wildlife

- Vegetation - Historic Range of Variability (HRV)
- Habitat Loss for Single Storied Large Tree Component
- Manage some multi-storied stands for single stratum structure – mosaic across landscape.
- Loss of Riparian Habitat – Loss of shrub and Deciduous Trees
- Species Diversity
- Loss of Aspen
- Competition with Cattle
- Elk Security – Seasonal closures vs. road density

ROADS: Identified resource groups providing roads recommendations outside of resource implementation needs. Integration revealed a large percentage of recommendations is related to stream crossings and culverts.

The current conditions – Initial analysis

NEPA identified

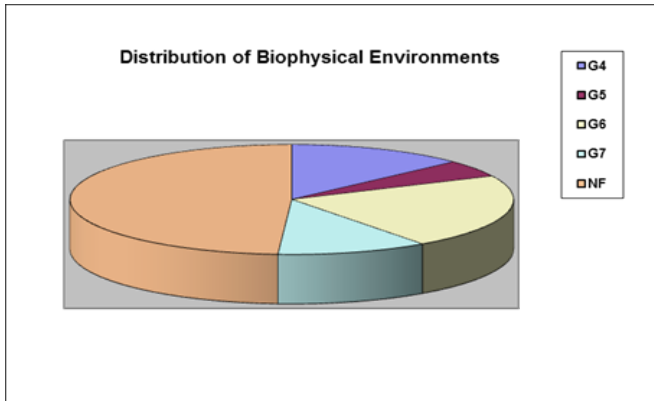
Riparian – issues; Range; Transportation/Roads; Wildlife

The Lower Joseph Creek Watershed collaborative still has a lack of common reference for definitions – storm proofing, de-commission, etc.

Resource needs vs. roads recommendations is still lingering.

Lower Joseph Creek Watershed Executive Committee met and agreed that: If recommendation does not change current road “Use” status than move forward with recommendation. If the road USE status changes under a recommendation then leave the road USE status to the TMP. Lower Joseph Creek Watershed considerations for future projects are dependent on access – this adds complexity to roads.

Forestry (includes fire and fuels) – provided a great deal of timbered stand conditions based on stand exams by contractor. All timbered stands were examined with criteria provided by Wallowa Ranger District Silviculturalist and Fuels Specialist in 2009.



NF indicates Non-forested

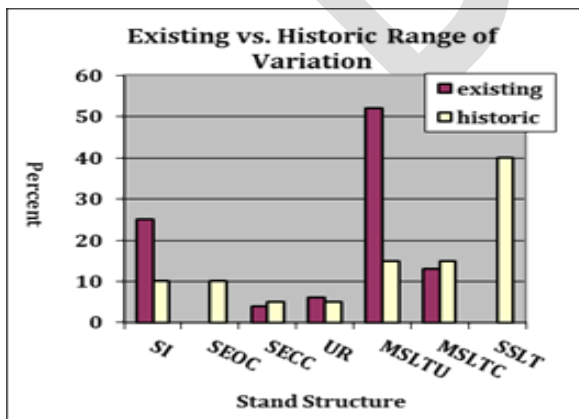
G5, and G7 = The warm/dry biophysical environment is composed of two habitat types and comprises approx. 30 % of the timbered acreage-14,810 acres). The Douglas-fir/snowberry (PSME/SYAL) plant association most commonly represents the G7 biophysical environment and the grand fir/spiraea (ABGR/SPBE) plant association the G5 bio-group within the watershed.

G6 = The warm/moist biophysical environment comprises approx. 42 % of the timbered acreage within the Lower Joseph Watershed (21,253 acres). The Douglas-fir/ninebark (PSME/PHMA) plant association (Johnson) most commonly represents this biophysical environment within the watershed.

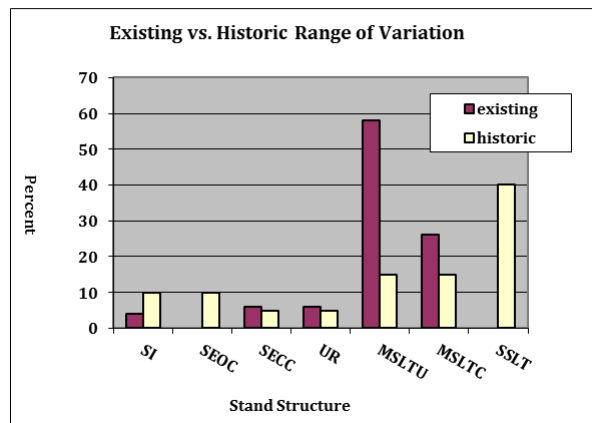
G4 = The cool/dry biophysical environment comprises approx. 26 % of the timbered acreage-13,167 acres). The grand fir/huckleberry (ABGR/VAME) plant association (Johnson) most commonly represents this biophysical environment within the watershed.

Current vs. Historic Stand structure was provided for timbered stands.

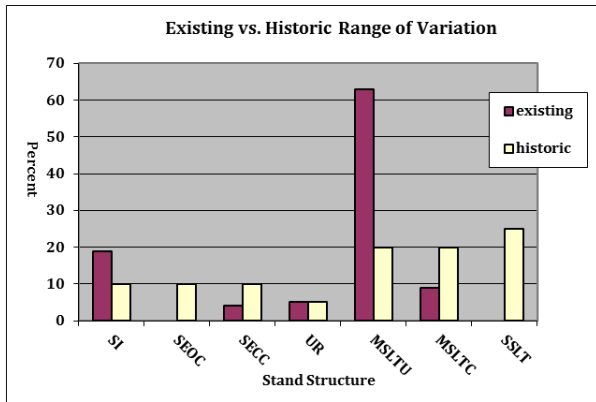
G5 – WARM DRY



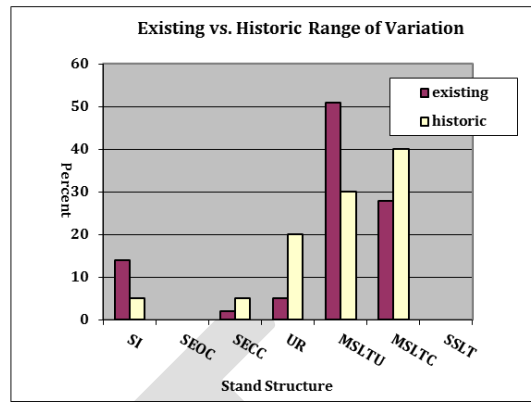
G7 – WARM DRY



G6 – WARM MOIST



G4 – COOL DRY



Brief description of stand structures with the largest variance from historic was discussed. See attached structural stage description for definition and meaning of 7 structures. The most common theme of the stand structures was a very high abundance of the MSLTU Multi-storied Large Tree Uncommon – in other words stands are multi-storied but lacking large diameter tree component.

Fire History

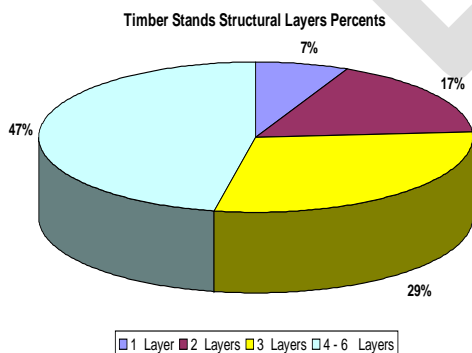
203 fires – 1970 – 2008 5.3 Fires per year (average within watershed boundary)

177 lightning, 26 human (20 campfires) (19 after Oct 1st)

A map was displayed of the fire densities for the watershed. Concentration of fire starts were displayed for ignition source possibilities from lighting.

A large fire map was displayed showing 4 fires over 4,000 acres and numerous large fires in the vicinity of the watershed.

A Hazard map was displayed showing stands with all of the following components: Heavy down fuels, canopy density of 55% or greater, and stand structure of 3 layers or more. Timbered stands within the watershed exhibited the following in regard to ladder fuels and layering.



Crown Density	% of timbered stands
0-9	2%
10 - 30	7%
30 - 39	9%
40 - 60	27%
60 - 80	38%
60 - 100	16%

End of Lower Joseph Creek Watershed Information

APPENDIX #2 – WHITMAN UNIT – PROJECTS HANDOUT

Whitman Ranger District – Vegetation Management Date Prepared: 09/20/2012

1. Little Dean

Purpose and Need Statement - Improve landscape resiliency to future disturbance.

Planning

- Proposed NEPA analysis: HFRA EA
- Proposed first year for NEPA Funding: 2012
- Proposed NEPA Decision year: 2013
- Proposed Implementation Year: 2014

Planning Area Attributes

- Planning Area Size (Acres): 17,000
- Fire Condition Class(s) 2- 5,891 acres 3- 8,520 acres
- % WUI: 100%
- Forest Vegetation Type(s): Dry Upland Forest 90%, Moist Upland Forest 10%, widespread juniper invasion
- Forest Vegetation Condition: 80% overstocked, 80% multistory.
- Forest Plan Management Areas: Timber Emphasis (MA1)-50%, Old Forest Preserve (MA15)-5%, Timber Production/Winter Range (1W)-35%, Wildlife/Timber (MA3)-10%.

Projected Outputs

- Acres of mechanical fuel reduction (harvest, thinning, piling): 6,000 – 9,000
- Acres of prescribed burning: 5,000 – 6,000
- Commercial forest products: 8 - 9 MMBF
- Fuelwood Opportunities: Logging/thinning debris and green firewood

Complexity Analysis

- Forest Plan amendments to be considered: Harvest in MA15 to improve resiliency and maintenance of old ponderosa pine.
- LOS treatments: Commercial thinning, non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire.
- Sensitive Areas: Scenic Resources from HWY 7, treatments in RHCAs (no listed fish).
- Culturally sensitive areas: None
- Possible cumulative effects from other projects: None

Personnel- No limitations anticipated

2. Patrick

Purpose and Need Statement - Improve landscape resiliency to future disturbance.

Planning

- Proposed NEPA analysis: EA
- Proposed first year for NEPA Funding: 2013
- Proposed NEPA Decision year: 2014
- Proposed Implementation Year: 2015

Planning Area Attributes

- Planning Area Size (Acres): 24,000
- Fire Condition Class(s) 2- 35% 3- 65%
- % WUI: 0%
- Forest Vegetation Type(s): Dry Upland Forest 90%, Moist Upland Forest 10%, quaking aspen throughout, widespread juniper invasion
- Forest Vegetation Condition: 80% overstocked, 80% multistory.
- Forest Plan Management Areas: (Acres (%)) Timber Emphasis (MA1)- 20%, Old Forest Preserve (MA15)- 10%, Timber Production/Winter Range (MA1W)-35%, Wildlife/Timber (MA3)-35%.

Projected Outputs

- Acres of mechanical fuel reduction (harvest, thinning, piling): 6,000 – 9,000
- Acres of prescribed burning: 5,000 – 6,000
- Commercial forest products: 9 - 10 MMBF
- Fuelwood Opportunities: Logging/thinning debris and green firewood

Complexity Analysis

- Forest Plan amendments to be considered: None anticipated.
- LOS treatments: Commercial thinning, non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire.
- Sensitive Areas: Treatments in RHCAs.
- Culturally sensitive areas: None known
- Possible cumulative effects from other projects: None

Personnel- No limitations anticipated

3. Clarks

Purpose and Need Statement - Improve landscape resiliency to future disturbance.

Planning

- Proposed NEPA analysis: EA
- Proposed first year for NEPA Funding: To be determined
- Proposed NEPA Decision year: To be determined
- Proposed Implementation Year: To be determined

Planning Area Attributes

- Planning Area Size (Acres): 25,900
- Fire Condition Class(s) 2- 40% 3: 50%
- % WUI: Estimate 25%. But depends on adoption of CWPP.
- Forest Vegetation Type(s): Dry Upland Forest 60%, Moist Upland Forest 25%, Cold Upland Forest 15%
- Forest Vegetation Condition: 50% overstocked, 60% multistory.
- Forest Plan Management Areas: (Acres (%)) Timber Emphasis (MA1)-50%, Old Forest Preserve (MA15)- 5%, Wildlife/Timber (MA3)-15%, MA6 (dispersed Rec)- 15%, MA1W (Wildlife/Timber Winter Range)- 15%.

Projected Outputs

- Acres of mechanical fuel reduction (harvest, thinning, piling):4,000 – 6,000
- Acres of prescribed burning: 2,000 – 3,000
- Commercial forest products: 7 - 9 MMBF
- Fuelwood Opportunities: Logging/thinning debris and green firewood

Complexity Analysis

- Forest Plan amendments to be considered: 21+.
- LOS treatments: Commercial thinning, non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire.
- Sensitive Areas: Treatments in RHCA's (Bull Trout Watershed), View-shed from Pine Valley
- Culturally sensitive areas: None
- Possible cumulative effects from other projects: None

Personnel- No limitations anticipated

4. Red Cougar

Purpose and Need Statement - Improve landscape resiliency to future disturbance.

Planning

- Proposed NEPA analysis: EA
- Proposed first year for NEPA Funding: To be determined
- Proposed NEPA Decision year: To be determined
- Proposed Implementation Year: To be determined

Planning Area Attributes

- Planning Area Size (Acres): 13.500
- Fire Condition Class(s) 2- 40% 3- 50%
- % WUI: Estimate 25%. But depends on adoption of CWPP.
- Forest Vegetation Type(s): Dry Upland Forest 60%, Moist Upland Forest 25%, Cold Upland Forest 15%
- Forest Vegetation Condition: 50% overstocked, 60% multistory.
- Forest Plan Management Areas: (Acres (%)) Timber Emphasis (MA1)-30%, Old Forest Preserve (MA15)- 5%, Wildlife/Timber (MA3)-20%, MA1W (Wildlife/Timber Winter Range)- 45%.

Projected Outputs

- Acres of mechanical fuel reduction (harvest, thinning, piling): 4,000 – 6,000
- Acres of prescribed burning: 3,000 – 4,000
- Commercial forest products: 7 - 9 MMBF
- Fuelwood Opportunities: Logging/thinning debris and green firewood

Complexity Analysis

- Forest Plan amendments to be considered: 21+.
- LOS treatments: Commercial thinning, non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire.
- Sensitive Areas: Treatments in RHCA's.
- Culturally sensitive areas: None
- Possible cumulative effects from other projects: None

Personnel- No limitations anticipated

5. East Face

Purpose and Need Statement - Improve landscape resiliency to future disturbance.

Planning

- Proposed NEPA analysis: EA
- Proposed first year for NEPA Funding: To be determined
- Proposed NEPA Decision year: To be determined
- Proposed Implementation Year: To be determined

Planning Area Attributes

- Planning Area Size (Acres): 46,260
- Fire Condition Class(s) 2- 25% 3- 70%
- % WUI: Estimate 25%. But depends on adoption of CWPP.
- Forest Vegetation Type(s): Dry Upland Forest 50%, Moist Upland Forest 25%, Cold Upland Forest 25%
- Forest Vegetation Condition: 70% overstocked, 80% multistory.
- Forest Plan Management Areas: (Acres (%)) Timber Emphasis (MA1)-80%, Old Forest Preserve (MA15)-15%, Wildlife/Timber (MA3)-5%.

Projected Outputs

- Acres of mechanical fuel reduction (harvest, thinning, piling): 7,000 – 10,000
- Acres of prescribed burning: 3,000 – 4,000
- Commercial forest products: 9 - 10 MMBF
- Fuelwood Opportunities: Logging/thinning debris and green firewood, post and poles

Complexity Analysis

- Forest Plan amendments to be considered: 21+, regeneration harvest.
- LOS treatments: Commercial thinning, non-commercial thinning, prescribed fire.
- Sensitive Areas: Treatments in RHCAs, View-shed from Baker and Powder Valleys
- Culturally sensitive areas: None known
- Possible cumulative effects from other projects: None

Personnel- No limitations anticipated