

### **Draft Proposed Action**

This table provides a list of proposed projects and *estimated* extent of the treatment. Public comments and additional field review (prior to full environmental analysis) are expected to adjust these numbers to reflect resource needs. The numbers presented in the table are rounded and may not exactly match information retrieved from a GIS database. There is some overlap between acres shown for commercial and non-commercial treatments. Some areas would have multiple treatments (e.g., an area proposed for commercial harvest may also be proposed for whip felling, prescribed burning, or precommercial thinning).

<b>Treatment Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Quantity</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Restoration Activities - Commercial</b>		
Management of (primarily) the tree component over the landscape to address historical range of variability (HRV), insect and/or disease concerns, reduce fuel levels and risk of uncharacteristic wildfires. (numbers are rounded to the nearest 10% or nearest 100 acres)		
Commercial thinning	30%	An even-aged harvest method that removes suppressed, intermediate, and codominant trees. However, some dominants may be removed to meet stand density targets or create a desired species composition.
Shelterwood with Reserves	40%	A regeneration harvest method that removes trees except those needed for regeneration purposes. Prepares the seed bed and creates a new age class of trees. Reserve trees would be retained to create a two-aged or multi-aged stand of a desired species composition. Additional live trees would be retained for reasons other than regeneration, such as trees exhibiting signs of wildlife use or unique late structure. Areas would be evaluated to determine if natural regeneration would need to be supplemented with planting seedlings.
Group selection	30%	An uneven-aged regeneration method in which trees are cut in small groups where new age classes are established. These openings may contain clumps or individuals of desirable seed trees which make the contiguous group selection areas smaller than 3 acres, on average. Commercial thinning would occur between the group selection areas. Multiple entries would ultimately result in an uneven-aged stand of 3 or more age classes. Initial cutting would likely result in a two-aged stand structure. Areas would be evaluated to determine if natural regeneration would need to be supplemented with planting seedlings.
Total commercial treatment	24,500 acres	

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Treatment Activity	Estimated Quantity	Definition
<p><b>Restoration Activities – Non-Commercial, Vegetation (acres)</b></p>		
<p>Management of (primarily) non-commercial size trees (such as saplings), shrubs, slash and other fuels, etc. to address insect and/or disease concerns, help develop stands to meet HRV, and reduce fuel levels and risk of uncharacteristic wildfires. These activities include acres both within and outside proposed commercial units. (rounded to the nearest 100 acres)</p>		
Pre-commercial thinning	8,100	The cutting of trees to reduce stocking density, change species composition, increase growth and improve forest health. Residual trees are typically western larch, white pine, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, though other species may be left.
Prescribed burn, natural fuels units	1,800	Manipulation of a site by prescribed burning to enhance the success of natural regeneration, reduce fuel accumulations, and reintroduce fire to the landscape. Generally located outside proposed commercial restoration units.
Prescribed burn, commercial restoration units	6,000	Prescribed burning to enhance the success of natural or artificial regeneration by reducing surface fuels for site preparation within commercial restoration units.
Whip felling	15,000	Removal of sapling and pole size trees damaged during commercial harvest or displaying insect or disease concerns.
Mechanical Piling & Pile Burn	8,000	Piling of harvest slash to reduce surface fuels or enhance regeneration. Piles are subsequently burned if they cannot be utilized for commercial or other purposes.
Mastication	800	Mechanical shredding of unwanted vegetation (shrubs, small trees) scattering material along the forest floor.
Riparian management area (RMA) thinning	2,100	Thinning of trees within the RMA to provide coarse woody material to streams and increase growth and canopy cover of residual trees over time.
Total non-commercial vegetation treatments	41,800 acres	
<p><b>Restoration Activities - Other Non-Commercial</b></p>		
<p>These are activities that are not necessarily vegetation-based. (rounded to the nearest 10 acres or 10 miles for most proposed activities)</p>		
Large woody material placement	730 acres	Placement of large logs or stumps in stream systems to improve habitat.
Culvert replacement or removal	40 culverts	Culverts on National Forest System roads that do not currently meet the requirements for aquatic organism passage would be removed or replaced. Additional culverts may also be replaced if identified in the area.
Stream crossing restoration (non-system roads)	50 acres	Existing stream crossing structures on unauthorized roads in proposed treatment unit RMAs would be removed and the stream channel stabilized and recontoured to mimic the adjacent natural topography. Estimated at approximately 0.1 acre of restoration per crossing.

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<b>Treatment Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Quantity</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Hydro-stabilize system roads	60 miles	Road storage and stabilization treatments to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to water quality, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources. Hydrologically stabilized roads minimize road erosion and road hydrologic connectivity to the stream network.
Wetlands restoration	30 acres	Improve water quality and wetland habitat where past management altered the hydrology and lowered the water table. Actions may include conifer removal, soil decompaction, and removal of old water diversions.
Prescribed burning (forage enhancement)	2,560 acres	Burn shrub fields and open, park-like stands to improve forage for wildlife.
Den log piles	10 structures	Within the lynx range, provide micro-sites of concealing cover for rare forest carnivores.
Herptile Structures	5 structures	Install down logs on the margins of ponds / wetlands, partially in open water to provide loafing sites for turtles and cover for amphibians.
Bear habitat improvement	10 cans	Replace existing, conventional garbage cans with animal-resistant cans in or near recreation sites.
Loon platform creation	2 structures	Install artificial floating nest platforms for loons on Bead and Marshall Lakes.
Non-motorized trail construction	20 miles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect Bead Lake Loop around the lake (~4 mi) &amp; add points for access to the lake or for vistas</li> <li>• Connect Geophysical to Indian Creek Community Forest (&lt;1 mi)</li> <li>• Ridge Trail: rehabilitate section that runs from the trailhead north of Bead Lake to the trailhead at North Baldy (~16 miles)</li> </ul>
Trailhead construction	1 trailhead	Construct a trailhead along the north side of Bead Lake Loop trail near No Name Lake Campground.
Convert existing road status to "Road Open To All Vehicles"	34 miles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open route from CeeCeeAh to Browns Creek (~5 miles)</li> <li>• Opening Browns Lake/CeeCeeAh roads to OHV use to create a large loop &amp; provide connectivity to open IPNF routes (~14 miles)</li> <li>• Mill Creek Road to connect with FR 1920306 &amp; IPNF routes (~10 miles)</li> <li>• Cooks Lake Road to connect to Bead Lake &amp; Best Chance roads (~5 miles)</li> </ul>
Open campground to OHV use	1 campground	Open Cooks Lake campground to OHV use.
Bead Lake boat launch dock	1 dock	Add a small dock adjacent to the Bead Lake boat launch for safety and making boat launch easier.
Parking expansion	2 parking areas	Enlarge parking area to accommodate pickup trucks with attached trailer at Bead Lake Boat launch and Mill Creek parking lots.

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<b>Treatment Activity</b>	<b>Estimated Quantity</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>System Roads (miles)</b>		
Definitions for road management designations are located on the Colville National Forest website ( <a href="https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54315">https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=54315</a> ) (rounded to the nearest mile)		
New construction	6	Expected to be located on previously disturbed soils (there is an existing roadbed) ~2 miles Expected to require creation of new roadbed ~4 miles
Road decommissioning	51*	Removal of National Forest System road through stabilization, recontouring, and revegetation activities. Many of these roads are currently undrivable. See Road Management Table for specifics.
Road converted to trail	3*	Convert system road to non-motorized trail.
Close to non-administrative use	2*	Close a road to public motorized access to protect wildlife habitat or update designation in Forest database for a road that is already undrivable.
<b>Temporary Roads (miles)</b>		
NFS lands	51	Expected to be located on previously disturbed soils (there is an existing roadbed) ~25 miles Expected to require creation of new roadbed ~26 miles

\* arithmetic error corrected 1/27/2020

### Acronyms

FR = Forest Road  
 GIS = Geographic Information System  
 HRV = Historical Range of Variability  
 IPNF = Idaho Panhandle National Forest  
 NFS = National Forest System  
 OHV = Off-highway Vehicle  
 RMA = Riparian Management System

