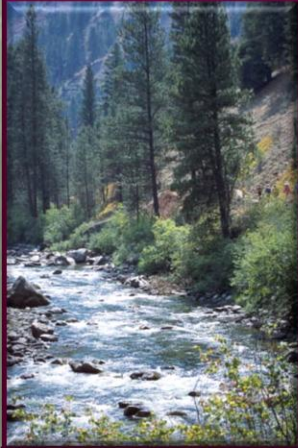
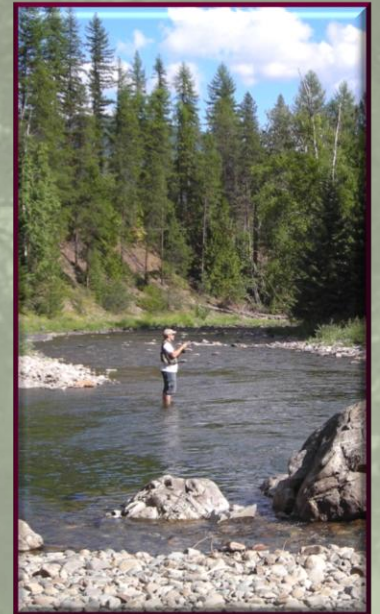


Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS)



Goals, Strategies and Implementation

FINAL DRAFT

June, 2010



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A complete list of Stakeholders and Contributors—who met to provide guidance, and/or assisted with comments, suggestions, review and other useful information at various stage—is in Appendix C.

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Introduction

Background and Purpose

“[US Department of Agriculture] Secretary Vilsack is asking us to expand our mission and adapt a more “all lands” approach to addressing restoration. Through our State and Private Forestry programs, we have the responsibility to provide support and assistance to State and private lands, but we need to expand our efforts to ensure that we are using all of the USDA and other federal programs to address restoration issues across broader landscapes. Forest and grassland health, wildfire, water quality, and wildlife connectivity are issues that have never stopped at the boundaries of the National Forest System. We now have the support to better address these issues across the landscape – landscapes that are large enough to make a difference.” – Tom Tidwell, USDA Forest Service Chief.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service provides funding and other support to states for programs to improve the health, productivity, benefits and extent of state, private and urban forests. The programs this funding supports—including Forest Health, State Fire Assistance (including National Fire Plan), Volunteer Fire Assistance (including National Fire Plan), Forest Stewardship, Urban and Community Forestry, Conservation Education and Forest Legacy—are referred to as State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Programs. The 2008 Farm Bill and a “redesign” of State and Private Forestry programs require that each state develop a Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) and accompanying Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFERS) across all ownerships as a requisite to receive federal funding. The primary purpose is development of a plan that will guide State and Private Forestry investments in Idaho to ensure that federal resources focus on landscape areas with the greatest opportunity to address shared priorities and achieve measurable outcomes.

A parallel purpose is to help landowners and managers in Idaho better recognize and support opportunities where working together and leveraging limited resources can address multiple critical issues of statewide importance in the areas where doing so will have the greatest impact. Stakeholders can use it to support requests and proposals for resources necessary to implement the strategies and to develop local and statewide collaborative frameworks for implementation.

It is important to recognize that the Idaho SAFR and SFERS do not replace existing strategic or management plans for any agency, organization or individual, nor do they imply any lands not included in a Priority Landscape Area (PLA) or the listed strategies are unimportant. They contain large-scale strategies and are not intended to identify all the issues or actions any land manager may feel are most important on the lands they manage. Rather, they identify opportunities for willing partners to align their plans, leverage resources, and work together within the PLAs and per the strategies as a way to gain the greatest value from limited resources in areas where multiple issues of statewide importance are found.

Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources

The Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) is a geospatial analysis of forest conditions and trends in Idaho. The Idaho SAFR identifies seven main issues affecting Idaho forestlands (threats and potential benefits). Threats to forests include forest health decline, uncharacteristic wildfire, development pressure and recreation in undesigned areas. Potential benefits include sustainable wood-based forest resource markets, water quality & quantity, air quality, and wildlife habitat and

biodiversity. Statewide data and local knowledge identified areas in Idaho where these threats and benefits pointed to the highest need for investment and work. These areas of multiple high priority concerns and potential benefits were designated as Priority Landscape Areas (PLAs) and include urban, rural, and wildland urban-interface (WUI) lands.

Note that the SAFR utilized the best available *statewide* data. Because the SAFR is statewide in scale, it does not identify every area in which an issue may be found. Local geospatial data may present a different characterization of the issues.

A full SAFR report—including detailed descriptions of each issue, data used, data considered but not used and why, models used for each issue, issue maps, a description of the final methodology and assessment maps, and the maps developed for each of the sub-issues and issues—can be found on the Idaho SAFR website at www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/ForestAssist/safr_index.html.

Stakeholders can also use the individual issue maps from the SAFR to identify where these are highest priority, and to inform and support specific strategies, resources or actions necessary to address them.

Statewide Forest Resource Strategy

The Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS) is a long-term, comprehensive, coordinated strategy for investing state, federal, and leveraged partner resources. It addresses the issues and priority landscape areas identified in the Statewide Assessment. The SFRS is statewide in scope. It is not a site-specific plan.

Together, the SAFR and SFRS will help provide focus to landowners, agencies, collaborative groups, and partnership efforts in identifying projects and activities to reduce threats to, and increase the benefits of, Idaho's forestlands. From communities to rural forestlands, focusing work in the highest priority areas allows leveraging of funds and coordination across ownerships as a highly effective way to address the most critical forest resource issues in Idaho at a scale where significant, positive changes can be realized.

Process

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) led the effort to develop a comprehensive SAFR and accompanying SFRS through a collaborative process involving representatives from federal and state agencies, counties, non-governmental organizations, S&PF program advisory groups, tribes, interest groups, and private citizens. Three primary teams were formed to craft the SAFR and SFRS: a broad stakeholder group (Stakeholders) and two smaller core teams (Core Teams) made up of a cross section of the Stakeholders—one which helped with the assessment and the other with the Strategy.

The Core Teams collected and analyzed data, interviewed managers and landowners, and brought together information to develop the draft and final SAFR and SFRS. The Stakeholders helped steer the process, reviewed the work of the Core Teams, and provided comments, suggestions, and guidance throughout the process. Development of the SFRS involved several video-conference meetings with agency and partner personnel from the SAFR-identified Priority Landscape Areas. During these meetings, the Core Strategy Team shared information from the SAFR and asked the local representatives to further characterize the issues and conditions of the area and share plans and strategies they felt were the most important for these areas. This team then synthesized the information and, working with the Stakeholders, developed a cohesive five-year strategy for Idaho.

It is imperative to recognize that the SFRS is an iterative document and a dynamic process. Resources and priorities evolve as new information becomes available and conditions in Idaho's forests change. This document will be updated periodically to reflect adjustments and remain relevant and useful, and a new assessment and strategy completed at five-year intervals.

Chapter 1 – State and Private Forestry Programs

Introduction

Idaho’s state and private forests are served by a suite of programs that foster stewardship and sustainability. Encompassing nearly a quarter of the vast landscape of Idaho’s forests, state and private lands provide public benefits such as clean air, clean water, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, and a majority of the state’s wood supply.

The State and Private Forestry (S&PF) organization of the U.S. Forest Service provides funding and other assistance to states to help ensure that forest landowners have the best technical, educational, and financial assistance available to help them achieve their objectives in an environmentally-beneficial way. Federal investment leverages the capacity of state forestry agencies and their partners to manage state and private lands that produce ecological, social and economic benefits for all of us. S&PF reaches across the boundaries of national forests to states, tribes, communities and non-industrial private landowners. As US Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack stated in his vision of the Forest Service, “The threats facing our forests don't recognize property boundaries. So, in developing a shared vision around forests, we must also be willing to look across property boundaries. In other words, we must operate at a landscape-scale by taking an “all-lands approach.”



Regardless of ownership, forests across the country are experiencing significant challenges to ecosystem health: tree mortality is on the rise due to insects, disease and invasive pests; wildfire continues to increase in size and intensity; ecosystems struggle to adapt to climate change disturbances; and forests are being permanently converted to non-forest uses at a rate of 1 million acres per year. People are also impacted as wood-based local economies suffer, declining forest health impacts recreation and tourism, and the benefits forests provide to society are eroded. In this modern era, there is also a feeling some people are becoming more disconnected to forests. The strategy addresses both the ecological and social issues surrounding forestry.

Conceived in 2007, “Redesign” is a new approach within S&PF that is improving the ability to identify the greatest threats to forest sustainability and accomplish meaningful change in high priority areas and across all lands. The USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters are applying progressive, competitive strategies to a portion of the S&PF allocation. This approach helps to address current forestry opportunities and challenges on-the-ground while demonstrating the value of a public investment in state and private landscapes.

The 2008 Farm Bill codified the main components of Redesign into law by amending the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. The three national themes—Conserve Working Forest Landscapes, Protect Forests from Harm, and Enhance Public Benefits From Trees and Forests—are now set in law as national priorities, and the Statewide Assessments and Strategies are required and central for S&PF program delivery at the state level.¹

In Idaho, the IDL is the agency that administers the S&PF programs. These include Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban and Community Forestry, Forest Legacy, Conservation Education, State Fire

¹ USDA Forest Service. 2010. “State and Private Forestry Redesign”. Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/redesign/index.shtml>.

Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance. This document fulfills the requirements of the 2008 Farm Bill and will guide these programs for the next five years. A short description of each S&PF program in Idaho follows.

State and Private Forestry Programs

Forest Stewardship Program

The purpose of the Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) is to promote the long-term stewardship of nonindustrial private forestlands by assisting landowners in more actively managing their forest and related resources. In Idaho, the IDL administers this program collaboratively with state and private partners. The Idaho FSP provides assistance to owners of forests where good stewardship, including agroforestry applications, will enhance and sustain the long-term productivity of multiple forest resources. Special attention will be given to landowners in the early stages of managing their land using multi-resource stewardship principles. The program provides landowners with the professional planning and technical assistance they need to keep their land in a productive and healthy condition. The Idaho FSP promotes forest landowner participation in the development of Landowner Forest Stewardship Plans (LFSPs). IDL foresters assist landowners with developing these management plans, which are an important first step in practicing sound silviculture. Within the Idaho FSP, IDL, in cooperation with other state partners, delivers multiple in-the field educational sessions for landowners and land managers, focusing on issues, problems and opportunities that can be responded to with appropriate stewardship activities. The planning assistance offered through the Idaho FSP also provides landowners with enhanced access to other USDA funding assistance, conservation programs, and forest certification programs.

Using a five-year planning horizon, based on Idaho's Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and the Statewide Forest Resource Strategy, the Idaho FSP relies on the Idaho Forest Stewardship Committee (IFSAC) to act in an advisory capacity to assist in proper delivery of assistance and educational programs. This committee serves as an important advisory group for all service forestry efforts, including the Idaho Forest Legacy Program.

Forest Health Program

The Idaho Department of Lands Forest Health program (FHP) provides technical assistance to State forest managers, to approximately 30,000 NIPF owners who own 2 million acres of forestland, and to the Forest Industry, who own 1 million acres of commercial forestlands. The Forest Health program helps protect and preserve forest resources and watersheds from forest insect and disease pests while enhancing the production and stability of forests, forest industry, and forest recreation values, and contributes to the supply of wood and wood products on a local, state, regional and national basis. When outbreaks occur, FHP will lead control efforts as needed and as appropriate. Whenever possible, this is accomplished cooperatively with private forest owners, state and federal partners.

To achieve these mandates, the principal activities of the FHP program are prevention, detection, evaluation, control, and, as necessary, eradication of forest insect and disease pests. Assistance may be technical, educational and/or financial. The program works across landscapes, from rural to urban forest settings. Forest health is key to maintaining forests that are resilient to fire and changes in climate, that protect and enhance wildlife habitat, provide economic benefits and that contribute to human health.

The SAFR and SFRS identify current forest health threats and will guide FHP efforts for the next five years. The program will also remain flexible in order to respond to new insect and disease outbreaks as they occur.

Urban & Community Forestry Program

Urban forests are dynamic ecosystems that provide needed environmental services by cleaning air and water, helping to control stormwater and conserving energy. These ecosystems add form, structure, beauty and breathing room to urban design, reduce noise, separate incompatible uses, provide places to recreate, strengthen social cohesion, leverage community revitalization, and add tremendous economic value to our communities. The rate of Idaho's urban population growth is among the top five states in the nation, signaling an increase in the impact that comes with this growth and the opportunity to address these issues in part by preserving, enhancing and managing tree canopy.

The Urban and Community Forestry Program (UCF) focuses on the stewardship of urban natural resources and provides technical, educational, and financial assistance to local governments, organizations and others to maximize the value, function and health of the urban forest ecosystem. Through these efforts, the program encourages and promotes the creation of healthier, more livable and economically vibrant urban environments across Idaho.

Using a five-year planning horizon, based on Idaho's SAFR and SFRS, the UCF Program relies on the Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council (ICFAC) to act in an advisory capacity to assist in proper delivery of assistance and educational programs. This committee serves as the principle advisory group for urban and community forestry efforts.

Conservation Education Program

The Conservation Education (CE) program helps people of all ages understand and appreciate Idaho's natural resources—and learn how to conserve those resources for future generations. Through structured educational experiences and activities targeted to varying age groups and populations, Conservation Education enables people to realize how natural resources and ecosystems affect each other and how resources can be used wisely.

Through the CE program, people develop the critical thinking skills they need to understand the complexities of ecological problems. Conservation Education also encourages people to act on their own to conserve natural resources and use them in a responsible manner by making informed decisions.

State Fire Assistance (including the National Fire Plan)

The state of Idaho has 12,592,000 acres of state and private land that qualify for protection under the State Fire Assistance (SFA) Program of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. Of these, 7,127,000 acres receive protection by either State or federal agencies. Idaho Department of Lands uses State Fire Assistance funds to hire, train, and equip interagency firefighters, a resource that can be ordered and used by any state, federal, or local unit.

Idaho developed a formal structure and strategy to implement the National Fire Plan (NFP) component of the SFA Program in 2001. The Idaho NFP Strategy emphasizes interagency working groups at the state and county levels. The statewide program is led by a National Fire Plan Coordinator jointly funded by the Forest Service and Idaho Department of Lands.

The Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group (ISFPWG) is a multi-agency collaborative body charged to assist counties with their County Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and projects, disseminate information, and oversee and prioritize grant assistance programs. Their focus is on improved prevention, reducing hazardous fuels, restoring fire-adapted ecosystems and promoting community assistance.

County Wildfire Working Groups (CWWG) are composed of county emergency managers and local, state, and federal fire managers. All 44 counties in Idaho have CWPPs and most have received and implemented National Fire Plan grants. National Fire Plan grants are established for projects that emphasize fire prevention and education, hazardous fuels reduction, assistance to firefighters, and woody biomass utilization.

SFA activities will focus in areas identified in both the SAFR and CWPPs as high priority, and the strategies within this document will further guide this work.

Volunteer Fire Assistance (including the National Fire Plan)

Funding through the Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Program is used to support fire management training and equipment for Volunteer Fire Departments throughout Idaho. The Fire Departments that will be funded service a community or service area of a population of less than 10,000 people.

Priority is given to fire management training. With safety being the number one priority in fighting wildland fire, personnel require adequate training in not only structure, but also in wildland fire control techniques. These funds are also used to equip fire districts with priority personal protective safety equipment and gear.

The SAFR and SFRS will guide VFA investments for the next five years.

Forest Legacy Program

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP)—a federal program in partnership with states—supports state efforts to protect environmentally important and/or highly productive forestlands. The Idaho FLP provides federal funding to purchase conservation easements on private lands that might otherwise be developed and converted to non-forest uses. Designed to promote the protection of privately owned forestlands and keep these forests productive for products and other benefits, FLP is an entirely voluntary program. To maximize the public benefits it achieves, the program focuses on the acquisition of development rights on privately owned forestlands. For those landowners wishing to participate in the program, FLP allows them to capture part of the “development value” of their land while receiving in return, assurance that the forestland will remain a working forest forever. These legally binding agreements transfer a negotiated set of property rights from the landowner to the State of Idaho without removing the property from private ownership. Most Idaho FLP conservation easements restrict development, require sustainable forestry practices, and protect other values.

Ranking of Idaho FLP applications is achieved at the state level by a detailed process carried out by a subcommittee of pertinent interests from the IFSAC. Additionally, a Legacy Assessment of Need (AON) provides guidance on the most critical areas in which to focus efforts. This strategy document does not replace the AON, but informs it.

Incorporating the Forest Legacy Program's Assessment of Need

The Idaho Forest Legacy Program completed a Legacy Assessment of Need (AON) in 2002 and updated it in 2007. The AON, a requirement for states participating in the Forest Legacy Program, is a detailed analysis of the issues pertinent to the Legacy program and helps prioritize locations in the state for Legacy project proposals. It includes input from many organizations, agencies, and individuals as well as contributions from a public comment period.

The SFRS does not currently replace the AON, rather it informs and compliments it. Overlapping areas of high priority within both plans identify where special emphasis will be made for FLP projects. However, the SFRS also identifies areas where the procurement of conservation easements is a key strategy, but may not be designated as a high priority within the AON. These areas are nonetheless important. Many agencies, land trusts, or other organizations may have an interest in protecting these areas for a variety of purposes. The strategies identified within the SFRS are intended to guide and support these efforts in addition to those in which the FLP participates. The Idaho Forest Legacy AON is an integral component of this strategy and is incorporated herein by reference. The AON can be found on-line at http://www.idl.idaho.gov/forest_legacy/legacy-1.htm.

Chapter 2 – The Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and Priority Landscape Areas

Introduction

The Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) was developed by the IDL in partnership with many other agencies and organizations. This assessment is a key element in the redesign of the USDA Forest Service’s State and Private Forestry Branch and is a requirement within the 2008 Farm Bill for states receiving funding through the US Forest Service for S&PF programs. Its purpose is to ensure that federal and state resources are focused on landscape areas with the greatest opportunity to address shared priorities and achieve measurable outcomes.

The SAFR provides a geospatial analysis of conditions and trends for all forested lands in Idaho. It delineates rural and urban forest areas that are the highest priority for projects and investments administered through S&PF programs.

A broad group of stakeholders identified threats to and benefits from forest resources, and these form the foundation of the analysis. It is important to recognize that because the scale is large and the purpose of the SAFR is to capture the areas of highest *relative* priority statewide, some locally significant areas for various issues may not be identified.

This Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRRS) is the next step in the process and provides broad strategies to protect, restore and enhance forest resources in priority landscapes by addressing the issues identified in the SAFR.

Key Issues (Threats and Benefits) Identified in the SAFR

The issues identified in the SAFR are shown in diagram form on page 19. More detailed information on the data used, data considered but not used, and the models used for each sub-issue, issue and overall assessment are described in the document titled *Idaho State Assessment of Forest Resources—Final Assessment Report* available online at www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/ForestAssist/safr_index.html.

Issue: Relative Threats to Forest Health

Forests and urban tree canopies face many different kinds of threats. The purpose of analyzing this issue is to identify the most significant statewide biological threats. These include forest insects and diseases that result in tree mortality, noxious terrestrial weed species that can compromise the health and composition of forest stands, and climate change, which may modify current ranges of forest species, adding additional stresses to forests. Not only do stresses from these factors damage forests, they have an ecological, social and economic impact as well. They impact markets, recreation, and wildlife habitat and can exacerbate uncharacteristic wildfire. The critical areas identified for this issue represent where these problems currently exist or are likely to exist in the near future and where management activities can minimize threats. Other issues within the SAFR address areas where forests and tree canopy can help mitigate the causes of some of these threats.

Issue: Relative Threat to Communities and Ecosystems from Uncharacteristic Wildland Fire

Uncharacteristic wildland fire is defined as an increase in wildfire size, severity, and resistance to control compared to that which occurred prior to European settlement. The threat of these uncharacteristic wildfires has increased due to changes in climate, additional mortality from insects and disease, the effect of increasing human population (ignition sources and more development at risk), and fuel accumulation from decades of aggressive fire suppression. The purpose of this issue is to identify communities and ecosystems at the greatest risk from this threat.²

Issue: Relative Potential Loss of or Damage to Canopy from Development Pressure, and Recreation in Undesignated Areas.

The intent of this issue is to identify areas at greatest risk of conversion from forestland to other uses, specifically development. Often, forested areas are highly desirable for home sites or new subdivisions. With this conversion comes a loss of productive forests, increased wildfire risk to property as more homes are “in the woods,” and pressure to reduce or eliminate management on adjacent lands. Also important are those areas that may be converted from one housing density to a significantly higher density as this may also lead to loss of canopy and the benefits it provides.

This issue also identifies those areas where pressure from off highway vehicle (OHV) use in undesignated areas can lead to degradation of forested areas. Such use has increased erosion, user conflicts, spread of invasive species, damage to cultural sites, disturbance to wildlife, destruction of wildlife habitat, and risks to public safety. Along with fire and fuels, invasive species, and loss of open space, this issue is one of the USDA Forest Service’s “four threats” and is also a critical issue on state, industrial and private lands.

While OHV use in undesignated areas is a threat, it should be emphasized that forests provide recreational value for many uses, including OHVs. Managing the areas where impact or potential impact on forests is greatest, creating and maintaining designated OHV use areas and providing education to OHV users will help alleviate this threat.

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Sustainable Forest-Based Wood Products Markets

The purpose of this issue is to identify the forested areas most beneficial to existing and planned mills and biomass-utilization facilities. In many areas of the state, communities are economically and culturally dependent upon forestlands. The benefits and products of forestlands include timber, biomass, recreation, hunting and fishing, and ecosystem services. When markets and mills shut down, incentives to manage forests are significantly diminished, leading to an increase in forest insect and disease infestations, fire risk, and a decline in overall forest health.

Identified in the assessment are those areas within established distances from existing mills and existing or planned biomass utilization facilities—both within and outside of the state—where treatments can help support the wood products industry.

² The term “uncharacteristic wildland fire” is used in Idaho Roadless Area Conservation Final Environmental Impact Statement (2008) and is from a definition in the Forest Service Cohesive Strategy for Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in a Fire-Adapted Ecosystem (2000).

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Water Quality and Quantity from Forests and Canopy

The purpose of this issue is to identify the areas where forests can have the greatest benefit for water quality and quantity. Rural forests and urban tree canopy offer tremendous value toward good water quality, aquifer recharge, stormwater mitigation and erosion control. Water is one of the biggest issues in the West and is important for fish, wildlife, and humans. Forest canopy shades and cools streams, which is important for healthy fish habitat. Leaves of trees intercept rainfall thereby lowering the erosive impact of rain on soil. Roots systems help break up compacted ground while stabilizing soil, which leads to greater groundwater recharge, reduced runoff and associated contaminant loads from snowmelt and rainwater, and less erosion. This issue focuses forest management efforts in the areas in greatest need of improved water quality and quantity in both rural and urban environments.

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Air Quality from Forests and Canopy

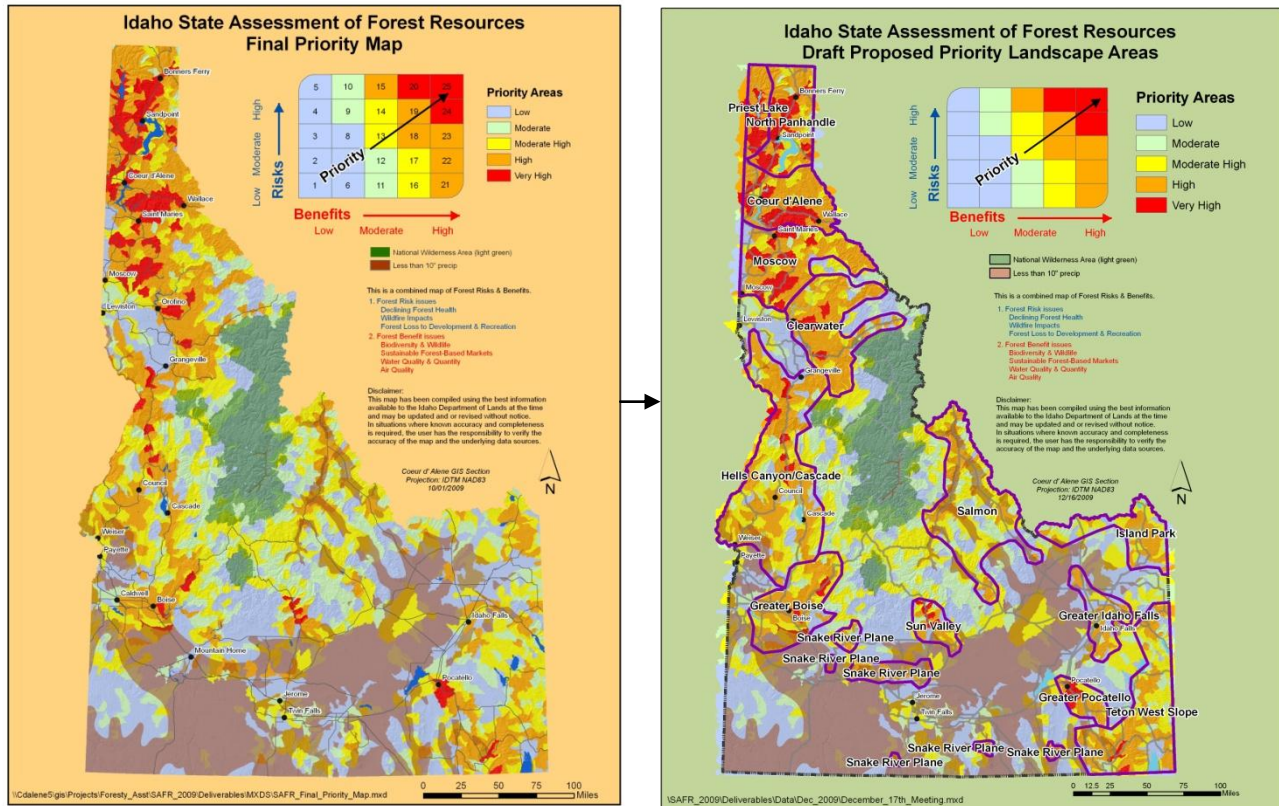
The purpose of this issue is to identify the areas where an increase in and management of forests and tree canopy can have the greatest benefit to air quality. Air quality can be both degraded and enhanced by forests. Wildfires, especially large uncharacteristic ones, contribute a great deal of particulates (from smoke) and carbon into the air. Communities within the airshed of these fires suffer reduced air quality and commensurate health impacts. Forest canopy can absorb and filter particulates, green house gases and pollutants out of the air, improving air quality. Trees sequester carbon and release oxygen, which is important for mitigating climate change and for human and animal health. Since temperature is a catalyst for production of volatile organic compounds (VOC)—the components of smog—the cooling effect of tree canopy in urban areas can lower VOC production. By also cooling buildings and lowering energy use, urban tree canopy can also reduce energy consumption. When this energy is produced from fossil fuels, less consumption means less production and a commensurate reduction of emissions at the source.

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Wildlife and Biodiversity

This issue identifies the areas of greatest conservation value for wildlife habitat and plant and animal biodiversity and where management can enhance these values. This issue highlights areas where forests play a key role in wildlife critical habitat and range; threatened, endangered, and rare fish and wildlife habitat; and ecologically important plant communities. Within the context of the SAFR and SFRS, projects proposed within areas of overall high priority should consider activities that will enhance the habitat of the plant, fish, and wildlife species listed within those areas.

Development of Priority Landscape Areas

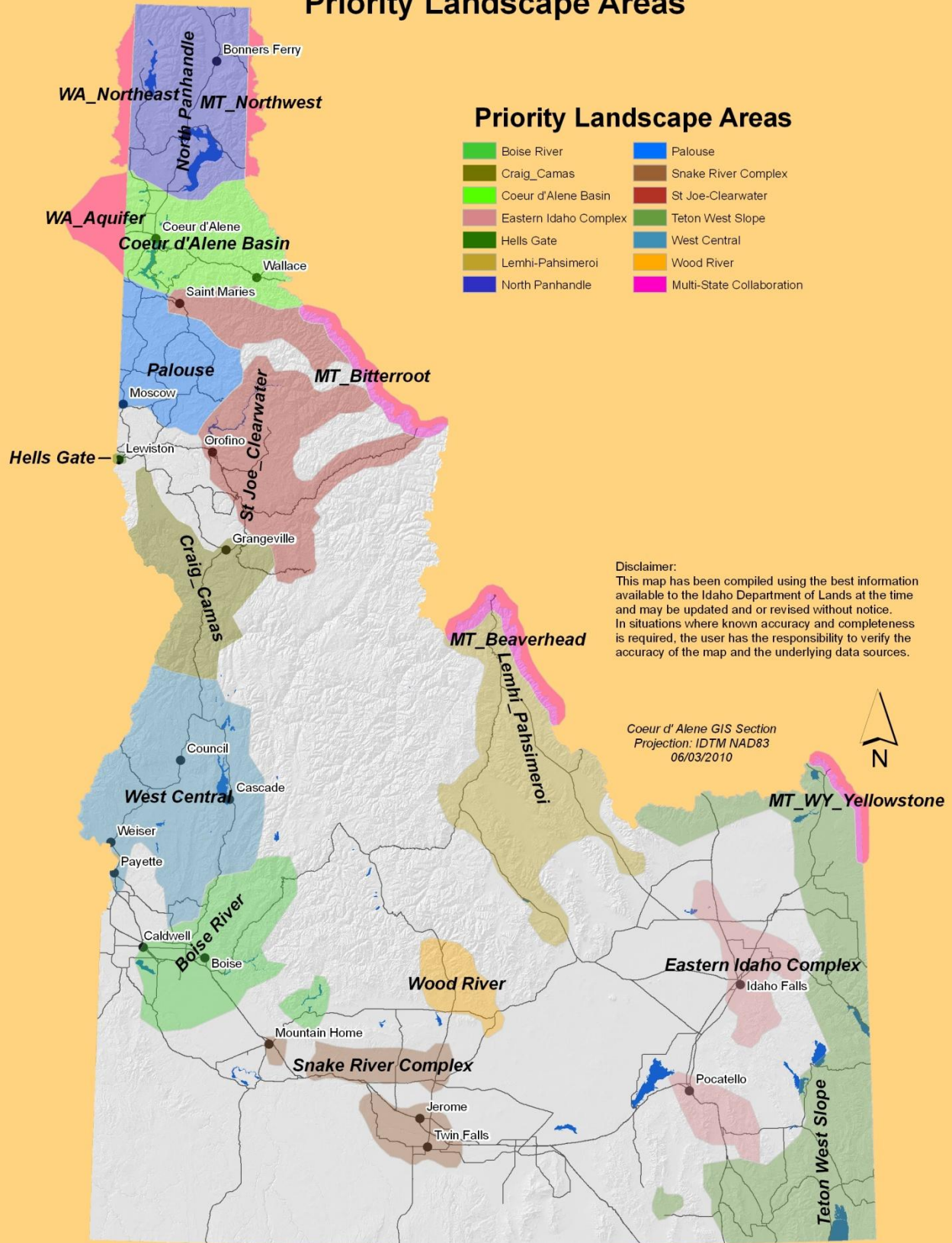
Once the final SAFR map was completed, the Core Team looked at the areas of very high, high, and moderately high priority subwatersheds with respect to geographic, ecological, and social issues as well as other considerations. From this process, Priority Landscape Areas (PLAs) were identified as a way to break the state into smaller, local areas where strategies would most effectively address identified threats and potential benefits and provide a framework for multiple complimentary efforts.



First iteration of Priority Landscape Areas drawn from the Final SAFR Map

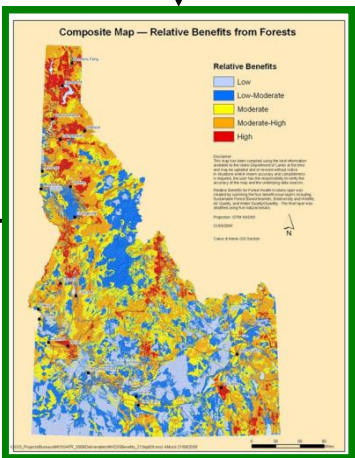
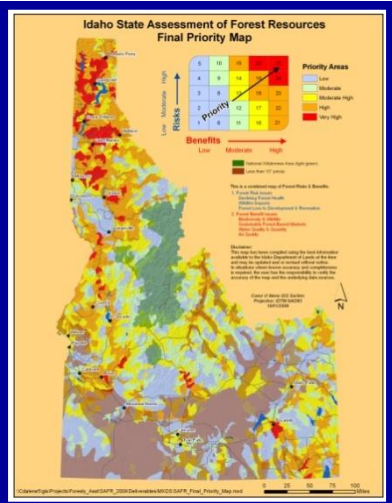
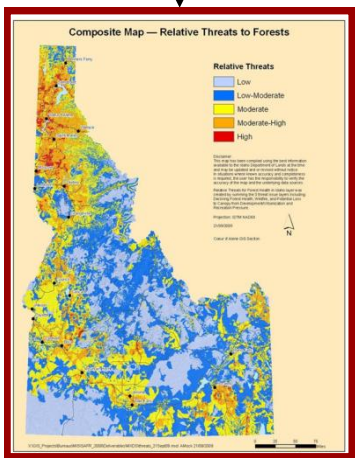
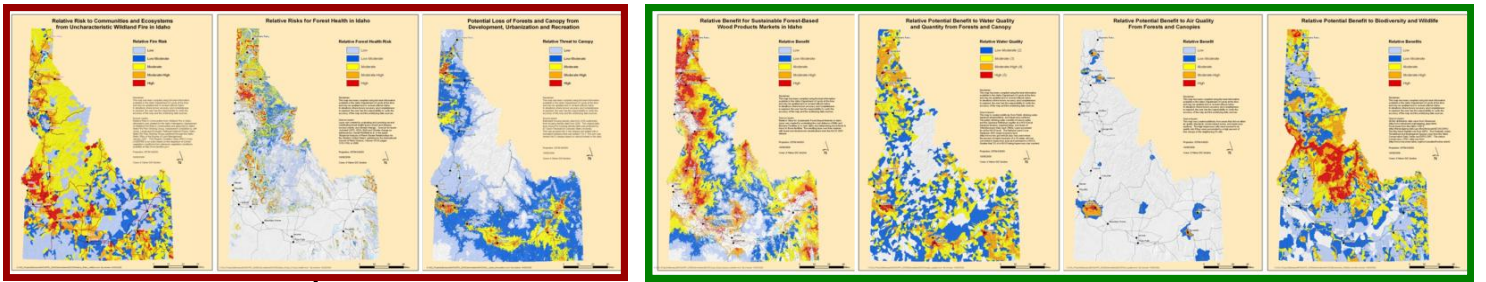
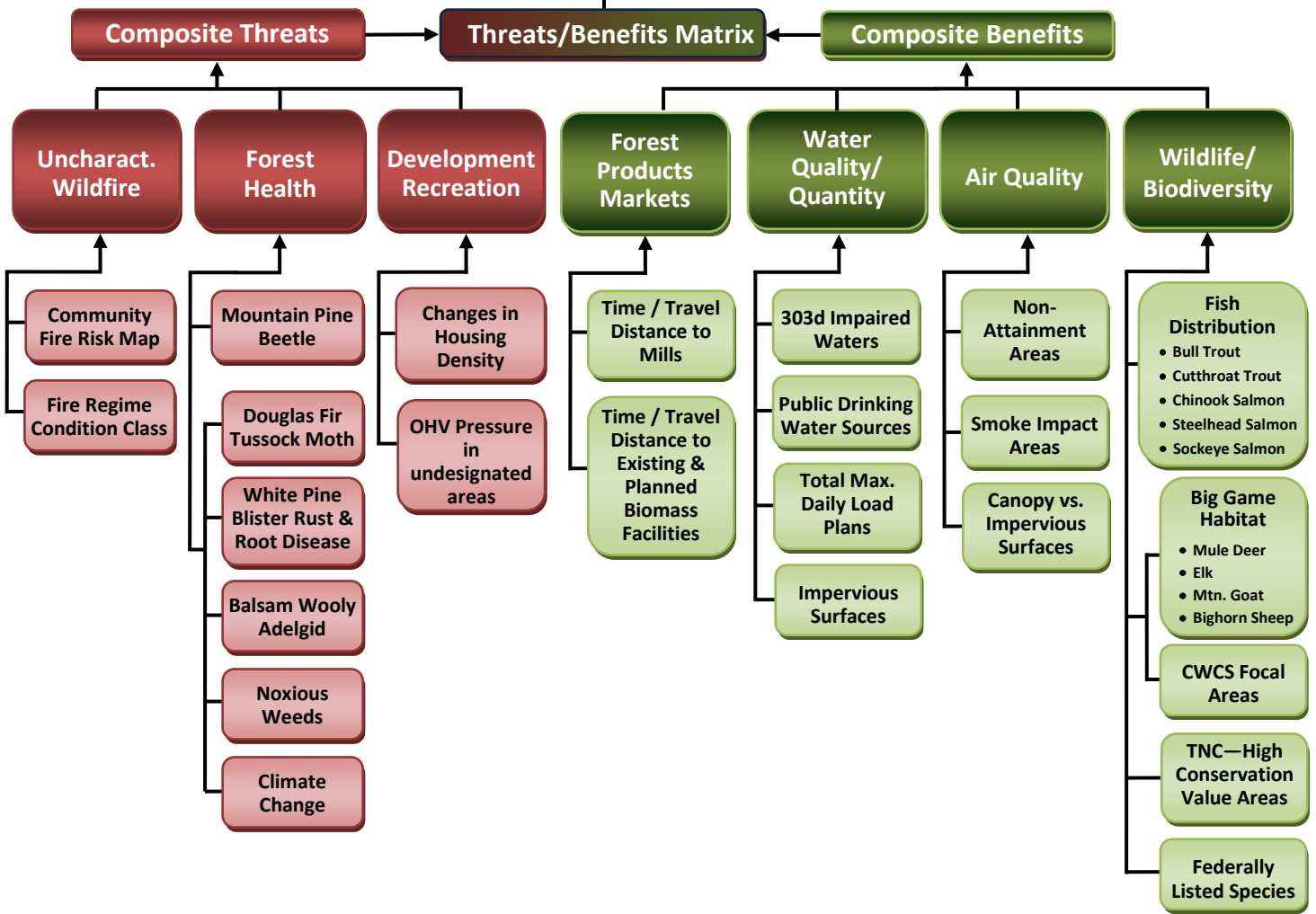
After further refining, the PLAs were finalized as shown in the map on the following page. The key issues from the SAFR causing these areas to rank high relative to others were identified for each PLA. A series of meetings were held around the state with local land management partners and stakeholders to further identify the key issues and strategies for addressing them. These issues and strategies are listed in Chapter 5.

Idaho State Assessment of Forest Resources Priority Landscape Areas



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Idaho Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources—Priority Areas



Chapter 3 – Implementation of Strategies

Introduction

The information within this document provides a long-term, comprehensive, coordinated approach for investing state, federal, and leveraged partner resources to address landscape priorities. The completion of this document marks not an end, but a beginning as Stakeholders and partners work together to implement these strategies across all ownerships.

IDL will continue to work with the Stakeholders and Core Team members to prioritize strategies statewide and within each Priority Landscape Area (PLA). This allows for a “work down the list” approach for selecting prospective projects to implement and/or to identify project-specific funding opportunities. Throughout Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012, additional collaborative work will be conducted to further refine strategies and address the issues and needs identified in the PLAs.

Where there are potential conflicts between goals and strategies, projects developed from the strategies should be balanced as appropriate for the site: e.g. defensible space/fire risk planning versus preservation of wildlife habitat and tree canopy; or the need to balance the economic benefits of the forest for mills and biomass facilities with sustainable forests. Otherwise, success for one priority could be a detriment to another goal; a benefit could become a threat.

Use of the SFRS by the Idaho Department of Lands

State assessments and resource strategies are integral to State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Redesign and are required by states as an amendment to the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (CFAA) as enacted in the 2008 Farm Bill. That is, as a condition of future Federal funding for S&PF programs, completion and utilization of these documents is required.

The Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS) will guide all future S&PF program work. This document serves as an integrated 5-year plan for the IDL programs described in Chapter 1, except for the Forest Legacy Assessment of Need (AON). The SFRS will be used in combination with the AON to further identify opportunities and priorities for acquiring easements.

The Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) and SFRS allow investment and leveraging of state, federal, and other partner resources to achieve meaningful outcomes on a landscape scale by focusing work on identified critical issues within the highest priority areas.

Each S&PF program will consult the SAFR and SFRS and their respective program’s advisory committee— Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee (IFSAC) and Forest Legacy Subcommittee, Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council (ICFAC), and the Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group (ISFPWG)— on programmatic decisions that result in the most beneficial, on-the-ground impact to Idaho’s urban and rural forestlands. The SFRS will be the key prioritization tool used by S&PF programs to implement projects that meet national themes, target program objectives, and result in meaningful outcomes. Wherever possible, efforts will address the identified issues through an integrated approach utilizing the suite of S&PF programs.

To ensure their effective use, the Idaho S&PF programs will utilize the SAFR and SFRS when:

- ✦ Applying for competitive grant projects
- ✦ Determining priorities for use of consolidated grant dollars

- ✱ Collaborating with advisory committees to implement strategies
- ✱ Working with adjacent state forestry agencies to develop projects that address mutual priorities
- ✱ Developing integrated program action plans

Idaho's S&PF Programs will develop a process to engage the advisory groups and the Stakeholders to review and adjust the SFRS as forest conditions and management objectives change. This review will serve as an opportunity for the Stakeholders to continue 1) incorporating new and relevant data into the SAFR, 2) filling data gaps within the SAFR, 3) incorporating wider stakeholder input, 4) identifying and improving statewide strategies, and 5) developing annual implementation and action plans. The advisory groups and the Stakeholders can also serve as conduits for the S&PF programs' assistance with the competitive grant process.

Development of the Idaho SFRS emphasized collaborative work and incorporated input of partners and organizations at the state level and locally across the state. While it is a central objective of the SAFR and SFRS development that they be constructively used by agencies, organizations, individual landowners, and land management entities, it is recognized that the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is the only entity obligated to use these tools.

Use of the SFRS by Stakeholders and Collaborative Groups

The SAFR and the SFRS will become tools for leveraging forest health improvement and other projects on national forest lands and other federal ownerships. The SFRS will help identify and prioritize projects for the programs of work on Idaho's forests. The USDA Forest Service has been a principal partner in the development of the SAFR and SFRS and has contributed to the process by working shoulder to shoulder with the various partners to develop strong and feasible five-year strategies that accomplish multiple goals across all ownerships. Projects on national forest lands that align with the goals and strategies of the SFRS should receive stronger support from partners and publics during both National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning and implementation. Broader support for Forest Service projects will result in increased on-the-ground activities as well as promote a landscape scale or "all lands" approach to management of forest resources.

The Idaho S&PF programs will maintain contact with the Stakeholders, working collaboratively to identify projects and generate ideas on marketing and dissemination of the SAFR and SFRS. Together, they will identify additional organizations that could work collaboratively to implement cross-boundary projects and most effectively enhance forest benefits and mitigate forest threats across the landscape.

It is an objective of this SFRS to serve as a springboard toward a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to forest management that addresses critical forest issues. Potential strategies to accomplish this include:

- ✱ Development of an SFRS Implementation Working Group to oversee and guide implementation of the SFRS, to update and refine strategies over time, and to facilitate development of and communication with local coordinating groups within each PLA. Determining how this group will be structured and how best to integrate S&PF Advisory Groups into this framework will be important elements of this strategy.
- ✱ Development of a local framework for collaboration, planning, and implementation of projects based on the SAFR and SFRS within each PLA. These local groups would identify partners, potential funding sources, and other resources necessary to develop and implement projects.

Annual Action Plan and Annual Review SFRS

Once developed, the SFRS Implementation Working Group will lead development of an Annual Action Plan. This plan will include priority strategies and actions, stakeholder involvement, resources needed, S&PF programs used, budgets, timelines and other details for completion.

The responsibilities of the SFRS Implementation Working Group may include:

- An annual report of accomplishments
- An annual review/update of Strategy
- A five-year revision of Assessment and Strategy
- Identifying of the highest priority strategies and timelines for implementation
- Identifying the role of partners & collaborative groups
- Developing the annual statewide action plan
- Identifying resources to invest (ways to fund priority strategies/actions—Include partner/stakeholder involvement/leverage)
- How best to address State and Private Forestry National Themes, Program objectives and performance measures
- Monitoring and adjusting the Strategy (annual review with stakeholders—statewide and for priority areas); incorporating new information and filling gaps.
- As mentioned in Chapter 6, as part of SFRS revision, convene a group of Stakeholders to look at causal factors and stressors to Idaho Forests and identify long-term strategies to address these. These broader factors include changes in climate, demographics, economics, and social values. The group would look at strategies to be “out in front” on these factors and recommend strategies that stakeholders can incorporate jointly or separately to address these over time.

Chapter 4 – Goals and Strategies for Idaho

The Core Team analyzed each issue identified in the Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) and developed overall goals and strategies that would effectively reduce threats or protect, conserve and enhance the benefits of Idaho’s forests. Below is a composite list of the goals and, beneath each, strategies to help achieve them. Strategies are categorized by type—Treatments, Partnerships, etc., as a way to more easily understand and characterize their purpose. Pulling from this list, Chapter 5 describes the most important goals and strategies identified for each Priority Landscape Area in additional detail as they relate specifically to those areas and the underlying issues. The table on page 26 indicates the issues each goal and strategy addresses.

Goals and Strategies

Goal 1: Idaho's Forests are diverse and resilient to climatic changes and other natural and unique stresses

Inventory & Analysis – Assess and Monitor conditions of forest systems on a landscape scale for sustainability and resilience

Treatments – Design and implement stand treatments on a landscape scale to increase and maintain vegetation diversity and resiliency over time (urban and rural)

Managed Fire – Use prescribed fire and managed wildfire where appropriate to maintain the form and function of fire-adapted forest ecosystems

Partnerships – Develop and engage collaborative groups and partnerships for landscape scale forest health improvement, restoration and stewardship

Education – Provide education leading to understanding and support of forest health goals and strategies

Goal 2: The ecosystem benefits that Idaho forests provide are identified, maintained and enhanced

Inventory & Analysis – Conduct inventory, assessment and monitoring to identify and establish base lines for and measure progress toward forest ecosystem services

Planning – Identify actions that maximize ecosystem services from forests

Treatments – Actively manage forests for goods and ecosystem services

Education – Provide education leading to understanding and support of ecosystem services

Access – Maintain and enhance public access and recreation opportunities

Goal 3: *Forestlands with the highest benefits are identified, protected and enhanced*

Inventory & Analysis - Identify the highest priority forest areas for habitat, forest productivity and management, biodiversity, ecosystem benefits, access, and other benefits

Forest Conservation Incentives – Use conservation actions to effectively protect and enhance high priority forestlands

Goal 4: *Forest ecosystems are resilient to human activities (development, recreation, forest practices, noxious weeds, etc)*

Inventory and Analysis – Develop systems for early detection, rapid response and enforcement capacity for early and effective action to minimize adverse impacts to forest ecosystems

Treatments – Implement urban and rural forest practices to mitigate adverse impacts to forest systems and monitor/adapt

Education – Provide education for target audiences leading to understanding and support of forest ecosystem goals (developers, OHV operators, planners, landowners, loggers, realtors, recreationists, others)

Regulation/Policy – Develop land use best management practices (BMPs), which may include rules, ordinances, and/or laws to protect and enhance forests and their ecosystem services and products

Goal 5: *Forest-based wood products markets are economically vibrant and sustainable*

Inventory and Analysis – Conduct inventory and assessment to support energy and market development in local communities

Treatments – Use a balanced and sustainable approach in forest management to support both market demand and healthy forests

Marketing – Develop diverse markets, labor and product lines (Idaho brand) to ensure competitiveness and resiliency to global markets

Goal 6: *Idaho has an integrated framework for implementing the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy, which guides project development and legislative/policy actions. The framework will promote cohesive management of Idaho's urban and rural forests.*

Inventory & Analysis – Improve information, identify and fill data gaps, and explore/develop new tools and strategies for assessing conditions and implementing projects

Partnerships – Use a state working group to steer and guide implementation of the overall Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS). Use local groups and partnerships to develop and implement strategies for individual Priority Areas. The statewide team and local groups will work together to develop and implement annual plans and to update the SFRS.

The table below indicates how the goals and strategies from the previous two pages—and their descriptions—correlate to the threats and benefits issues. For example, implementing actions based on the Managed Fire strategy listed under goal 1 will help address forest health, wildfire, wildlife/biodiversity and water quality & quantity issues

Goals and Strategies	ISSUES ADDRESSED							Connecting People to Forests
	Threats			Benefits				
Strategies	Forest Health	Wildfire	Development/ Recreation Pressure	Wildlife/ Biodiversity	Water Quality & Quantity	Air Quality	Sustainable Wood Products Markets	
Goal 1: Idaho's Forests are diverse and resilient to climatic changes and other natural and unique								
Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Treatments	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Managed Fire	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Partnerships	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Goal 2: The ecosystem benefits that Idaho forests provide are identified, maintained and enhanced								
Inventory & Analysis	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Treatments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Access			✓	✓				✓
Goal 3: Forestlands with the highest benefits are identified, protected and enhanced								
Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Forest Conservation Incentives			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Goal 4: Forest ecosystems are resilient to human activities								
Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Treatments	✓	✓	✓					
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Regulation/Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Goal 5: Forest-based wood products markets are economically vibrant and sustainable								
Treatments	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓					✓	
Marketing	✓						✓	✓
Goal 6: Idaho has an integrated framework for implementing the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource								
Inventory & Analysis		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Partnerships	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Chapter 5 – Priority Landscape Areas and Forest Resource Strategies

Introduction

This chapter discusses the specific goals and strategies listed on in Chapter 4 (pages 24—25) that best address the key issues in each Priority Landscape Area (PLA). ***Referring back to this list will help understand the strategies identified in each PLA.***

Incorporation of comments

The original draft of this document was e-mailed to over 150 individuals and groups for comments, along with a request to forward to any others who may wish to review it. Comment forms and instructions on how to provide comments were included, and the comment period was open for the first two full weeks in May 2010. The draft and comment forms with instructions were also posted on the Idaho Department of Lands website. Approximately 50 sets of comments were received, and the Core Strategy Team provided guidance on whether and how best to incorporate these into this final draft.

In addition to general comments on the overall document, reviewers were asked to provide specific suggestions regarding strategies within the Priority Landscape Areas with which they were most familiar. This included additional information about listed strategies, additional strategies not already included, and rating the relative priority of the strategies within a PLA³. Of those submitting comments, less than half rated the strategies. As might be expected, these tended to reflect the professional interest of the reviewers. Several noted that they felt all were important and had difficulty rating any as less than high.

For this reason, strategies are not listed in any order of priority. However, within each PLA, strategies given a high or medium rating by more than ¾ of those rating each PLA are identified with a pair of asterisks.

The Core Strategy Team also considered all suggested new strategies from reviewers. Some of these were incorporated into existing strategies, and others added as new ones. New strategies not included in the original draft are marked with an “N.” *Note that those so marked were not rated by reviewers.* Some suggested new strategies were not added—the Core Strategy Team felt they were either too specific (an action rather than a strategy), not a relevant *forest resource* strategy, or were already incorporated by reference in other plans, such as the Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy.

Goals and Strategies identified for each PLA

Each of the PLA sections that follow begins with a map of the area it covers and identifies state, federal and private ownership. Following this is a series of PLA maps—each showing the top three priority areas for each of the seven issues discussed in chapter 2 and a final composite priority map for all issues. This provides a visual representation of where each of these issues are most critical within the PLA. Supplementing these maps is a brief list of the key issues and sub issues within the PLA and their location.

³ Reviewers were also asked to distribute high, medium and low rankings equally among the strategies within each PLA.

Next are the top strategies identified for that PLA through a series of meetings held around the state (covering each PLA), from interviews with stakeholders, comments submitted during a comment period, and from existing plans. Goals and Strategies may be grouped when they address related issues or sub-issues within a Priority Landscape Area. For example, a strategy that lists both “Goal 1 and 5: Partnerships and Treatments” means those strategies (partnerships and treatments) under each of the two goals address related issues or sub-issues within the PLA. A description of how they apply within the PLA provides additional context. Also identified for each strategy are a list of the State & Private Forestry (S&PF) programs that may be involved, and a list of the potential stakeholders and resources to be considered when developing projects. Note that all acronyms used within each PLA section are identified after the strategies. Also provided is a list of at least some of the existing plans and resource groups within each PLA to consider when developing projects.

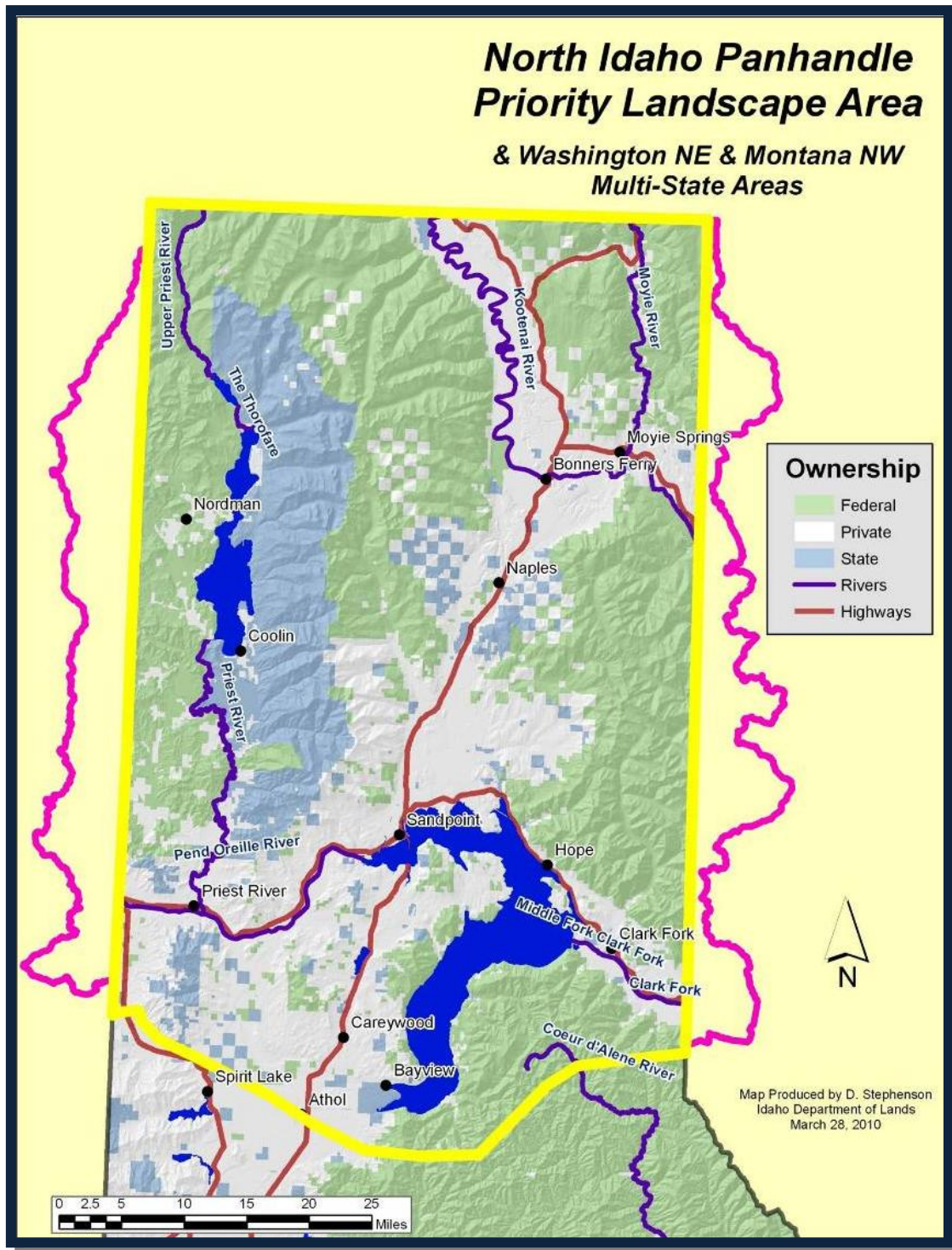
Each Priority Landscape Area section can be used on its own using the Goals and Strategies listed in Chapter 4 as a key.

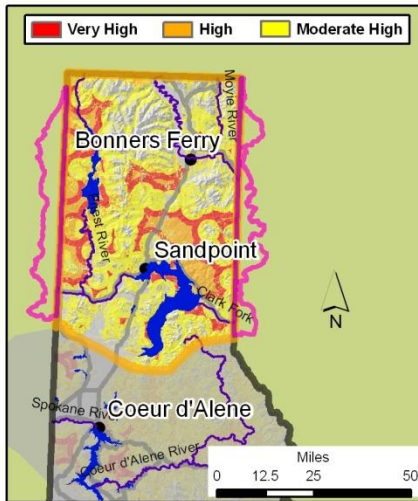
The following table summarizes which goals and strategies are found within each PLA. Those which are reflect best address the underlying high priority issues and other characteristics of the PLA.

		Priority Landscape Areas													
Goals	Strategies	North Idaho Panhandle	Coeur d’Alene Basin	Palouse / Hell’s Gate	St. Joe-Clearwater	Craig-Camas	West Central	Boise River	Wood River	Snake River Complex	Eastern Idaho Complex	Teton West Slope	Lemhi-Pahsimeroi	Statewide	
1	Inventory & Analysis						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
	Treatments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Managed Fire											✓	✓	✓	
	Partnerships	✓	✓		✓									✓	
	Education	✓	✓					✓		✓				✓	
2	Inventory & Analysis	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Planning	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓			
	Treatments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Education	✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	
	Access	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
3	Inventory & Analysis						✓		✓	✓					
	Forest Conservation Incentives	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
4	Inventory & Analysis				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
	Treatments	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Education	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
	Regulation/Policy		✓											✓	
5	Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓		✓										
	Treatments	✓	✓					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Marketing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Inventory & Analysis													✓	
	Partnerships													✓	

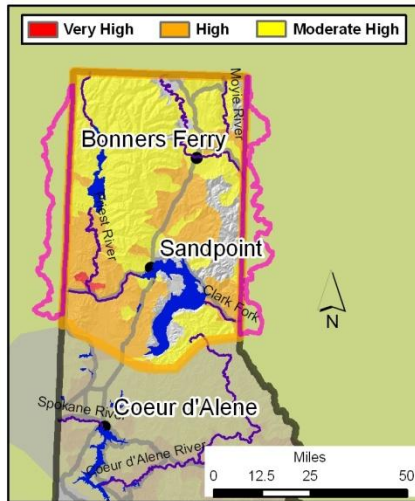
North Idaho Panhandle Priority Landscape Areas including NW Montana and NE Washington

The North Idaho Panhandle PLA covers the northern part of the state, from the Canadian border to the southern tip of Lake Pend Oreille. It includes Priest Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, Moyie River, Priest River, Lightning Creek, Pack River, and the Clark Fork River. The Primary population centers include Bonners Ferry, Priest River, and Sandpoint. Major mountain ranges include the Idaho Selkirk, Purcell and Cabinet Mountains.

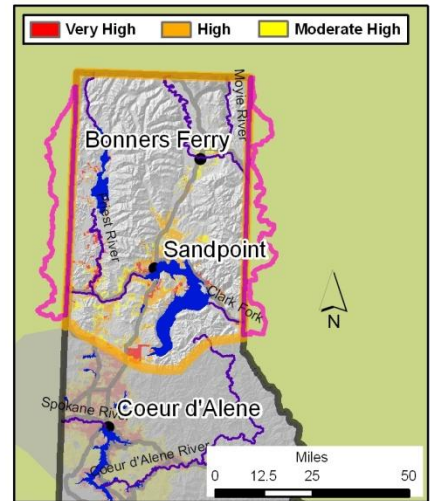




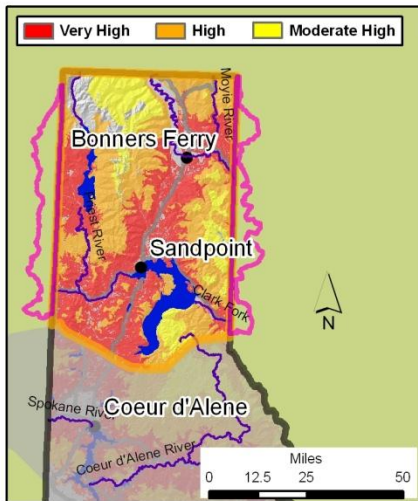
Forest Health



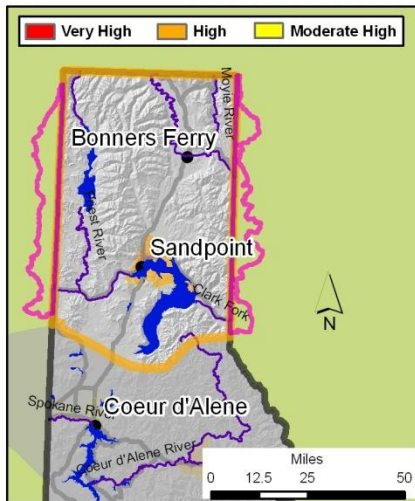
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



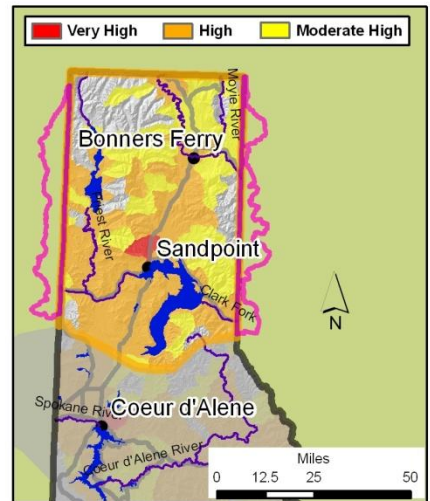
Development/Recreation Pressure



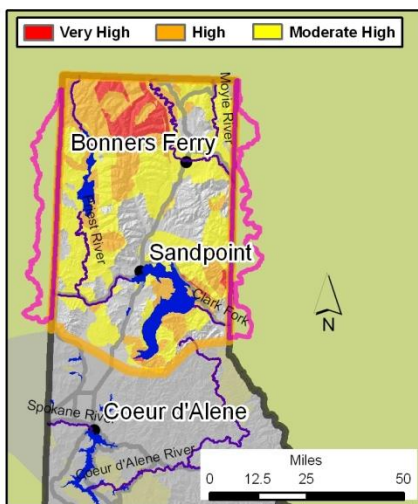
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



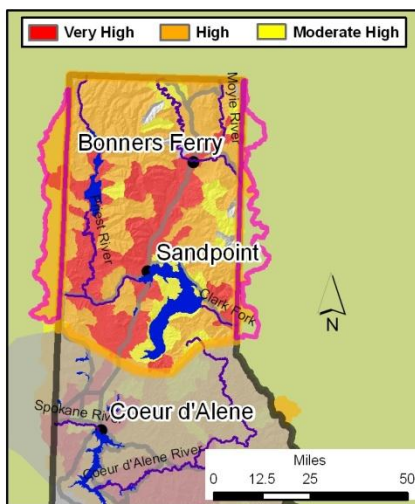
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**North Idaho Panhandle
Priority Landscape Area
& NW Montana and
NE Washington**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the North Idaho Panhandle PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of high and moderate-high **forest health threats**
 - Mountain pine beetle threat especially north of Lake Pend Oreille, southwest of Bonners Ferry, and in the Priest Lake watershed.
 - White pine blister rust and root disease a high threat throughout
 - Balsam woolly adelgid is a threat around Priest Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, and Bonners Ferry
 - Potential issues due to climate change throughout

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative potential benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially west of Priest Lake and along major transportation corridors.
- High potential benefit from **air quality** from forests and canopy in and around Sandpoint
- Very high potential benefit to **water quality and quantity** in Sandpoint municipal watershed. The Bonners Ferry municipal watershed is also critical.
- Pockets of high and very-high potential **benefit to biodiversity and wildlife**, especially for big game, endangered species, and overall ecosystem richness. Many T&E species are found within this PLA.

Priority Strategies for the North Idaho Panhandle PLA & adjacent Multi-State Areas

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the North Idaho Panhandle PLA.

North Idaho Panhandle & Multi-State Areas Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1 and 5: Partnerships, Inventory & Analysis and Treatments** – Assess, design and implement stand treatments on a landscape scale and provide a continued supply of wood material for existing and new markets. Treatments should address root disease, mountain pine beetle, and balsam woolly adelgid as key forest health issues.

Use existing partnerships and collaborative groups including Priest Community Forest Connection, Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative, North Idaho Renewable Energy Coalition, and the Clark Fork Management Committee to accomplish strategy. Each of these groups provides stewardship in a subarea of the North Idaho Panhandle Priority Area. It is important that these groups remain viable and supported.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bonner County, Boundary County, BLM, Collaborative groups, IDL, IFA, IFSAC, industrial forest owners, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, local governments, MDNRC, NRCS, PLRC&D, private landowners, WDNR, USFS, and others

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – The Bonner and Boundary County CWVGs are actively implementing their CWPPS. Of special consideration are hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work for WUI areas in the Sandpoint area and municipal watersheds in Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint. Key WUI areas include: Schweitzer, Hoodoo Valley, Moyie Springs, Black Mountain, Sagle, and Blacktail per CWPPS. Support local fire department training and capacity.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bonner and Boundary County CWVGs, ISFPWG, PLRC&D, private landowners

North Idaho Panhandle & Multi-State Areas Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 1: Education – Root disease is a critical and growing problem in the Idaho Panhandle. Educational and demonstration efforts targeted to private landowners should be developed and implemented.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: Boundary and Bonner Counties, BLM, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, IDL, IDPR, IFPC, IFOA, IFA, IFSAC, industrial forest owners, MDNRC, native plant societies, private landowners, UI Extension, USFS, WDNR, and others

Goal 3: Forest Conservation Incentives – A number of areas in this PLA have been identified as high value for conservation. Of highest priority are activities that would conserve wildlife linkages across the valley at McArthur Lake and Boundary Creek, and critical habitat areas for Endangered Species Act recovery and habitat conservation for caribou, grizzly bear, burbot, sturgeon, etc., including the Kootenai River Valley and the surrounding canyons of Bane Creek and Fleming Creek (in Boundary County), and the Cabinet-Yaak grizzly recover zones in both Boundary and Bonner Counties.

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: Bonner and Boundary Counties, BLM, Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Conservancy, IDFG, IDL, IFSAC, Inland Northwest Land Trust, Kootenai and Kalispel Tribes of Idaho, NRCS, Panhandle Backcountry Horsemen, PLRC&D, private landowners, Trust for Public Lands, TNC, USFS, Vital Ground Foundation, and others

Goal 2: Inventory & Analysis – Assess ecosystem benefits of community forests to understand and incorporate into existing plans the economic and environmental value of canopy. Of special consideration is air quality in the Sandpoint area and municipal watersheds in Bonners Ferry, Hope/East Hope, and Sandpoint.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: Bonner County, Boundary County, BLM, Cities (Sandpoint & Bonners Ferry), ICFAC, IDFG, IDL, IFSAC, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, KVRI, NRCS, PLRC&D, private landowners, UI, USFS, and others

**** Goal 5: Marketing** – Support the strategies of the North Idaho Renewable Energy Committee and State biomass and forest products groups to increase wood product markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bonner County, Bonner County Economic Development Corporation, Boundary County, BLM, IDL, IFOA, IFA, IFSAC, Kootenai Tribe, KVRI, NRCS, PLRC&D, Priest River Forestry Connection, private landowners, USFS, and others

N Goal 2: Treatments – Support fisheries restoration of species and habitats in Trestle Creek, Pack River, Priest River, Lake Pend Oreille, Pend Oreille River, East River, Priest Lake, and other areas with designated bull trout, white sturgeon, and/or burbot habitat.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Bonner and Boundary Counties, BLM, IDFG, IDPR, IFSAC, Kootenai Tribe, PLRC&D, Private Landowners and USFS

N Goal 2 and 4: Planning, Education and Access – Develop strategies to limit development and protect working forests. There are areas where loss of canopy and working forests to development is a significant threat. Work with county commissioners and local planners to develop strategies for controlling growth to protect urban and rural forests and ecosystem services.

Utilize partnerships to develop and implement an education plan to resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity, spread of noxious weeds, and forest health benefits. Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure for OHV use.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban Forestry, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: Bonner and Boundary County, cities, private landowners, land trusts, IDFG, USFS, BLM, IFPC, recreation user groups, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, conservation organizations, UI Extension, and others

North Idaho Panhandle & Multi-State Areas Key 5-Year Strategies include:

N Goals 1, 2 & 4: Treatments – Manage urban tree canopy in communities to increase community forest health. Utilize resilient species adapted for the site conditions and predicted changes in climate and which use resource wisely. Focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Urban and Community Forestry

Stakeholders: IDL, Cities, ICFAC, PLRC&D, USFS, Utilities

** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	KVRI – Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	MDNRC – Montana Dept of Natural Resources and Conservation
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	PLRC&D – Panhandle Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Council
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	T&E – Federally listed threatened and endangered species
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	UI – University of Idaho
IDPR – Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	USFS – US Forest Service,
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	WDNR – Washington Dept of Natural Resources
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface
IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	
IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee	
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	

North Idaho Panhandle PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

Lake Pend Oreille Bull Trout Conservation Strategy • Native Salmonid Restoration Plan • Kootenai River White Sturgeon Recovery Plan • USFWS Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan • Weed Management Area (WMA) Management Plan • Kootenai Sub basin Plan (BPA) • Idaho Panhandle National Forest Plan • Kootenai National Forest Plan • Caribou Recovery Plan • Bull Trout Recovery Plan • Sandpoint Urban Forest Plan • Idaho Fish and Game and Delta Restoration Plan • The Clark Fork Management Plan • Canada lynx Conservation Strategy and Assessment • Caribou Populations Recovery Action Plan for the South Purcells and South Selkirks Mountains • Caribou Habitat Modeling for the South Selkirk Ecosystem

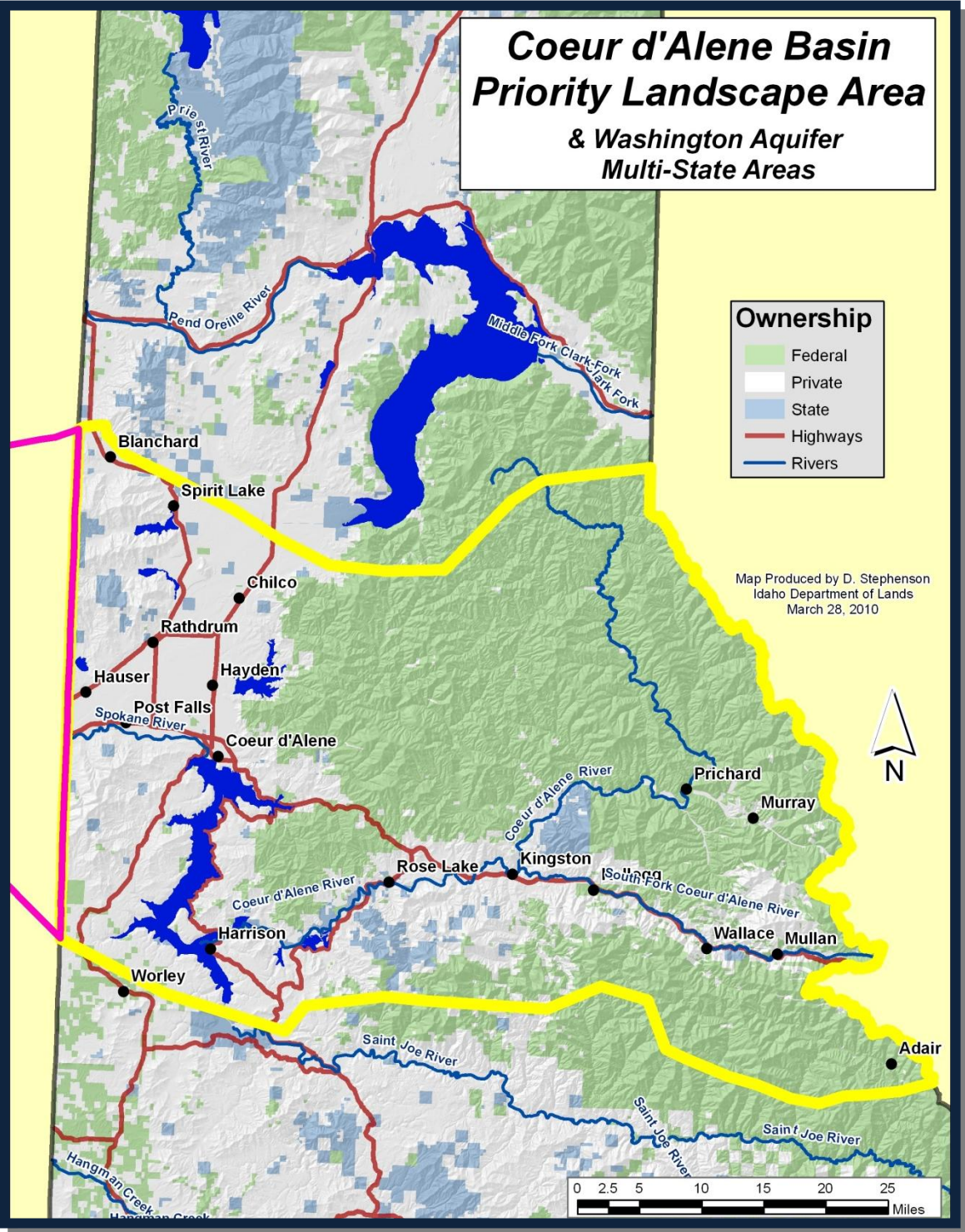
Resource Groups

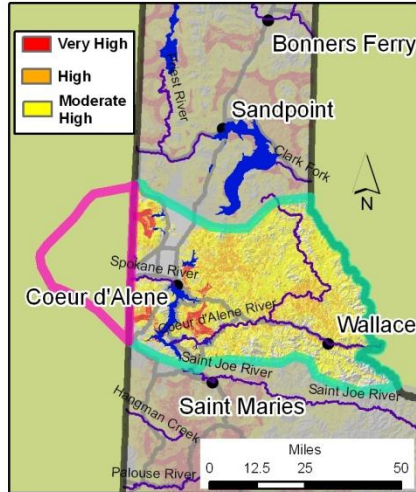
Panhandle Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Council • Clark Fork Management Committee • Grizzly Bear Subcommittee—Boundary • Smith WMA Management Committee • Selkirk/Cabinet – Yaak IGBC Subcommittee • Pend Oreille Basin Commission • Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) partners • Kootenai Tribe • North Idaho Renewable Energy Coalition (NIREC) • Tri-State Water Quality Council • Panhandle Area Council • Watershed Advisory Groups • Ponderay Water Watchers • Priest Community Forest Connection • Winter Knights • Scotchman Peaks Group • Salmon Recovery Funding Board • County CWPP Committees • Sandpoint Kinnikinnick Native Plant Society • Panhandle Backcountry Horsemen • Selkirk Conservation Alliance • Priest Lake Sportsmen • Boundary County Sportsmen • Soil and Water Conservation Districts

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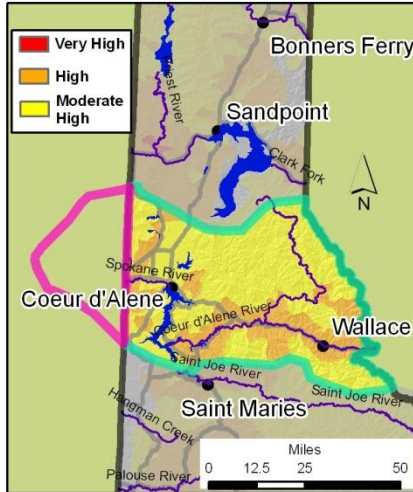
Coeur d'Alene Basin Priority Landscape Areas including Washington Aquifer

The Coeur d'Alene Basin PLA extends from the southern shore of Lake Pend Oreille to the ridgeline of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains south of Interstate 90. It includes all of Lake Coeur d'Alene, the Silver Valley, and the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Rivers in Idaho. The primary population centers include Coeur d'Alene, Post Falls, Hayden, Rathdrum and Kellogg. Forests in this PLA are heavily influenced by the urban population of Spokane, Washington.

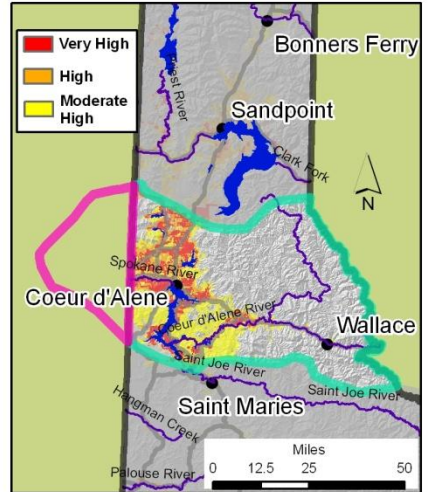




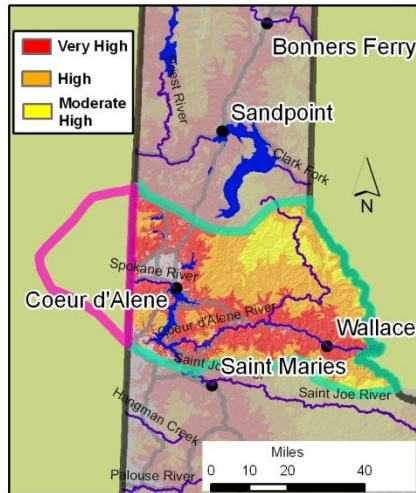
Forest Health



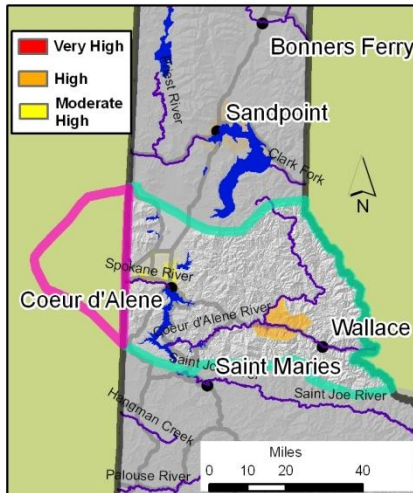
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



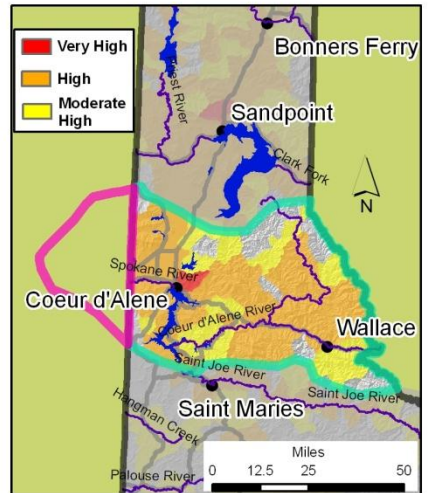
Development/Recreation Pressure



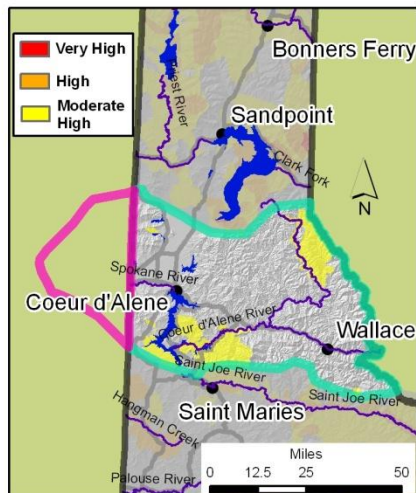
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



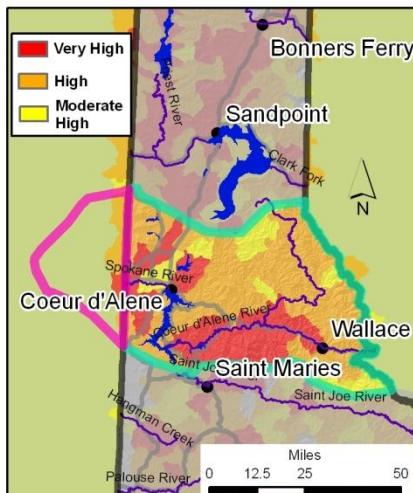
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Coeur d'Alene Basin
Priority Landscape Area
and Washington Aquifer**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Coeur d'Alene Basin PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very high risk from **forest health** threats
 - Mountain pine beetle, especially around Lake Coeur d'Alene and the southern Selkirk range
 - White pine blister rust and root disease is a very critical issues throughout
 - Balsam wooly adelgid north of I-90
 - Potential issues due to climate change throughout
- Substantial areas with moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (extensive WUI). High risk throughout the Silver Valley, between Hayden and Coeur d'Alene lakes, and west of Highway 95.
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development**, especially around Lake Coeur d'Alene, eastern Silver Valley, and the eastern portion of this Priority Area.

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially in the Silver Valley, around Lake Coeur d'Alene, and north of the metro areas
- Moderate-high to high potential **benefit from air quality** from forests and canopy in the Silver Valley and the Rathdrum Prairie
- Substantial areas of high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy with very high potential benefit just north of Lake Coeur d'Alene
- Shared concerns with Washington.

Priority Strategies for the Coeur d'Alene Basin PLA and Washington Aquifer Multi-State Area

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Coeur d'Alene Basin PLA and adjacent multi-state area.

Coeur d'Alene Basin & Washington Aquifer Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1 and 5: Partnerships, Inventory & Analysis and Treatments** –Assess, design and implement stand treatments on a landscape scale and provide a continued supply of wood material for existing and new markets. Treatments should address protection of the Rathdrum Prairie-Spokane Valley Aquifer and I-90 Corridor municipal Watersheds.

Use existing partnerships and collaborative groups including Coeur d'Alene Forestry Coalition, Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative, and Community Canopy to accomplish this strategy. Each of these groups provide stewardship in a subarea of the Coeur d'Alene Basin PLA.

Manage urban tree canopy in communities to increase urban forest health. Utilize resilient species adapted for the site conditions and predicted changes in climate. Focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation and for treated wastewater applications.

Treatments should also address root disease, white pine blister rust, and mountain pine beetle – the most critical forest health issues in this PLA.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, and State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, CDA Forest Coalition, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Community Canopy, CAMP, ICFAC, IDEQ, IDL, IFSAC, industrial forest owners, Kootenai County, Municipal governments, NRCS, PLRC&D, private landowners, SCC, SVEDC, USFS, utilities, WDNR, and others

Coeur d'Alene Basin & Washington Aquifer Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Partnerships** – Continue development of a new Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative (SCC) focused on forest ecosystem health, wildfire protection, and the development of wood-based products markets. Shoshone County is interested in developing a sustainable combined heat and power biomass plant that utilizes feed stock provided through forest resource health treatments, improves air quality (reduced slash pile burning), and promotes economic development through development of green fiber based businesses. It is important that this group remains viable and supported.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, CDA Forest Coalition, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IDL, IDPR, municipal governments, NRCS, PLRC&D, private landowners, SCC, SVEDC, USFS, and others

**** Goal 1: Education and Treatments** – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas, especially in the areas around the greater Coeur d'Alene urban area, the communities along I-90, State Highways 53 and 41, Rathdrum Mountain, St. Maries, and State Highway 95 including Farragut State Park and Spirit Lake. Promote Fire Smart, Firewise, PLT, and the IFPC programs and support hazardous fuel reduction projects to reduce the threat of wildfire. Support local fire departments.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, CDA Forestry Coalition, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Kootenai County, IDL, IDFG, IDPR, IFPC, IFSAC, ISFPWG, PAC, private landowners, PLT, Shoshone County, USFS, UI Extension, and others

**** Goal 2 & 4: Planning and Regulation/Policy** – Utilize bioregional land use planning to protect working forests and ecosystem services from development, fragmentation, and degradation. Encourage development growth in areas of less impact to ecosystems. Key areas include the I-90 corridor, around Lake Coeur d'Alene, and the Highway 95 corridor.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: BLM, BSCI, CDA Forest Coalition, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Community Canopy, ICFAC, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFA, IFSAC, Kootenai County, land trusts, local governments, NRCS, PLRC&D, private landowners, Shoshone County, SCC, SVEDC, USFS, WDNR, and others

Goal 1: Education – Root disease is a critical and growing problem in the Idaho Panhandle. Educational and demonstration efforts targeted to private landowners should be developed and implemented to address this forest health issue.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IDL, IDPR, IFOA, IFPC, IFA, IFSAC, Kootenai County, private landowners, industrial forest owners, Shoshone County, SCC, SVEDC, USFS, UI Extension, and others

Goal 2: Treatments – Support the SCC in designing and implementing large-scale treatments across ownerships. Support the SCC's proposal for Federal Landscape Restoration Act (FLRA) funds for large-scale treatments of the Shoshone County I90 Corridor WUI. Use canopy analysis information to maximize ecosystem benefits in developed and developing areas.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Avista, BLM, CDA Forest Coalition, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Community Canopy, IDL, IFSAC, industrial landowners, Kootenai County, local governments, NRCS, PLRC&D, private landowners, SCC, SVEDC, USFS, WDNR, and others

N Goal 5: Markets – Create opportunities to build and sustain forest markets. Provide opportunities and enhance biomass market infrastructure.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Kootenai County, local governments, IDL, IDPR, IFOA, IFA, IFSAC, industrial landowners, PLRC&D, private Landowners, Shoshone County, USFS

Coeur d’Alene Basin & Washington Aquifer Key 5-Year Strategies include:

N Goal 2 and 4: Planning, Education and Access – Develop strategies to limit development and protect working forests. There are areas where loss of canopy and working forests to development is a significant threat. Work with county commissioners and local planners to develop strategies for managing or directing growth to protect urban and rural forests and ecosystem services.

Utilize partnerships to develop and implement an education plan to resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity, spread of noxious weeds, and forest health benefits. Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure for OHV use.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban Forestry, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: BLM, cities, conservation organizations, ICFAC, IDFG, IFPC, IFSAC, Kootenai and Shoshone Counties, land trusts, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, private landowners, recreation user groups, USFS, UI Extension, and others

** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
BSCI – Building Sustainable Communities Initiative	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CAMP – Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan	PAC – Panhandle Area Council
CDA – Coeur d’Alene	PLRC&D – Panhandle Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Council
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	PLT – Project Learning Tree
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	SCC – Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	SVEDC – Silver Valley Economic Development Corp.
IDEQ – Idaho Dept of Environmental Quality	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	UI – University of Idaho
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	USFS – US Forest Service
IDPR – Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	WDNR – Washington Dept of Natural Resources
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	

Coeur d’Alene Basin PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

Urban Forestry Plans (Coeur d’Alene, Hayden Lake, Post Falls and Silver Valley cities) • Heyburn State Park • North Fork of Coeur d’Alene River Recreational Plan • County Wildfire Protection Plans • Various Coeur d’Alene Tribal Management Plans • County Comprehensive Plans (Shoshone and Kootenai) • Idaho Panhandle National Forest Plan • Community Canopy • Superfund • IDWR • IDEQ • Rathdrum Prairie Spokane Valley Aquifer Assessment • Rathdrum Prairie Spokane Valley Aquifer Canopy Analysis

Resource Groups

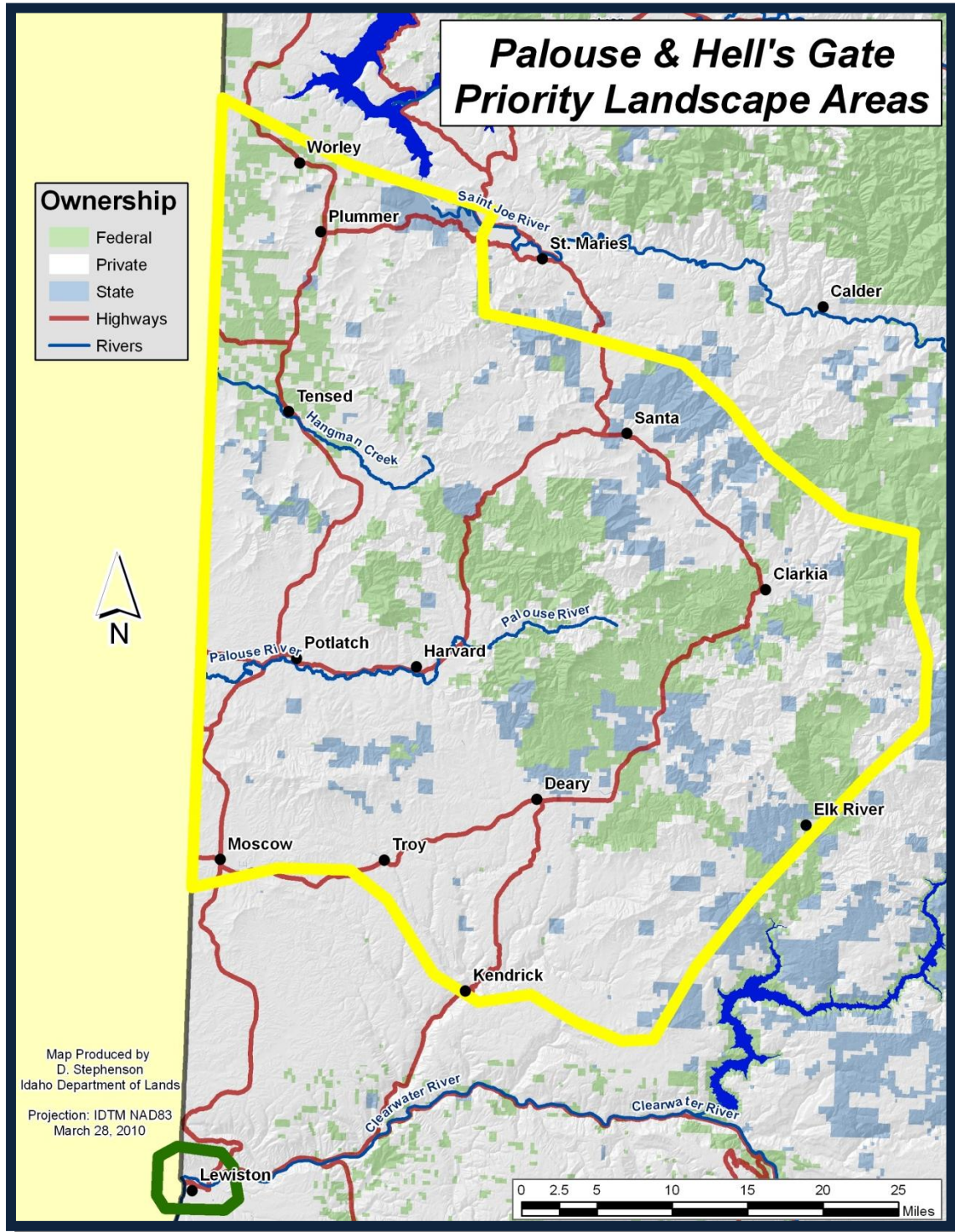
Panhandle Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Council • Coeur d’Alene Chamber Natural Resources Committee • Coeur d’Alene Forestry Coalition • Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative • Friends of Rathdrum Mountain • NIREC • Panhandle Area Council • Watershed Advisory Groups • Spokane Valley Rathdrum Mountain Aquifer Atlas Group • County CWWGs • Coeur d’Alene Sports Coalition • Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization • Panhandle Backcountry Horsemen • CWPPs • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil and Water Conservation Districts

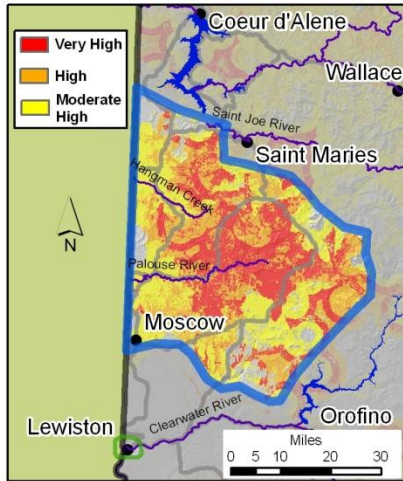
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Palouse and Hells Gate Priority Landscape Areas

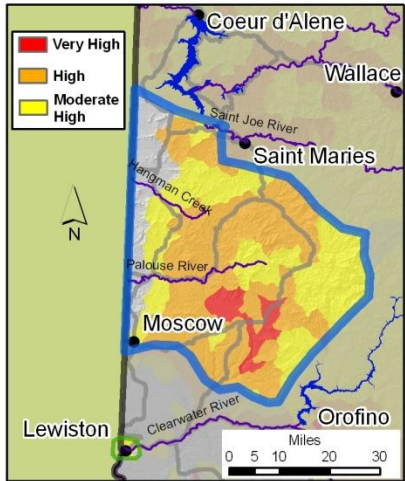
The Palouse PLA extends from the southern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene in the north to the city of Moscow to the south and from the Washington state line east to Elk River. It includes the Palouse River, Hangman Creek, and the western part of the St. Joe River. Moscow is the largest city in this area.

The Hell's Gate PLA includes the urbanized area within and around Lewiston.

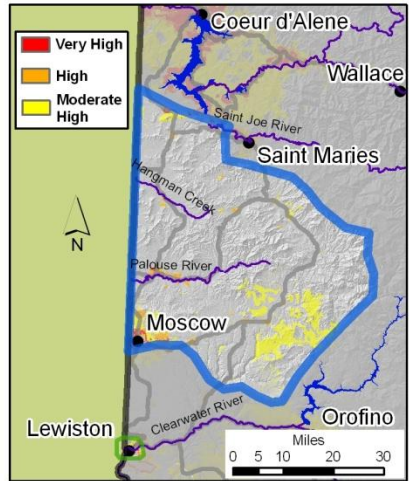




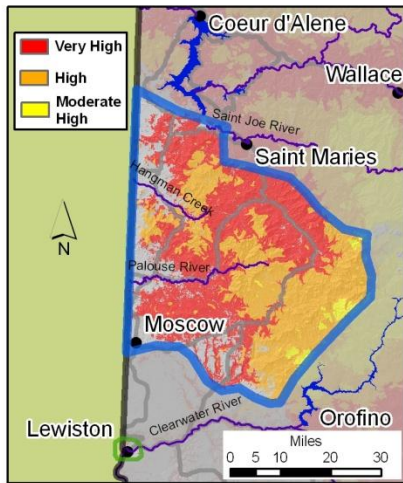
Forest Health



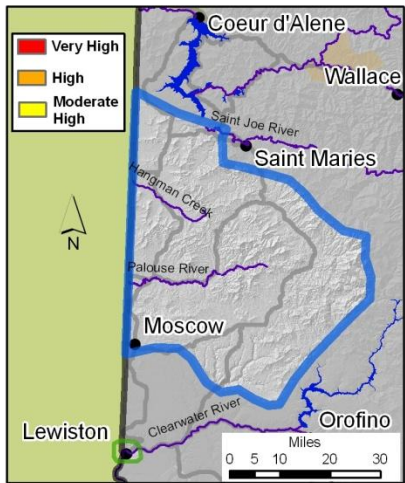
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



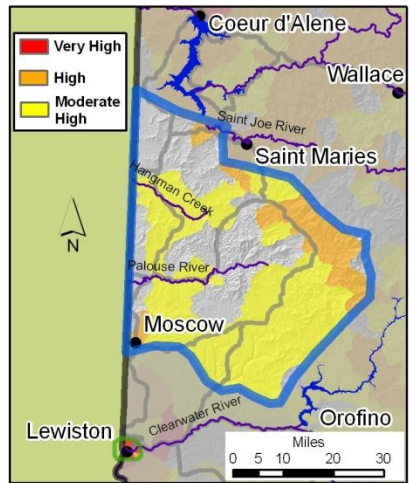
Development/Recreation Pressure



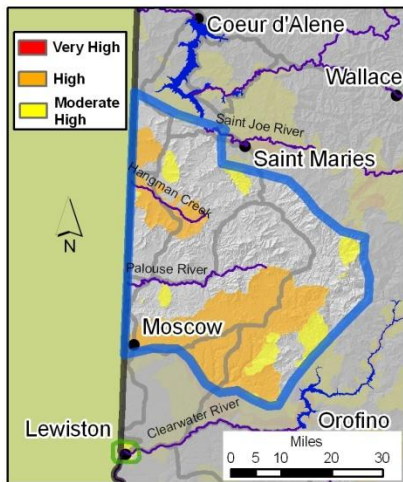
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



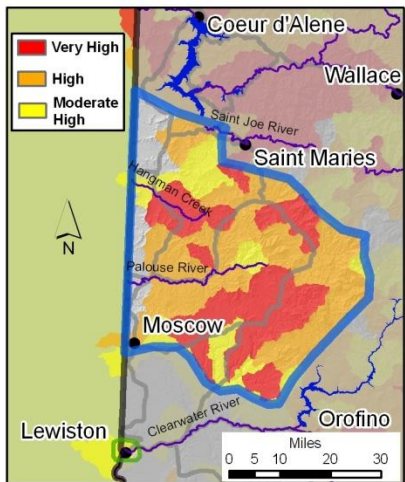
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Palouse & Hell's Gate
Priority Landscape Areas**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Palouse PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high to very high risk for **forest health threats**
 - Mountain pine beetle and other bark beetles are a significant threat throughout
 - White pine blister rust spread and root disease are significant issues in the northern portion of this Priority Area
 - Douglas Fir Tussock moth infestation is an issue throughout
 - Potential issues due to climate change exist throughout
- Substantial areas with moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**, particularly in the area around Kendrick, Bovill, Deary and Troy
- High potential risk to loss of forests from **development** around Moscow and St. Maries

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**
- Pockets of high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy near Moscow and along the St. Joe and St. Maries Rivers
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife**, especially along Hangman Creek and in southeast Latah County

Priority Strategies for the Palouse and Hells Gate PLAs

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Palouse and Hells Gate PLAs.

Palouse and Hell's Gate Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – Implement stand treatments on landscape scales to restore white pine; reduce impact from mountain pine beetle, root disease, and Douglas-fir tussock moth; increase fire resiliency; and mitigate invasive weeds. Focus on very high priority areas in final Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources map.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Benewah County, BLM, Clearwater RC&D, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFSAC, industrial/private landowners, Latah County, Nez Perce County, Nez Perce Tribe, PLRC&D, USFS

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas, especially in the areas around Moscow Mountain, Kendrick, Bovill, Deary, and Troy. Support local fire departments.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Benewah County, BLM, Clearwater RC&D, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IDL, IFSAC, ISFPWG, Latah and Nez Perce Counties, PLRC&D, Private Landowners, USFS

Goal 2: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – Assess canopy benefits in Moscow and Lewiston to establish baseline data and model future benefits with increases in canopy percentage to help improve air and water quality, reduce stormwater and conserve energy in these areas. Develop and support community forest management programs. Canopy goals determined in assessment are used to support increases in canopy to improve water quality and other urban issues.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: Avista, Cities of Lewiston and Moscow, Clearwater RC&D, highway districts, IDEQ, Latah and Nez Perce Counties, PCEI, PLRC&D, UI extension, and others

Palouse and Hell's Gate Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 2: Treatments – Support fisheries restoration of species and habitats in Hangman Creek and the Palouse, Potlatch and Clearwater Rivers

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Benewah County, BLM, Clearwater RC&D, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IDFG, IDPR, IFSAC, Latah and Nez Perce Counties, Nez Perce Tribe, PLRC&D, private Landowners, USFS

**** Goal 5: Markets** – Create opportunities to build and sustain forest markets. Provide opportunities and enhance biomass market infrastructure.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Benewah County, BLM, CEDA, Clearwater RC&D, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IDL, IDPR, IFOA, IFA, IFSAC, industrial landowners, Latah County, Nez Perce County, PLRC&D, private Landowners, Nez Perce Tribe, USFS

Goal 3: Forest Conservation Incentives – Provide conservation easement or acquisition opportunities to protect large cedar groves on Moscow Mountain

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IFSAC, Latah County, Moscow Mountain Cedar Grove Steering Committee Palouse Land Trust, private Landowners, RMEF, TNC,

Goal 2: Access – Expand recreational trail opportunities (non-motorized and OHV), especially at river and fishing access sites, abandoned railroads, Moscow Mountain, and along highway right-of-ways

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: Clearwater RC&D, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, IDFG, IDPR, IFSAC, Latah County, Nez Perce Tribe, Moscow Area Mountain Bike Association, PCEI, PLRC&D, Moscow Mountain Cedar Grove Steering Committee, Palouse Land Trust, Private Landowners, RMEF, TNC, USFS

N Goals 1, 2 & 4: Treatments – Manage urban tree canopy in communities—especially St. Maries, Moscow and Lewiston—to increase community forest health. Utilize resilient species adapted for the site conditions and predicted changes in climate and which use resource wisely. Focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: Cities, Clearwater RC&D, ICFAC, PLRC&D, USFS, Utilities

**** –** Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CEDA – Clearwater Economic Development Assoc.	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	PCEI – Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	PLRC&D – Panhandle Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Council
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDPR – Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	UI – University of Idaho
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	USFS – US Forest Service
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface
IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	
IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee	

Palouse and Hell's Gate PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

Palouse Cooperative Weed Plan • Urban Forestry Plans (Moscow, Lewiston, Orofino) • Fire Safe in Benewah County • Clearwater National Forest Plan • County CWPPs • Benewah County Resource Plan • Benewah Soil and Water Conservation District Plans • St. Joe National Forest Natural Resource Plan • Potlatch River Watershed Management Plan • Latah SWCD Resource Conservation Plan • Potlatch River Sub-Basin Assessment

Resource Groups

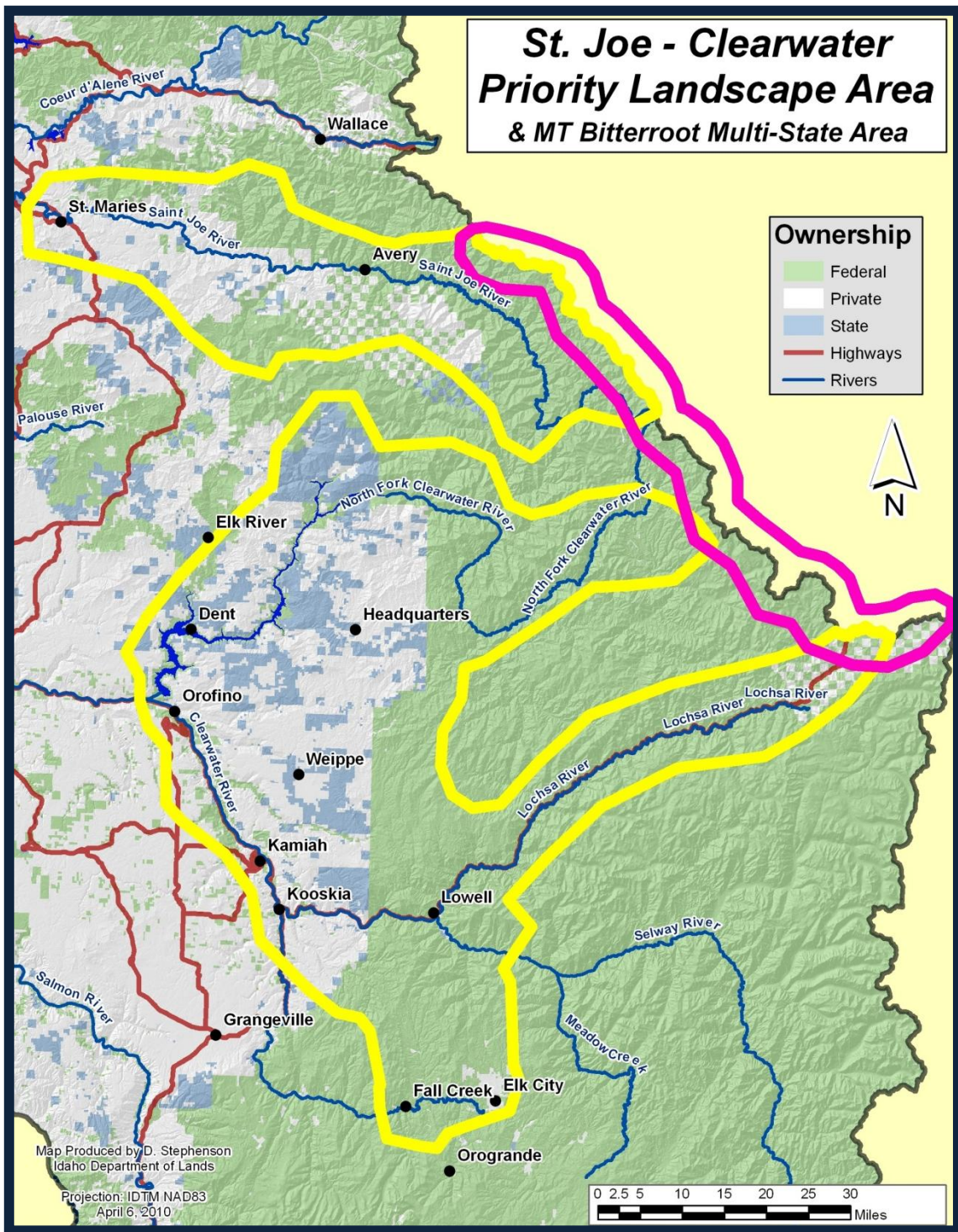
Waters of the West at the University of Idaho • Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee • Clearwater Basin Collaborative • Clearwater Economic Development Association • Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute • Friends of Moscow Mountain • Latah Trail Foundation • Moscow Area Mountain Bike Association • Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council • Moscow Mountain Cedar Grove Steering Committee • Waters of the West • County CWWGs • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil and Water Conservation Districts

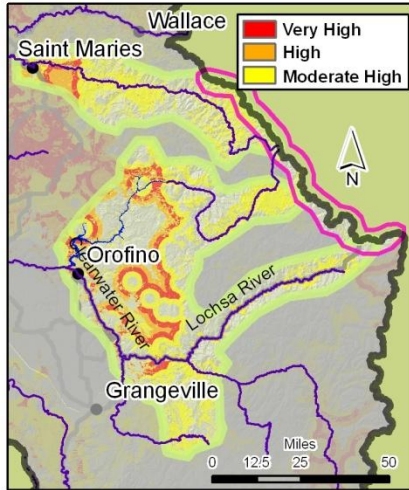
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St. Joe Clearwater Priority Landscape Area including Montana Bitterroot

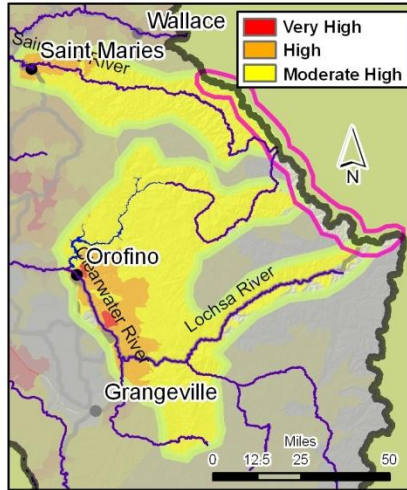
The St. Joe Clearwater PLA extends from Orofino and St. Maries in the west to the Montana border on the east and encompasses the St. Joe River valley, the Clearwater River valley paralleling US Highway 12, the Lochsa River valley, and a portion of the South Fork of the Clearwater. The Dworshak Dam Reservoir is contained within this area as is the State-owned Floodwood Forest. The primary population centers include St. Maries, Orofino and Kamiah.

The Bitterroot Corridor includes the interface area along the Idaho and Montana border.

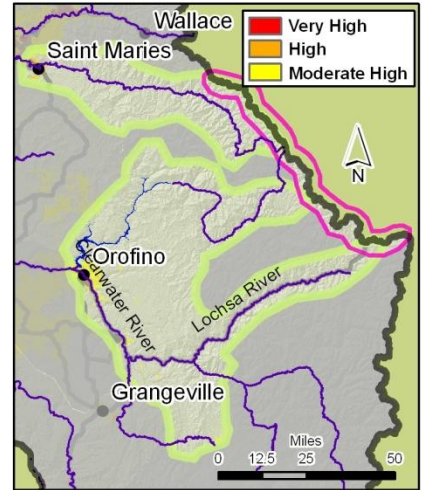




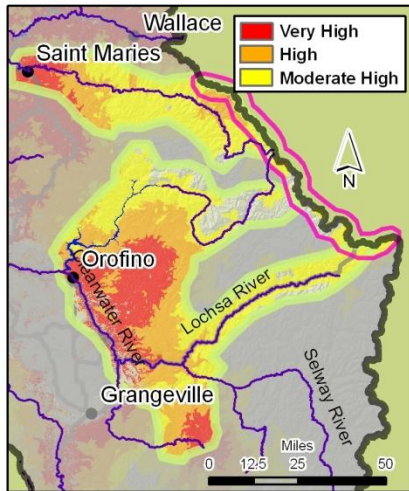
Forest Health



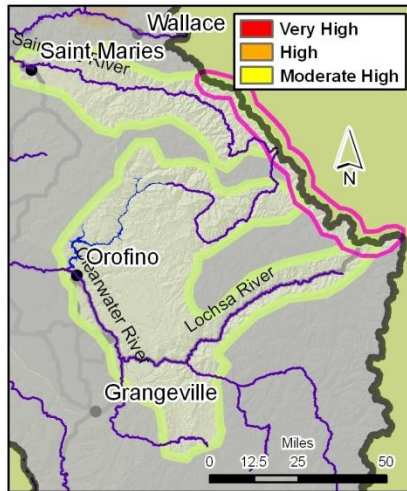
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



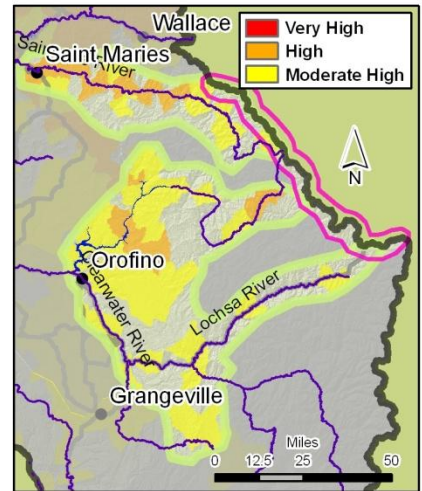
Development/Recreation Pressure



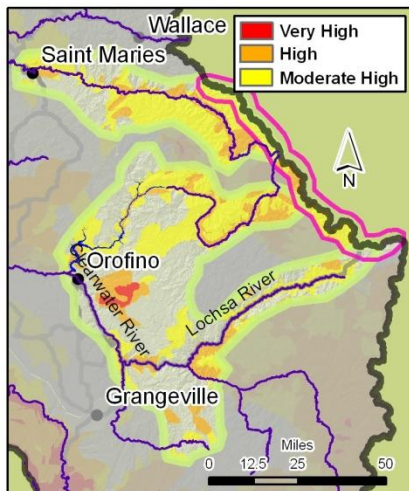
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



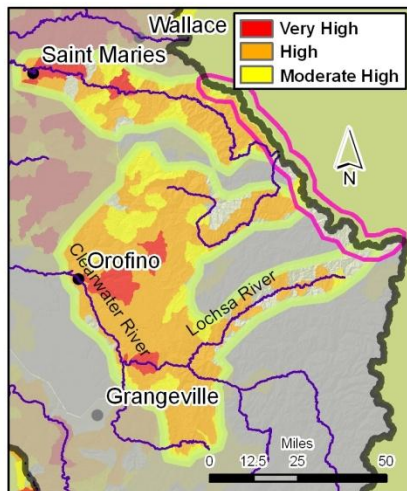
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**St. Joe - Clearwater
Priority Landscape Area
& Montana Bitterroot**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the St. Joe - Clearwater and Montana Bitterroot PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of areas with high and very-high risk of **forest health threats**, primarily mountain pine beetle, white pine blister rust, and root disease. Pine engraver is also an issue.
- Some areas with high to very high risk of **uncharacteristic wildfire**, especially in the western portions of the Priority Area south of Orofino along US Highway 12
- Pockets of moderate-high to high risk of canopy loss from **development and recreation pressure** around St. Maries, Orofino and Kamiah

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets** in the central and eastern portions
- Pockets of moderate high to high potential benefit to **water quality and quantity**
- Pockets of high and very-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife** east of Orofino and along the major rivers, especially fish habitat along the Clearwater and Lochsa Rivers

Priority Strategies for the St. Joe - Clearwater PLA & Montana Bitterroot Multi-State Area

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the St. Joe Clearwater PLA and Montana Bitterroot Multi-state Area.

St. Joe Clearwater & Montana Bitterroot Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1 & 5: Treatments, Inventory & Analysis and Partnerships** – Support the Clearwater Basin Collaborative (CBC) and the Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative (SCC) in assessing, designing and implementing large-scale treatments across ownerships. Support the CBC’s proposal for Federal Landscape Restoration Act (FLRA) funds for large-scale treatments in Clear Creek.

Support restoration projects to protect forests from wildfire, insects and disease, noxious weeds, and to re-establish landscape resiliency, diversity of age and species, and other healthy functions. Plant western white pine, ponderosa pine, and western larch where appropriate to restore ecosystems. Priority areas for fuels treatments include Dworshak Reservoir and south of Orofino and Kamiah; the St. Joe River Valley including Calder and Avery. Manage forests within these communities to improve forest health.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, State Fire Assistance, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: ALC, Army Corps of Engineers, BLM, Cities (Orofino, Kamiah and St. Maries), Clearwater RC&D, CEDA, CBC, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Counties (Clearwater, Benewah, Idaho, Shoshone), Framing our Community, ICFAC, IDFG, IDPR, IFSAC, NRCS, Nez Perce Tribe, Potlatch Corp and other Private Landowners, SCC, unincorporated communities (Calder and Avery), USFS

**** Goal 2: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments** – Conduct inventory and analysis on anadromous fisheries and elk habitat and design habitat improvement treatments to restore these species to historic locations and numbers. Focus efforts on the St. Joe, Clearwater and Lochsa watersheds.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, IDFG, IFSAC, NRCS, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, RAC, CBC, RMEF, USFS, UI

St. Joe Clearwater & Montana Bitterroot Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 2: Access – Maintain and improve public access and infrastructure (roads and trails—OHV and non-motorized) for economic activities and recreation opportunities.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: BLM, CBC, Cities, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Counties (Clearwater, Benewah, Idaho, Shoshone), IDL, IDPR, IFSAC, ITD, private landowners, and USFS

Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – Use an integrated approach of inventory and treatments (including herbicides, bio-control, and mechanical treatments) to mitigate and reduce spread of invasive species, including the area along the Idaho/Montana border. Monitor loss of canopy to development and recreation, particularly in the Orofino, Kamiah, and St. Maries areas.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Cities (Orofino, Kamiah, and St. Maries), Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Counties, CWMA’s, ICFAC, IDL, IFSAC, NRCS, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, RAC, USFS, and UI

N Goal 3: Forest Conservation Incentives – Support groups working collaboratively across ownerships in high conservation value areas such as in the checker boarded private ground and the headwaters of critical streams. Focus on maintaining working forests, elk and bull trout habitat, roadless area protection and recreation management.

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: BLM, CBC, IDL, IDFG, IFSAC, land trusts, MDNRC, private landowners, WSFD, USFS

**** Goal 4: Treatments** – Design and implement treatments and practices to protect the Elk River and St. Maries municipal watersheds from fire, insects and disease, and noxious weeds. Support local fire depts.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, State Fire Assistance State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Benewah County, BLM, CWWGs, Framing our Community, Idaho County, IDL, IFSAC, ISFPWG, NRCS, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, RAC, USFS

**** Goal 5: Marketing** – Promote market development and restoration of local forest industry. Utilize local timber industry to provide services needed to meet CBC and SCC restoration goals.

Support existing biomass facilities in Lewiston, Plummer, St. Maries, and UI. Develop biomass infrastructure in Orofino, Elk River, Grangeville, and elsewhere in the St. Joe-Clearwater Basin.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, CBC, Counties, Framing our Community, IDL, IFPC, IFOA, IFA, IFSAC, Nez Perce Tribe, SCC, and USFS

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – Support restoration projects to protect forests from wildfire, insects, and invasive species and re-establish landscape resiliency, diversity of age and species, and other healthy functions along the Idaho/Montana Border. Plant white bark pine where appropriate to restore this component of the ecosystem. Reduce fuel loading and prevent fire and smoke impacts to Montana.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, IDL, IFSAC, MDNRC, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, USFS, others

****** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	MDNRC – Montana Dept of Natural Resources and Conservation
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CBC – Clearwater Basin Collaborative	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CEDA – Clearwater Economic Development Assoc.	PCEI – Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	PLT – Project Learning Tree
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	RAC – Resource Advisory Committee
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	SCC – Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDPR – Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	UI – University of Idaho
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	USFS – US Forest Service
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	WSFD – Wyoming State Forestry Division
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface
IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	
IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee	

St. Joe-Clearwater PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forest Plans (1987) and Plan Revision • Northwest Passage Corridor Management Plan (2005) • Crapo Elk Initiative • Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater Sub basin Assessment • South Fork Clearwater Sub basin Assessment • Lochsa Corridor Assessment • Fire History Information (Barrett) • BLM River Management Plans • Cooperative Weed Management Area Plans and Strategies (Palouse, Clearwater, Upper Clearwater) • Clearwater Water Conservation Strategy • Northwest Power and Conservation Plans • Snake River Basin Adjudication and proposed Idaho Forestry Plan • BLM River Management Plan • Nez Perce Tribal Plans • National Park Service • Clearwater National Forest Plan (1987) and Geographic Area Summaries developed as part of the Forest Plan Revision • Benewah County Resource Plan • Benewah Soil and Water Conservation District Plans • St. Joe National Forest Natural Resource Plan • County Wildfire Protection Plans

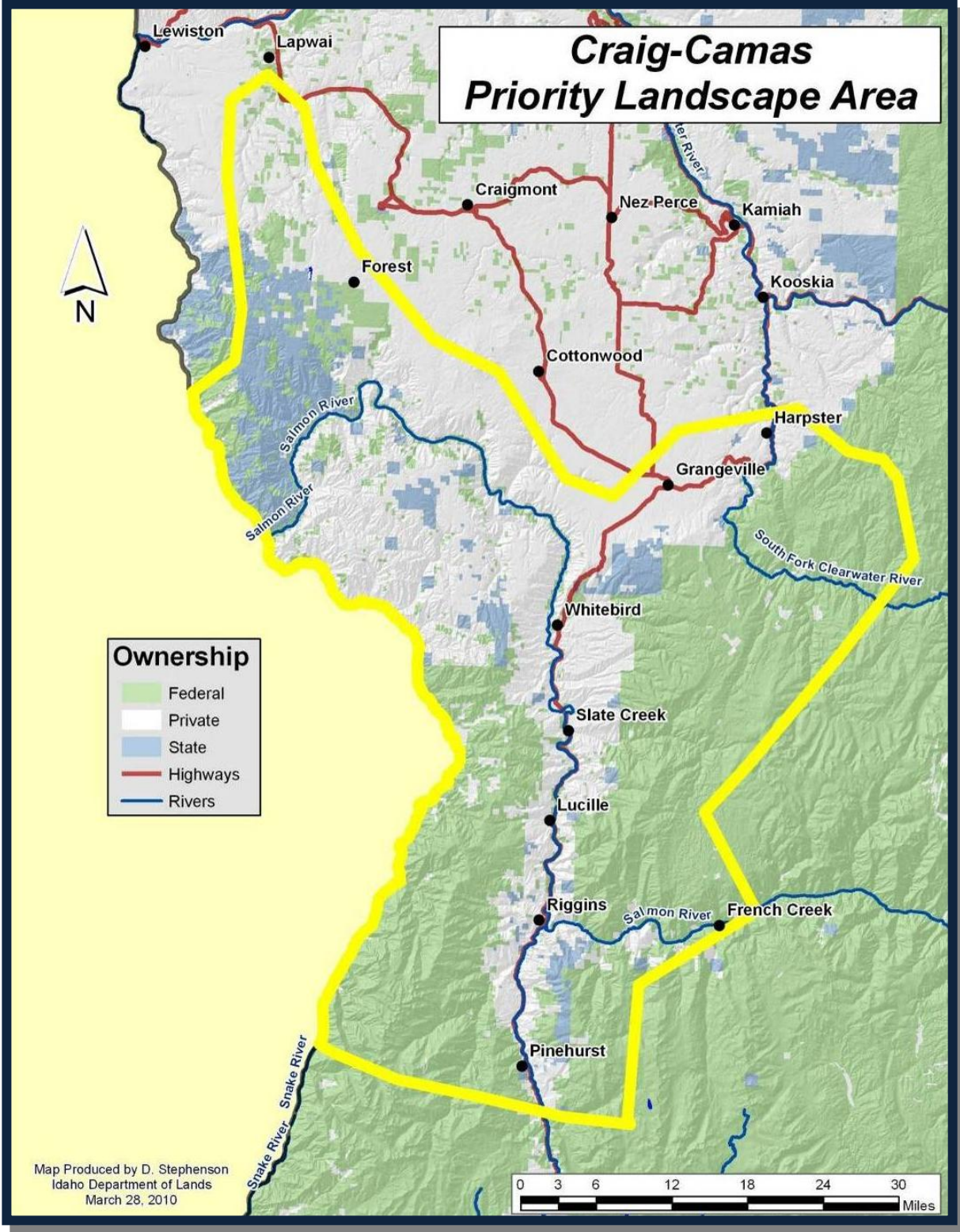
Resource Groups

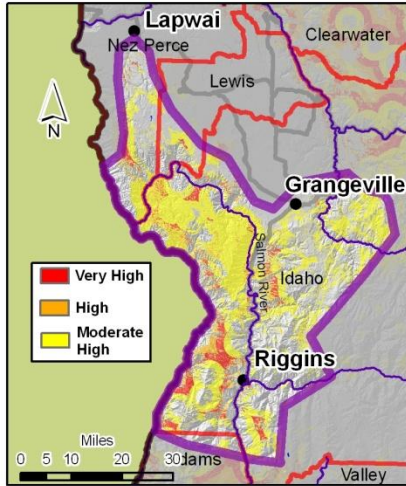
Clearwater Basin Collaborative • North Central Idaho Resource Advisory Council • Public Land Access Year-round • Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council • Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil and Water Conservation Districts • County Wildfire Working Groups

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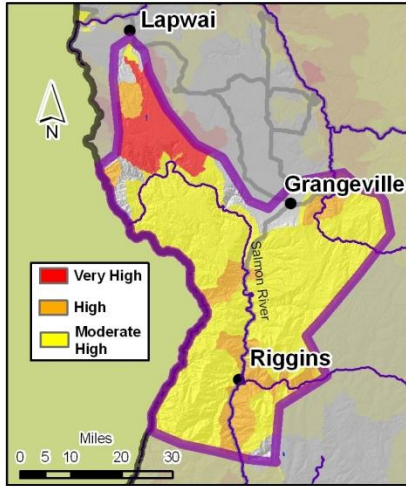
Craig-Camas Priority Landscape Area

The Craig-Camas PLA extends from Culdesac in the north to the Idaho County line in the south. It includes a portion of the Salmon River and the Little Salmon River and the high peaks of the Seven Devils area. Grangeville, Whitebird and Riggins are the main population centers.

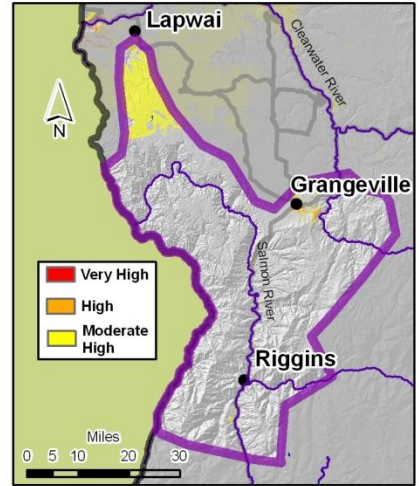




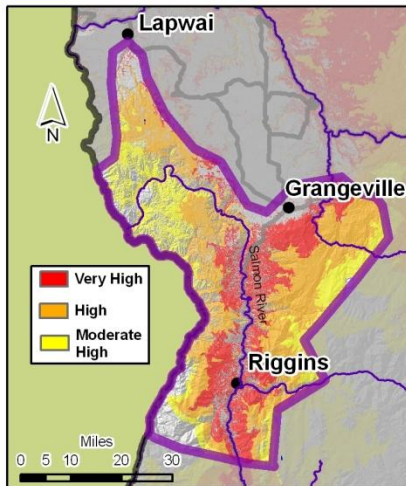
Forest Health



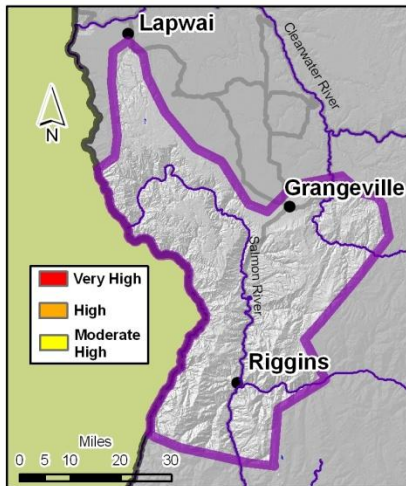
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



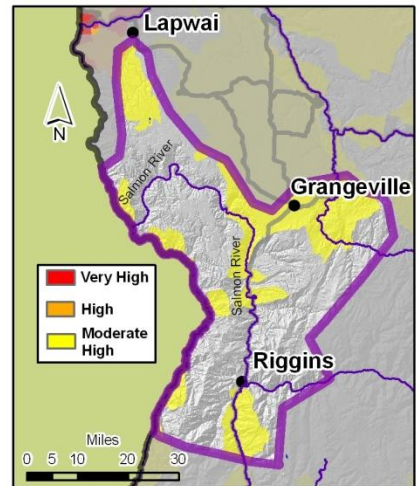
Development/Recreation Pressure



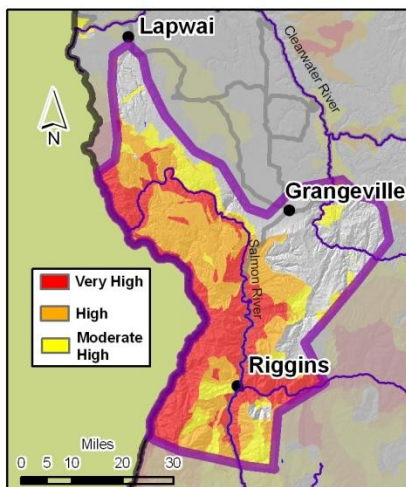
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



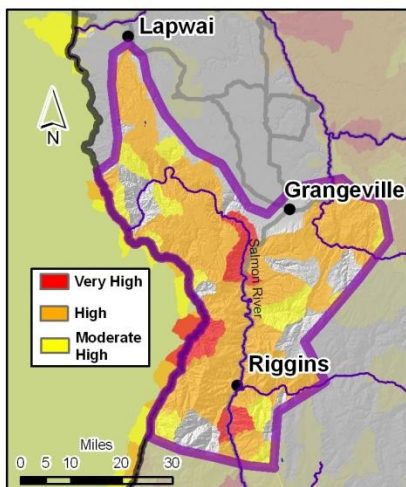
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Craig-Camas
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Craig - Camas PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Areas of moderate-high to high potential risk from **forest health threats**, primarily mountain pine beetle, noxious weeds, and impacts from climate change. Additional forest health threats include fir engraver and root disease.
- Some areas with very high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** in the northeast portion of this area

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Some areas of high to very high benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets** along Salmon River and in the area around Grangeville
- Substantial areas of high and very-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife** throughout most of the area. All wildlife/biodiversity issues present.

Priority Strategies for the Craig - Camas PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Craig - Camas PLA.

Craig - Camas Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – Design stand treatments on a landscape scale to increase and maintain vegetation diversity and resiliency over time (urban and rural). This is an area of frequent fire starts and fires often spread quickly. Support CWWGs to design and implement fuels reduction and forest restoration treatments. Priority treatment areas include areas near Grangeville, the Salmon River communities, and forest in-holdings. Design treatments to reduce spread of root disease and noxious weeds in the Craig Mountain area and mountain pine beetle in the Soldier’s Meadows area. Use plantings and thinning to increase seral species that are resilient to fire and pathogens. Support local fire department training and capacity.

Design treatments to maintain and improve urban forest canopy in Grangeville.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, City of Grangeville, CWWGs, ICFAC, Idaho County, IDL, IFSAC, ISFPWG, Lewis County, NRCS, Nez Perce County, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, and USFS

Goal 2: Treatments – Where feasible, reforest agricultural fields to improve habitat connectivity and reduce erosion.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, IFSAC, Nez Perce Tribe, private landowners

Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis – Use partnerships to aggressively reduce or eradicate weeds and improve wildlife habitat.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, Clearwater RC&D, CWMAs, IFSAC, NRCS, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, USFS, UI

Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis – Develop systems for early detection, rapid response and enforcement capacity for early and effective action minimizing adverse impacts to forest ecosystems from motorized recreation and spread of invasive species.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: USFS, BLM, IDL, IFSAC, USFWS, private landowners, UI, Nez Perce Tribe

Craig - Camas Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 5: Marketing – Develop diverse markets, labor, and product lines (Idaho brand) to ensure resiliency to volatile markets.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IFPC, IFOA, IFA, IFSAC, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, USFS

*** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority*

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	UI – University of Idaho
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	USFS – US Forest Service
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	

Craig-Camas PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

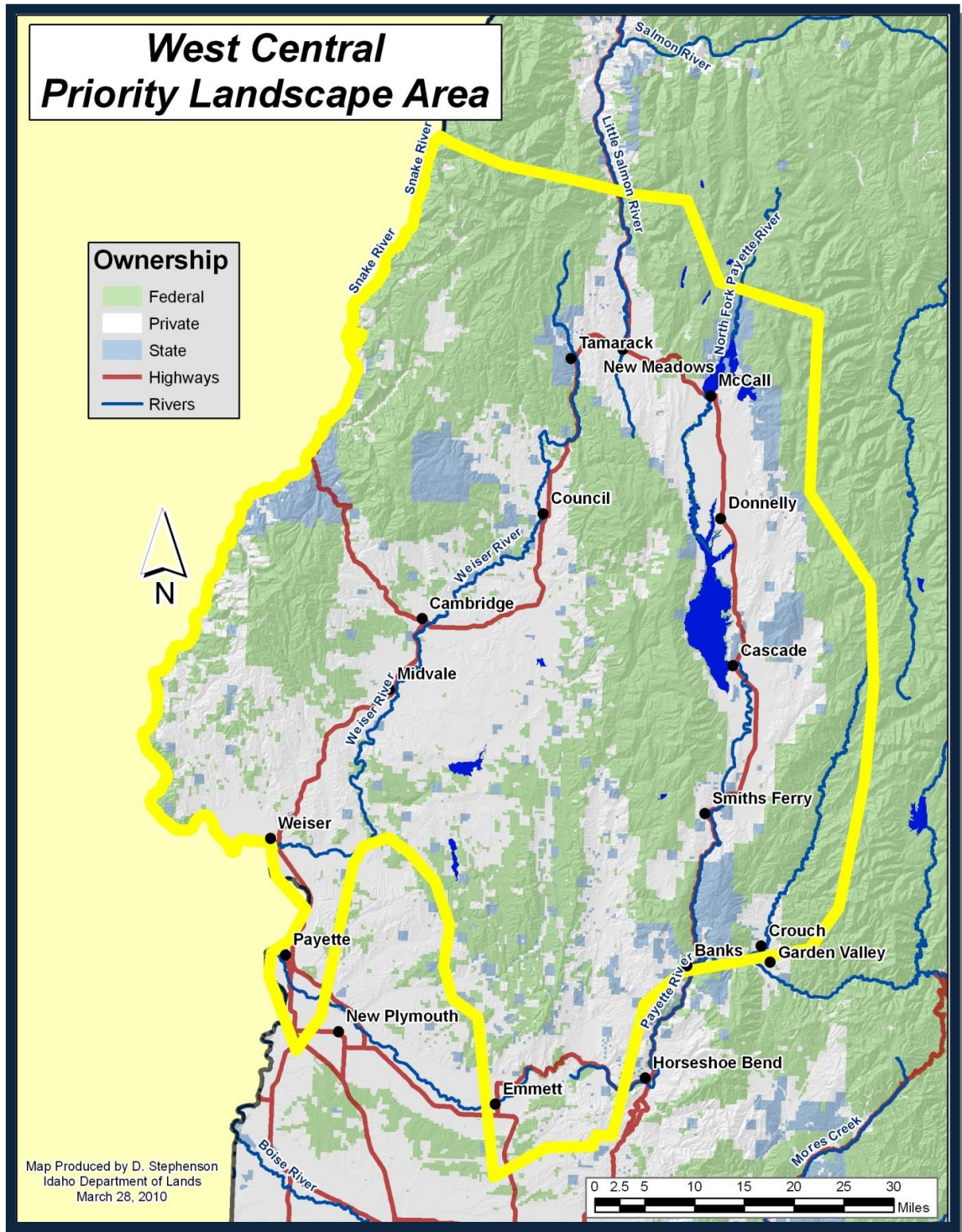
Nez Perce National Forest Plans • USFWS • Nez Perce Tribal Plans • County Wildfire Protection Plans

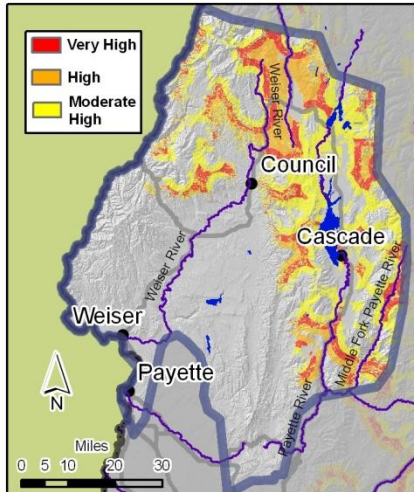
Resource Groups

Waters of the West • Back Country Hunters and Anglers • Cooperative Weed Management Association • Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council • Watershed Advisory Groups • County Wildfire Working Groups

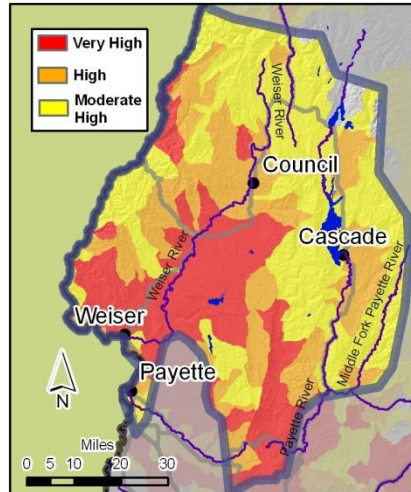
West Central Idaho Priority Landscape Area

The West Central PLA borders the Craig-Camas PLA to the north and extends south to Payette, Emmett and Horseshoe Bend and from the Oregon border in the west to the Middle Fork of the Payette River in the east. It includes Payette and Cascade Lakes, the Weiser River drainage, the Middle Fork of the Payette River, and the southern portion of the Little Salmon River. The primary population centers include the cities of Council, Emmett, McCall, Payette and Weiser.

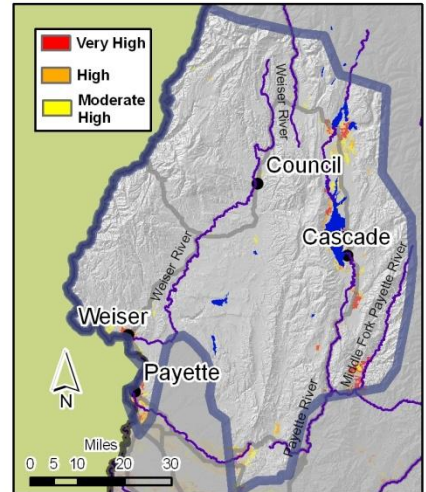




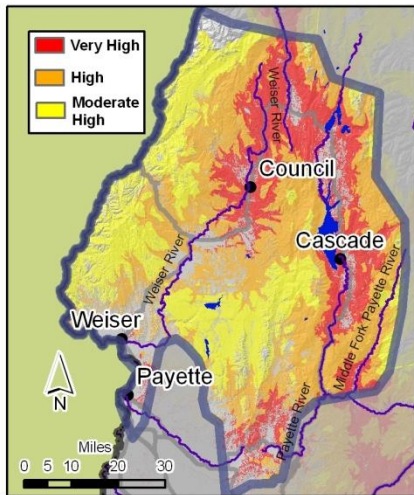
Forest Health



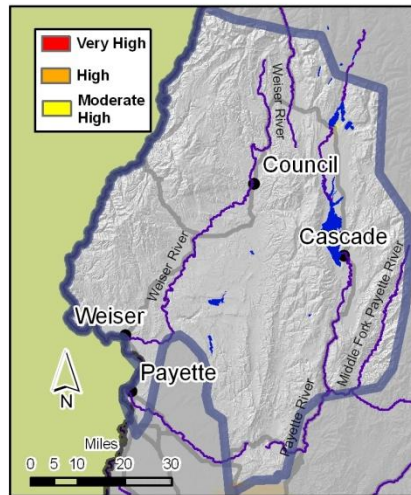
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



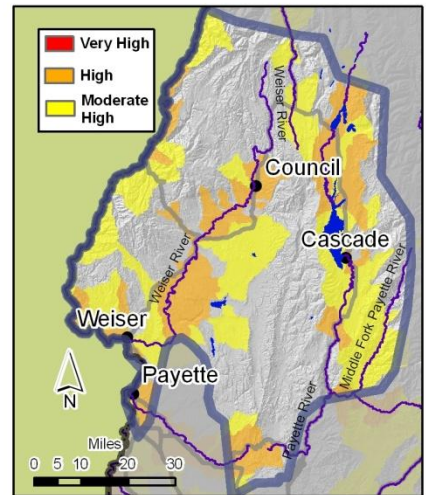
Development/Recreation Pressure



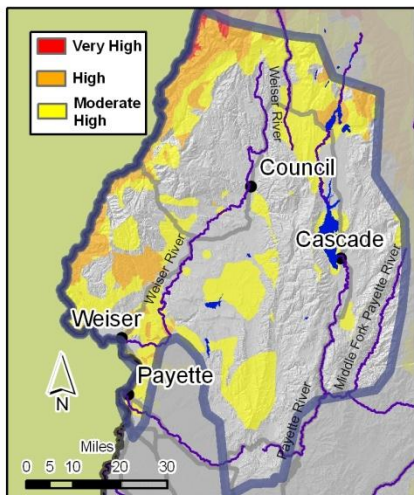
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



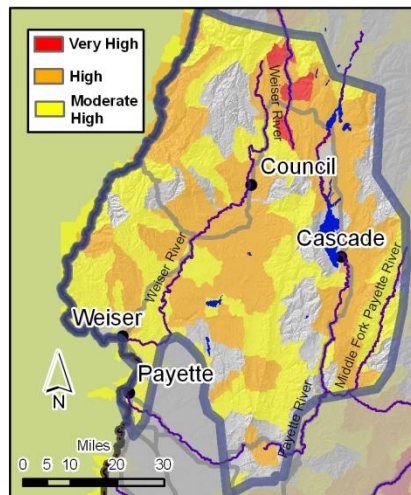
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**West Central
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the West Central PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Areas with potential **loss of canopy to development** between Banks and McCall and in the Weiser / Payette area
- Significant areas with moderate-high to very high risk of **forest health threats** in the eastern and northern portions of this Priority Area, primarily mountain pine beetle
- Substantial areas with high and very-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**, especially in Adams, Gem, and Washington Counties

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife**
- Pockets of areas of moderate-high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy
- Significant areas of high to very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially in Adams and Cascade Counties
- Potential benefits to **air quality** in McCall

Priority Strategies for the West Central PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the West Central PLA.

West Central Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – Collect information and conduct analysis to improve the understanding of the mortality associated with insect and disease and wildfire risk over time.

Develop landscape scale treatments to improve overall forest health by focusing on insect and disease management - specifically mountain pine beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, and western spruce budworm.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: BLM, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, USFS, UI

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – Support the Payette Forest Coalition in designing and implementing landscape scale projects across ownerships. Support CWWGs in designing and implementing fuels reduction and forest restoration treatments. Support local fire department training and capacity.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Counties (Valley, Adams, Gem, Washington), IFSAC, ISFPWG, Nez Perce Tribe, PFC, private landowners, USFS, WCHRC&D

**** Goal 2 and 3: Planning and Forest Conservation Incentives** – Develop strategies to guide development to areas of least ecosystem impact and to protect working forests. There are areas where loss of canopy and working forests to development is a significant threat, including the area between Banks and McCall and the area south of Weiser. Work with county commissioners and local planners to develop strategies for directing and managing growth to protect urban and rural forests.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban Forestry, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: Counties (Adams, Gem, Valley, Washington), Cities (Cascade, Emmett, McCall, Payette, Weiser), developers, homeowners, ICFAC, IFSAC, land trusts, private landowners, realtors, USFS, UI

West Central Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 2: Treatments – Use treatments to restore anadromous fish (steelhead) in the South Fork of Payette River.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Counties (Valley, Adams, Gem, Washington), IDFG, private landowners, Nez Perce Tribe, USFS, WCHRC&D

**** Goal 4: Education** – Provide education and support to communities and counties to protect municipal watersheds, urban canopies, and WUI areas from wildfire threats, noxious weeds and development. Target developers, homeowners, planners, realtors, and others. Use the resources of the Idaho Firewise statewide education program, Project Learning Tree, and the Idaho Forest Products Commission.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: Counties (Adams, Gem, Valley, Washington), CWWGs, Cities (Cascade, Emmett, McCall, Payette, Weiser), developers, homeowners, ICFAC, IFPC, IFSAC, ISFPWG, PLT, private landowners, realtors, UI Extension, and West Central Highlands RC&D

Goal 2 and 4: Inventory & Analysis and Access – Develop systems for early detection, rapid response and enforcement capacity for early and effective action minimizing adverse impacts to forest ecosystems from motorized recreation and spread of invasive species. Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure for OHV use.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: BLM, USFS, IDL, IDPR, IFSAC, Nez Perce Tribe, Private Landowners, USFS, UI

Goal 4: Education – Utilize partnerships to develop and implement an educational plan to resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds. Priority areas include the corridor between McCall and Banks.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, conservation organizations, IDFG, IDPR, IDL, IFPC, IFSAC, USFS, recreation user groups, USFS, UI Extension, WCHRC&D, and others

**** Goal 5: Marketing** – Develop diverse markets, labor and product lines (Idaho brand) to ensure resiliency to volatile markets. Support development of biomass facilities and use of wood from treatments for biomass products.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance,

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Counties (Adams, Gem, Valley, Washington, Payette), IDL, IDC, IFA, IFOA, IFSAC, PFC, private landowners, RMEF, USFS, WBUP, and other state departments and programs

N Goals 1, 2 & 4: Treatments – Future predicted growth pressure is high in the SE and NW parts of this PLA. Manage urban tree canopy in these communities to increase community forest health. Utilize resilient species adapted for the site conditions and predicted changes in climate and which use resource wisely. Focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Urban and Community Forestry

Stakeholders: Cities, ICFAC, USFS, Utilities, WCHRC&D

****** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

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BLM – Bureau of Land Management	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	PCEI – Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	PFC – Payette Forest Coalition
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	PLT – Project Learning Tree
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RAC – Resource Advisory Committee
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	UI – University of Idaho
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	USFS – US Forest Service
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	WCHRC&D – West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Development Council
IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	WBUP – Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership
IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee	WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface

West Central PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups**Existing Plans**

Payette Wildlife Conservation Area Strategy and Revised Payette National Forest Plan (2003) • County Wildfire Protection Plans

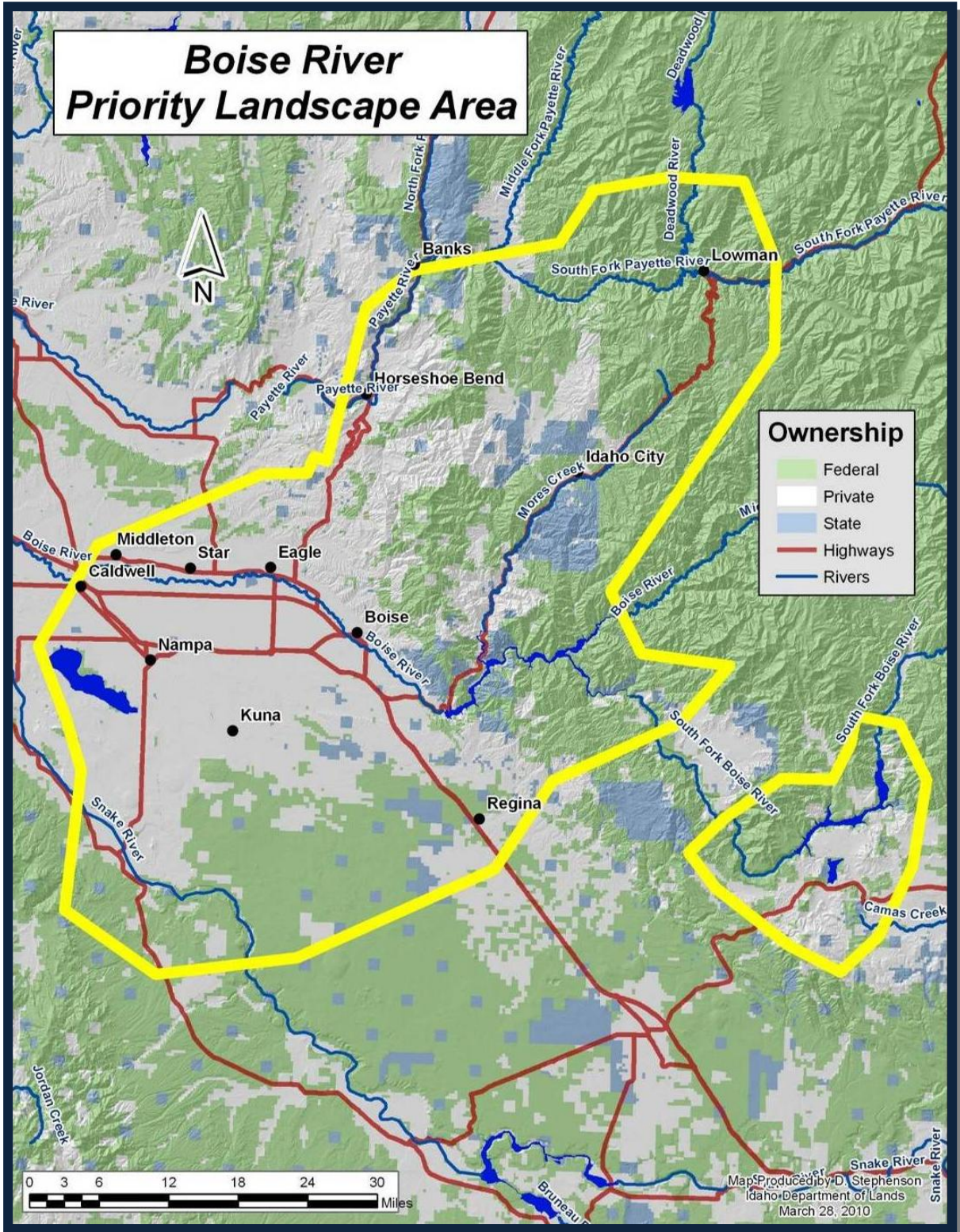
Resource Groups

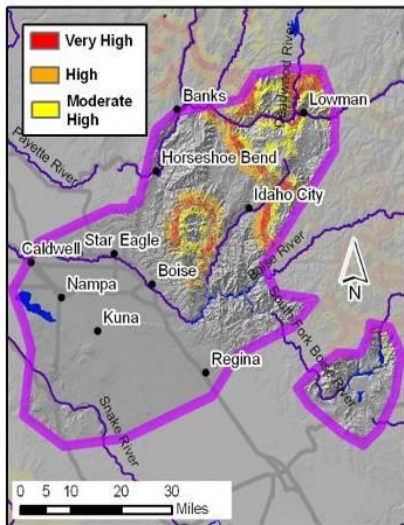
Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership • Payette Forest Coalition • Friends of Weiser River • Idaho Working Lands Coalition • West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Development Council • Watershed Advisory Groups • County Wildfire Working Groups • Soil & Water Conservation Districts

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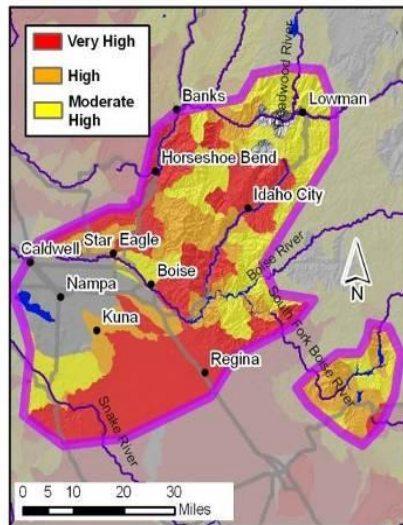
Boise River Priority Landscape Area

The Boise River PLA borders the West Central PLA to the north, the Snake River to the south, Caldwell to the west, and Lowman to the east. It includes the cities in the Treasure Valley (most populated area of the state); a portion of the Boise, Payette, and South Fork of the Payette Rivers; and the mouth of the Deadwood River and Mores Creek.

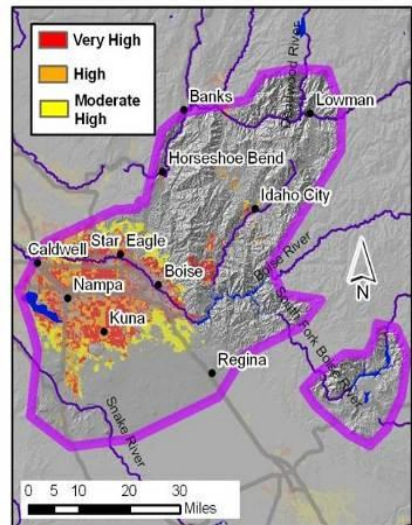




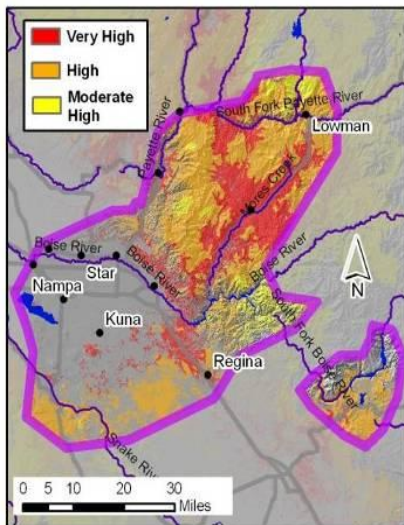
Forest Health



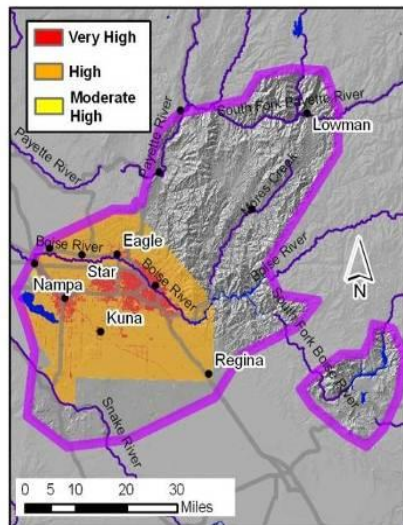
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



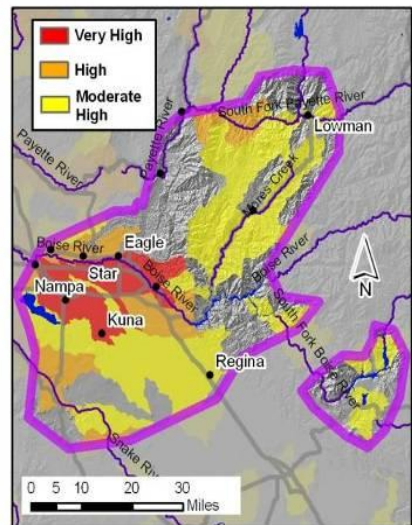
Development/Recreation Pressure



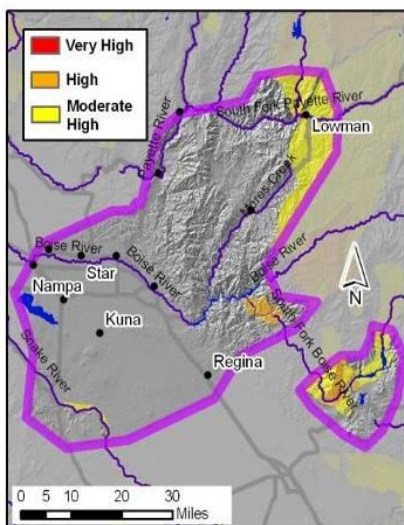
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



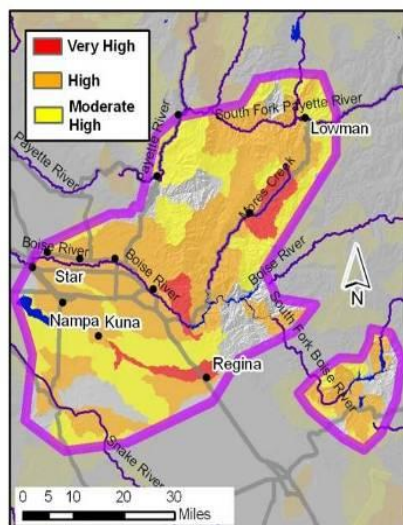
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Boise River
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Boise River PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development**, especially in Ada and Canyon Counties
- Pockets of areas with high and moderate-high risk of **forest health** threats, primarily mountain pine beetle and balsam wooly adelgid, in Boise County)
- Substantial areas with high and very-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (extensive WUI)
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development** along Mores Creek and the Payette River

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Significant areas of high to very high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy, especially in the urban areas of Ada and Canyon Counties
- Substantial areas with high and very-high potential benefit for **air quality** from forests in the Treasure Valley
- Areas with moderate-high to high benefit for **wildlife**, mostly big game focal areas and The Nature Conservancy “Priority Area” and the South Fork of Boise River and some areas near the Snake River

Priority Strategies for the Boise River PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Boise River PLA.

Boise River Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in the foothills of Boise and the interface to the north and east of Boise to protect communities and property and restore fire-adapted ecosystems. Support local fire department training and capacity.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Ada and Boise Counties, BLM, CWWGs, IDL, IFSAC, ISFPWG, private landowners, RMEF, SWIRC&D, USFS, WBUP

**** Goal 1: Education** – Develop educational and outreach components to engage people in a greater understanding and appreciation of the natural world and healthy forest practices. Work with schools and communities to develop new outdoor education and recreation opportunities.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: BLM, Counties and Cities, Idaho Arborist Association, Idaho Department of Education, ICFAC, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFPC, IFSAC, Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association, schools, SWIRC&D, USFS, UI Extension

Goals 1 & 4: Inventory and Analysis & Treatments – Develop and implement cross-ownership efforts to improve landscape scale stand treatments to restore low elevation pine habitats, manage insect and disease, implement State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy actions, and inventory and mitigate invasive species, especially in high use areas along Mores Creek and the Payette River watersheds.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, conservation organizations, homeowner associations, IDFG, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, SWIRC&D, USFS, UI, WBUP, and others

Boise River Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 2: Inventory & Analysis and Planning** – The air quality in the Treasure Valley is at risk of going non-attainment for ozone and particulates. Use existing analysis tools to better understand and utilize tree canopy to help mitigate air pollutants as one of many tools used to keep air quality above Federal standards. Agencies, county and urban planners, and other partners develop baseline data and model future potential benefits of canopy to air and water quality, stormwater runoff, and energy conservation.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: Ada County and Canyon Counties, Boise State University, highway districts, IDEQ, ICFAC, Idaho Power, Treasure Valley cities, SWIRC&D, UI, WBUP, and others

**** Goal 2: Treatments** – Canopy goals determined in assessment are used to support increases in canopy to improve air quality and address other urban issues. Develop and support community forest management programs in Treasure Valley cities.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health

Stakeholders: Ada and Canyon Counties, highway districts, Idaho Arborist Association, IDEQ, ICFAC, Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association, Idaho Power, Treasure Valley cities, SWIRC&D, WBUP, and others

Goal 2 and 4: Education and Access – Utilize partnerships to develop and implement an educational plan to resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds. Priority areas include Mores Creek and the Payette River. Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure for OHV use.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, conservation organizations, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFPC, IFSAC, recreation user groups, SWIRC&D, USFS, UI Extension, and others

Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Increase potential for forest products markets, including woody biomass, and the ability of landowners to remove material for these markets. Develop forest plantations for treated wastewater application, biomass and products.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, USFS, IDL, IDC, IFPC, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, IFOA, IFA, IFOA, IFSAC, PFC, Sage Community Resources, WBUP, and others

N Goals 1, 2 & 4: Treatments – Future predicted growth pressure is high throughout the Treasure Valley. Manage urban tree canopy in these communities to increase community forest health. Utilize resilient species adapted for the site conditions and predicted changes in climate and which use resource wisely. Focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Urban and Community Forestry

Stakeholders: Cities, ICFAC, SWIRC&D, USFS, Utilities

N Goal 3: Forest Conservation Incentives – A number of areas in this PLA have been identified as high value for conservation. Of highest priority is the Lucky Peak Area.

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: Ada and Elmore County, BLM, IDFG, Inland Northwest Land Trust, USFS, IDL, IFSAC, NRCS, private landowners, RMEF, SWIRC&D, TNC, TPL, Vital Ground Foundation, and others

**** –** Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	PCEI – Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	PFC – Payette Forest Coalition
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	PLT – Project Learning Tree
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	RAC – Resource Advisory Committee
IDEQ – Idaho Dept of Environmental Quality	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	SWIRC&D – Southwest Idaho Resource Conservation and Development Council
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	TPL – Trust for Public Lands
IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee	UI – University of Idaho
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	USFS – US Forest Service
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	WBUP – Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface

Boise River PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups**Existing Plans**

Boise National Forest Plan • Boise Wildlife Conservation Areas Strategy • Treasure Valley Cities' Urban Forest Plans • Treasure Valley Air Quality Improvement Plan • County Wildfire Protection Plans

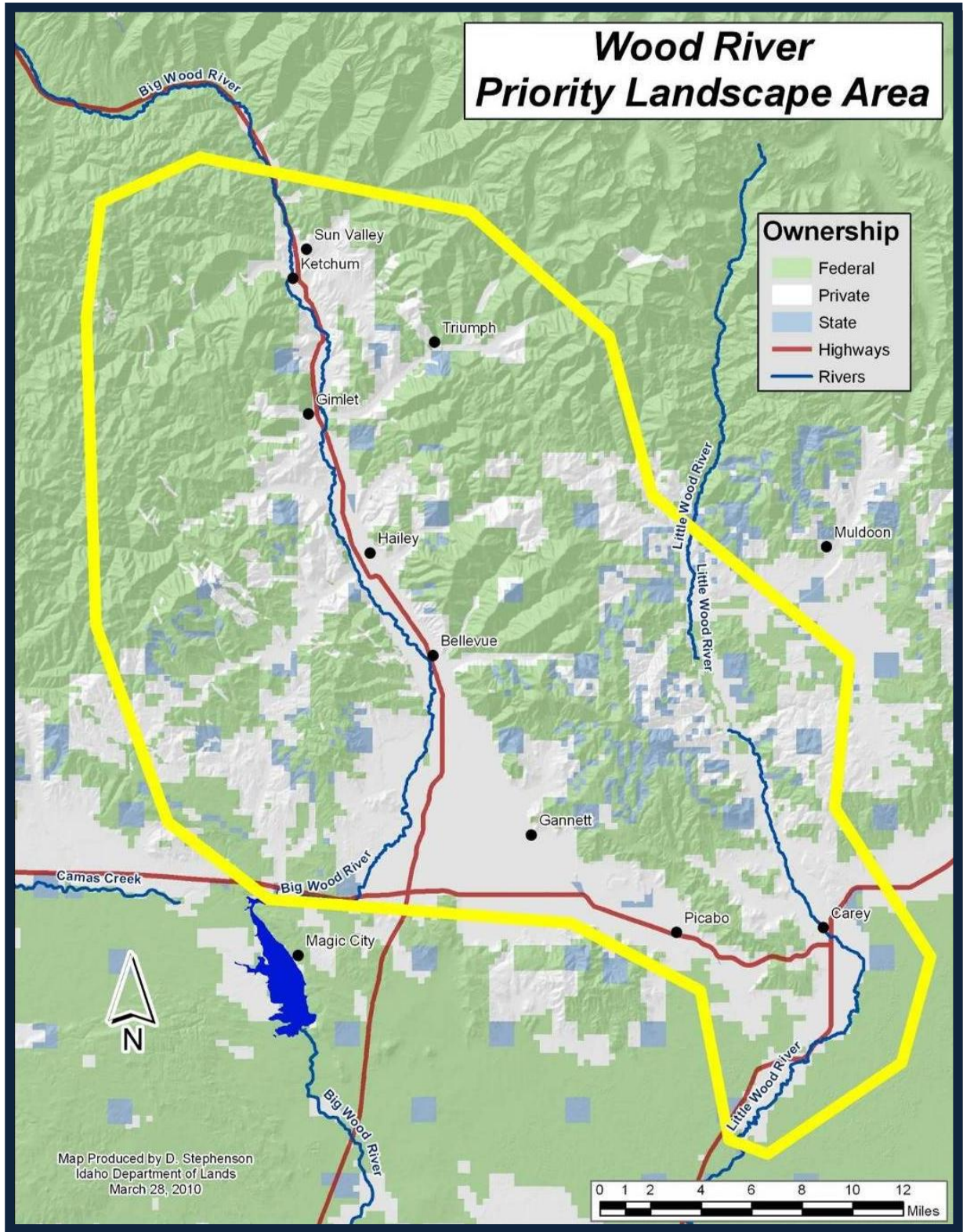
Resource Groups

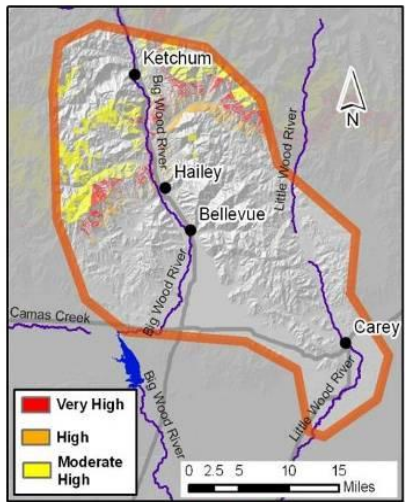
Southwest Idaho Resource Conservation and Development Council • Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership • Boise County • County Wildfire Working Groups • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil & Water Conservation Districts

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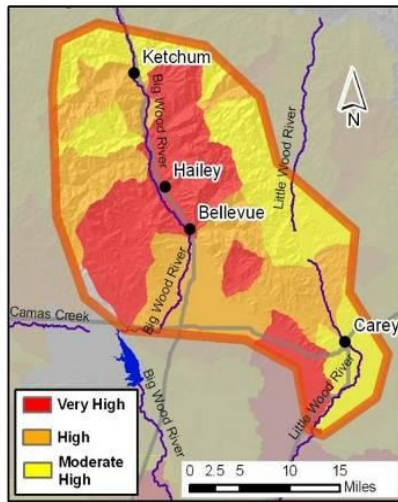
Wood River Priority Landscape Area

The Wood River PLA encompasses Sun Valley to the north, US Highway 20 to the south, the east slopes of the Smoky Mountains in the west, and the Little Wood River Valley to the east, and significant parts of the Big and Little Wood Rivers. Primary population centers include the cities of Ketchum, Hailey, and Bellevue.

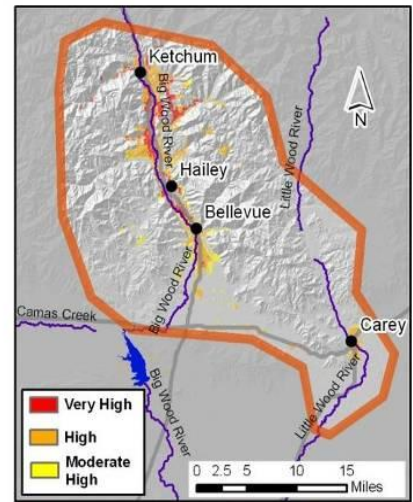




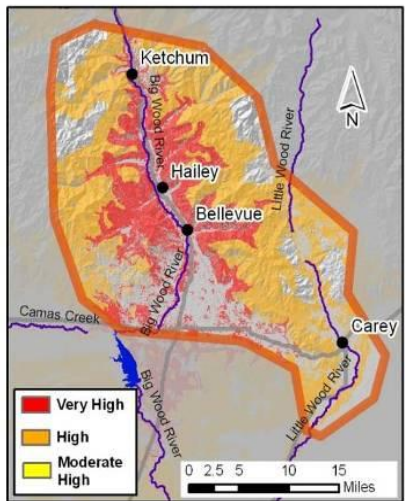
Forest Health



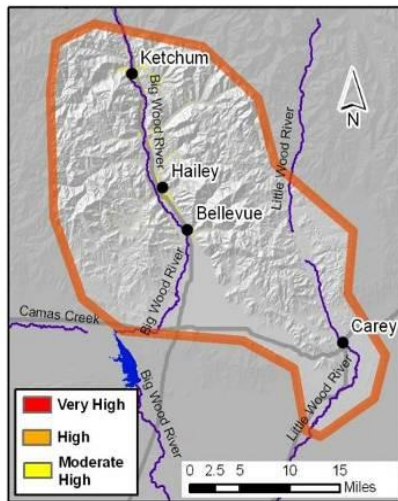
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



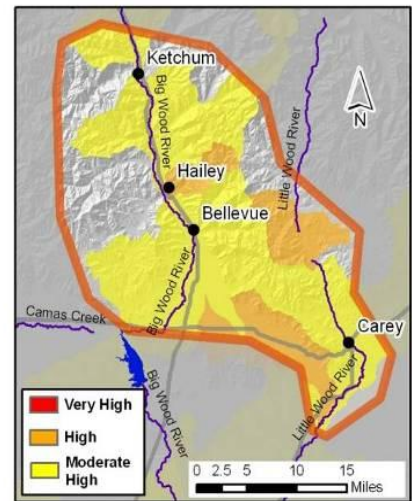
Development/Recreation Pressure



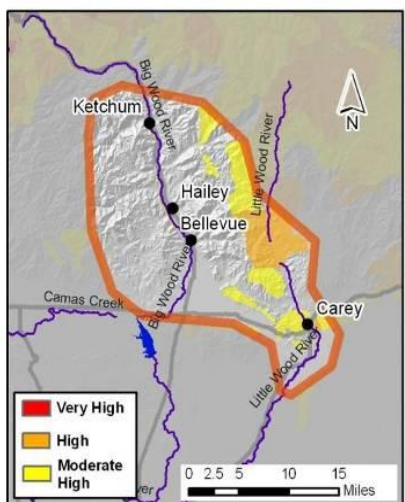
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



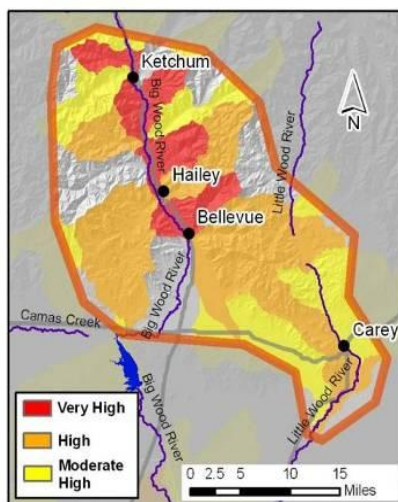
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Wood River
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Wood River PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**
- Some areas with moderate-high **forest health** threats, primarily mountain pine beetle, Douglas-fir tussock moth, and potential for impacts from climate change
- High and very-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development** along Highway 75 and near Bellevue, Hailey, and Ketchum

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Some areas of high and moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife**, especially in the big game/CWCS Focal Areas and The Nature Conservancy “High Priority Areas” mostly along the Little Wood River
- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**

Priority Strategies for the Wood River PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Wood River PLA.

Wood River Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments** – Build upon the Ketchum Ranger District’s watershed management plan for the Little Wood River area. Encourage and help facilitate development of a collaborative group to plan and implement restoration projects for the Little Wood River. Collect information and conduct analysis to improve the understanding of the mortality associated with insect and disease and wildfire risk over time.

Develop landscape scale treatments to improve overall forest health by focusing on insect and disease management.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, USFS, UI, Wood River RC&D

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work, especially in the Bellevue through Hailey and Sun Valley areas. Support local fire department training and capacity.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Blaine County, BLM, IDL, ISFPWG, private landowners, USFS

Goal 2: Inventory and Analysis – ISFPWG and USFS ecologists develop improved mapping and analysis of relationship between insect and disease tree mortality and wildfire risk over time.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: BLM, IDL, ISFPWG, USFS, UI

**** Goal 3: Inventory & Analysis** – Agencies and county and urban planners work to maintain and increase forest canopy to protect groundwater, surface water, and air quality. The Little Wood River and communities are priority areas.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: Blaine County BLM, Cities (Bellevue, Hailey, Ketchum), ICFAC, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, USFS, UI

Wood River Key 5-Year Strategies include:

N Goal 3: Forest Conservation – Work with the Wood River Land Trust to identify key forest tracts for acquisition and conservation. Focus on the Upper Little Wood Project in the Big Wood Watershed and the Liberal-Willow Project in the Big Wood/Upper South Fork Boise Watersheds.

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: BLM, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, RMEF, Southern Pioneers Alliance, TNC, USFS, Wood River Land Trust

Goal 2 & 4: Inventory & Analysis, and Planning – Identify conflict areas between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds.

Agencies work with communities and schools to develop new outdoor education and recreation opportunities.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, CWMAAs, IDL, IDPR, IFSAC, private landowners, NRCS, recreation user groups, USFS, UI, Wood River RC&D

Goal 3: Inventory and Analysis – USFS work with USFWS, IDFG, and partners to complete and implement the comprehensive wildlife conservation strategy under development by the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth National Forests.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: IDFG, IFSAC, ISFPWG, Private Landowners, RMEF, USFS, USFWS, UI

Goal 5: Marketing – Agencies and landowners work with State biomass and forest products groups to increase wood products markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, ID Dept. of Commerce, IDL, IFPC, IFOA, IFSAC, IFA, private landowners, USFS,

N Goal 2: Access – Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure (roads and trails) for economic activities and recreation opportunities including OHV recreation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, Blaine County, Cities, IDL, IDPR, ITD, private landowners, and USFS

N Goals 1, 2 & 4: Treatments – Future predicted growth pressure is high in communities between Bellevue and Ketchum. Manage urban tree canopy in these communities to increase community forest health. Utilize resilient species adapted for the site conditions and predicted changes in climate and which use resource wisely. Focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Urban and Community Forestry

Stakeholders: Cities, ICFAC, USFS, Utilities, Wood River RC&D and others

****** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	PLT – Project Learning Tree
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	UI – University of Idaho
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	USFS – US Forest Service
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	

Wood River PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

Little Wood Watershed Management Plan • Wood River Land Trust Plans • Sawtooth National Forest Plan • Sawtooth Wildlife Conservation Areas Strategy • Urban Forestry Plans (Ketchum and Hailey) • Sawtooth Vision 20/20 • County Wildfire Protection Plans

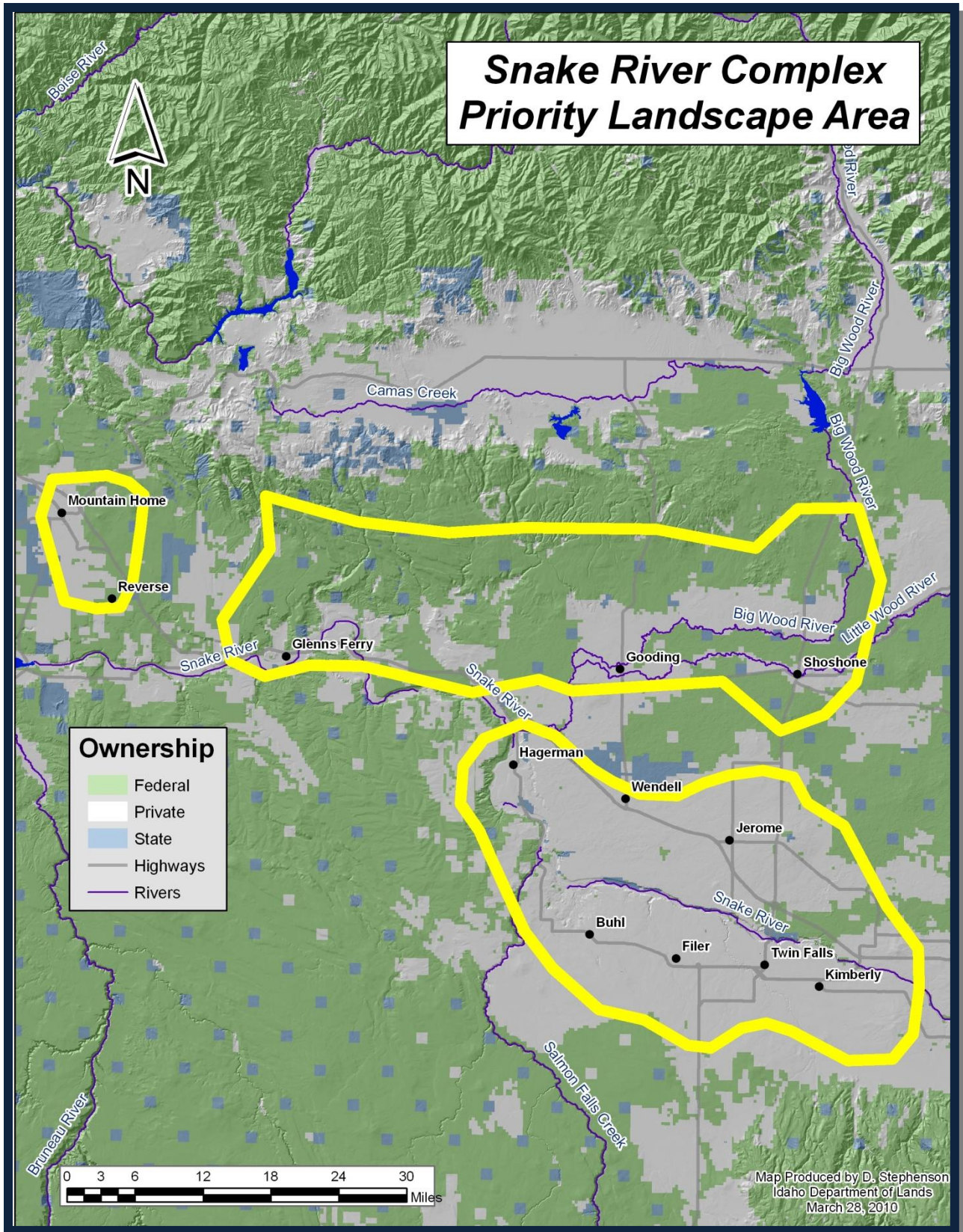
Resource Groups

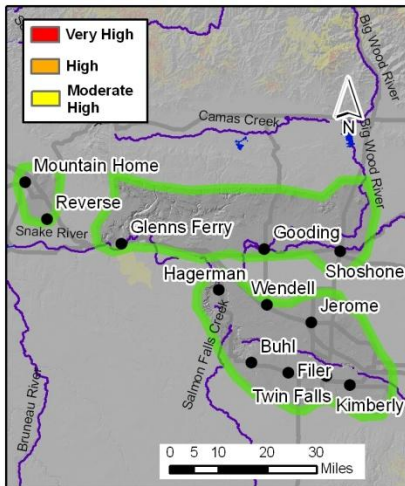
Wood River Resource Conservation and Development Council • Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation • County Wildfire Working Groups • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil & Water Conservation Districts

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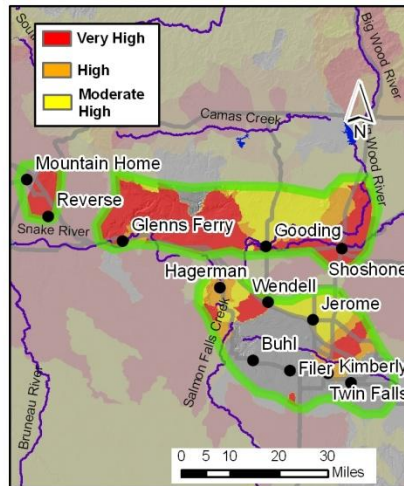
Snake River Complex Priority Landscape Area

The Snake River PLA encompasses the urban areas along the Snake River in central Idaho including Mountain Home, Gooding, Glens Ferry, Jerome and Twin Falls.

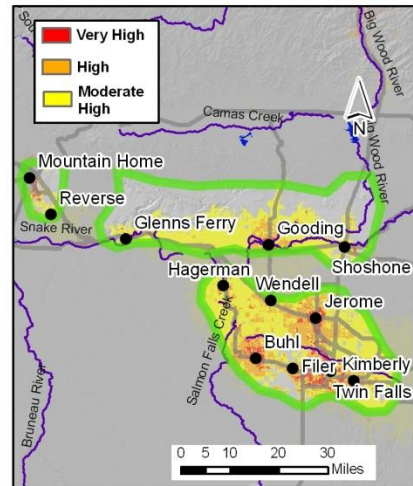




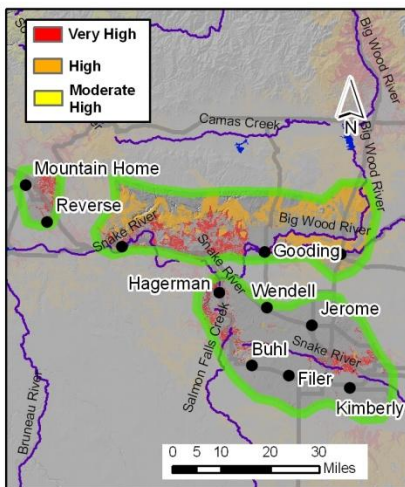
Forest Health



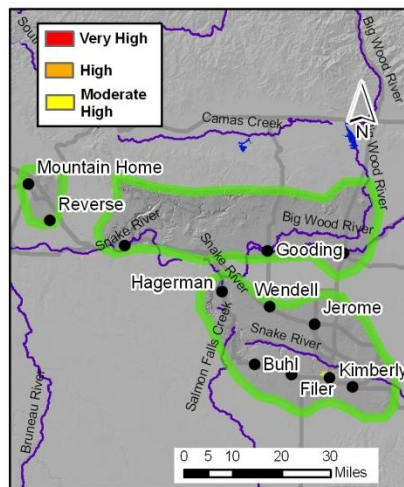
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



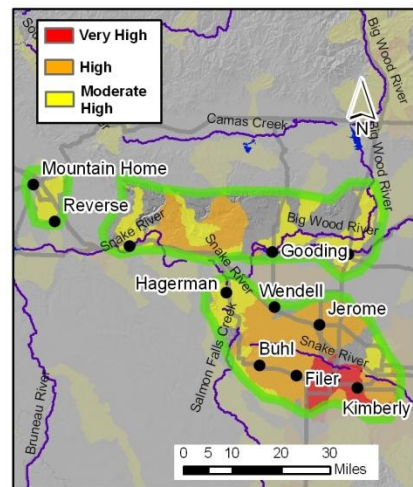
Development/Recreation Pressure



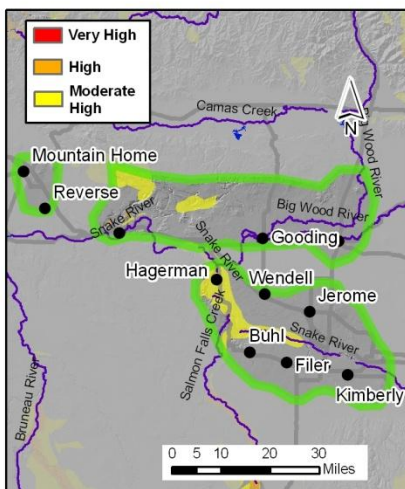
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



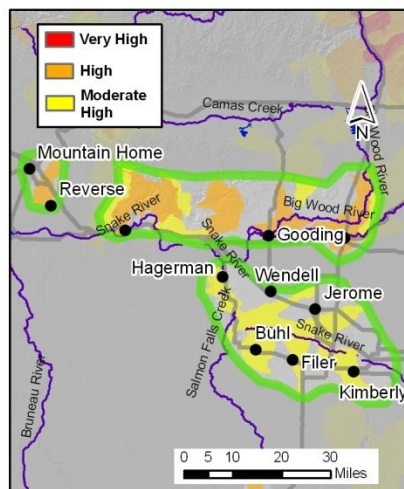
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Snake River Complex
Priority Landscape Areas**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Snake River Complex PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high and very high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (all within the WUI areas)
- Pockets of high to very high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development**, especially in the Mountain Home, Glenn's Ferry, Gooding, Shoshone, Jerome, and Twin Falls areas

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources

- Pockets of areas with high benefit to **water quality and quantity**, especially in Twin Falls
- Pockets of areas with high and very-high relative benefit for sustainable **forest-based markets** for biomass
- Significant areas with moderate-high potential benefit to **air quality** in Twin Falls
- Areas with moderate-high to high benefit for **wildlife**, mostly big game focal areas and The Nature Conservancy "Priority Area" and the South Fork of Boise River and some areas near the Snake River

Priority Strategies for the Snake River Complex PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Snake River Complex PLA.

Snake River Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas. Support local fire department training and capacity. Develop landscape scale treatments to improve overall forest health by focusing on insect and disease management.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship
Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Counties (Elmore, Lincoln and Twin Falls), CWWGs, IFSAC, ISFPWG, private landowners, USFS

**** Goals 2 & 4: Treatments**– Along the Snake River Plain, the predominant forests are within communities and their effect on water quality and energy conservation is significant. Future predicted growth pressure is very high. Within existing communities and new growth area, focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation. Develop community forest management programs in cities along the Snake River and manage to promote forest health and other ecosystems services as well as public access and education.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health

Stakeholders: Cities, College of Southern Idaho, ICFAC, Idaho Power, Mid Snake RC&D, USFS, UI, and others

**** Goal 1: Education** – Develop educational and outreach components to engage people in a better understanding and appreciation of the natural world and healthy forest practices. Work with schools and communities to develop new outdoor education and recreation opportunities.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Cities, Counties, Idaho Department of Education, ICFAC, IDFG, IDL, IFPC, IDPR, IFSAC, Mid Snake RC&D, PLT, Schools, USFS, UI Extension

Snake River Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 2 and 4: Education and Access – There is significant recreational pressure originating from this area, leading to conflicts between motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds, especially in riparian areas. Work collaboratively to deliver education programs that address these conflicts. Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure (roads and trails) for economic activities and recreation opportunities including OHV recreation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: BLM, conservation organizations, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFPC, IFSAC, recreation user groups, USFS, UI Extension, and others

** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	PLT – Project Learning Tree
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	UI – University of Idaho
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	USFS – US Forest Service
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	WUI – Wildland Urban Interface
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	
IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	

Snake River Complex PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

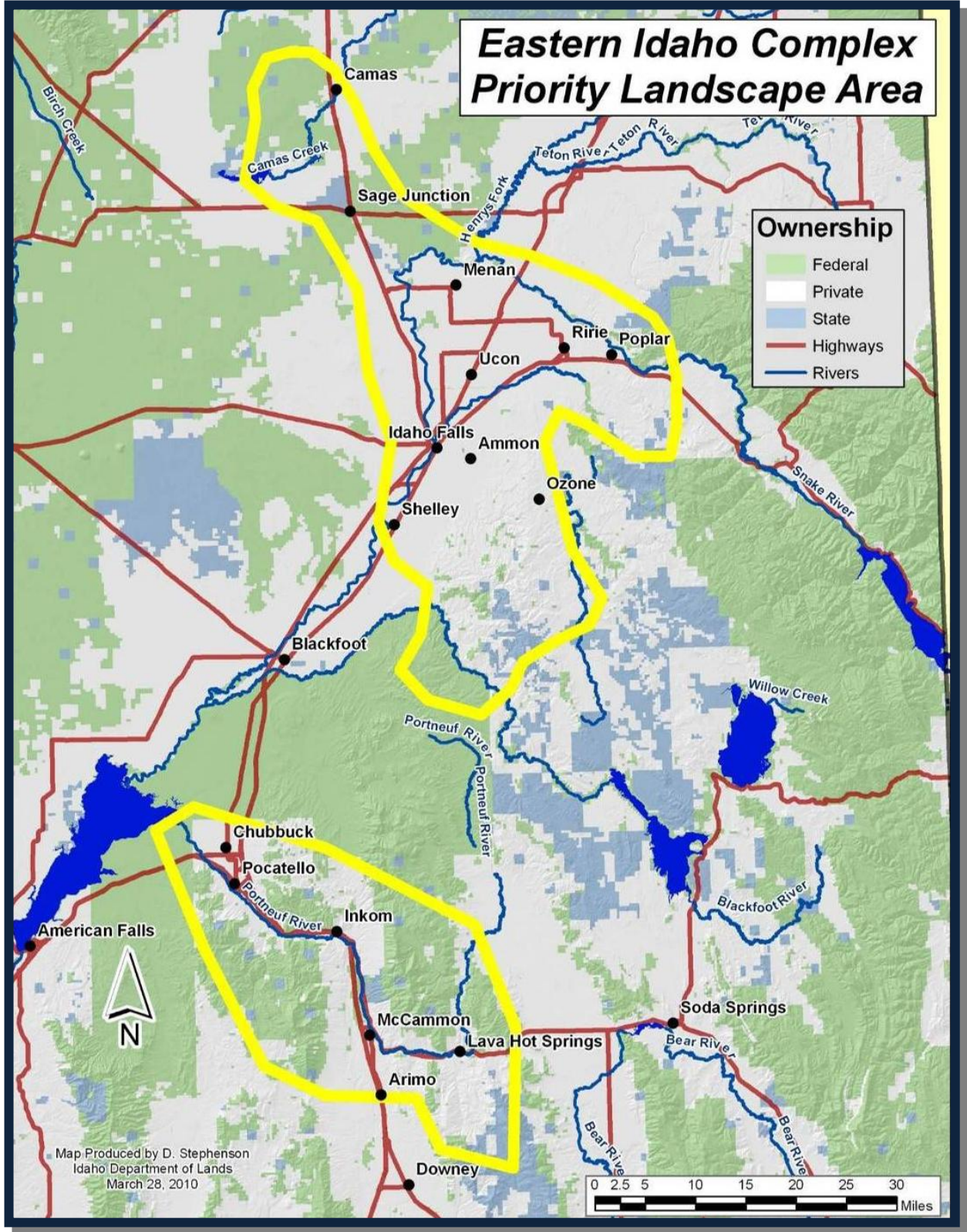
Sawtooth National Forest Plan • Urban Forestry Plans (Mountain Home and Twin Falls) • County Wildfire Protection Plans

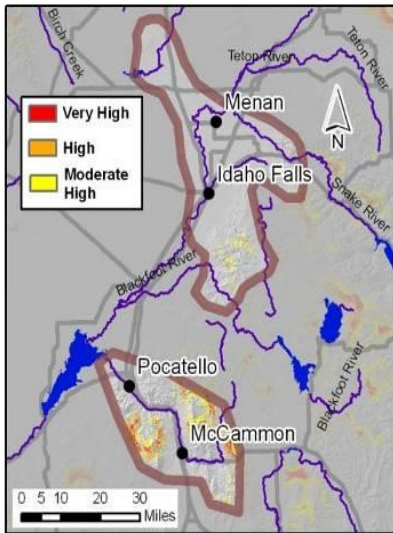
Resource Groups

Mid-Snake Resource Conservation and Development Council • County Wildfire Working Groups • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil & Water Conservation Districts

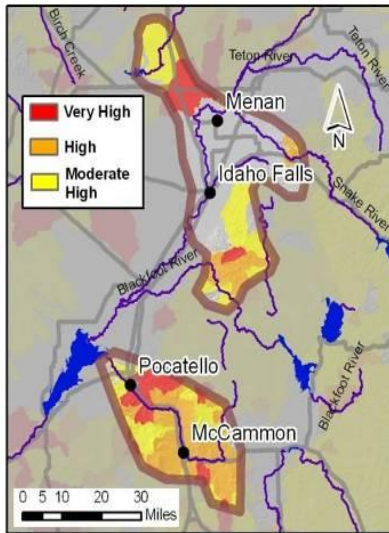
Eastern Idaho Complex Priority Landscape Area

The Eastern Idaho PLA encompasses primarily the urban areas near and including Idaho Falls and Pocatello.

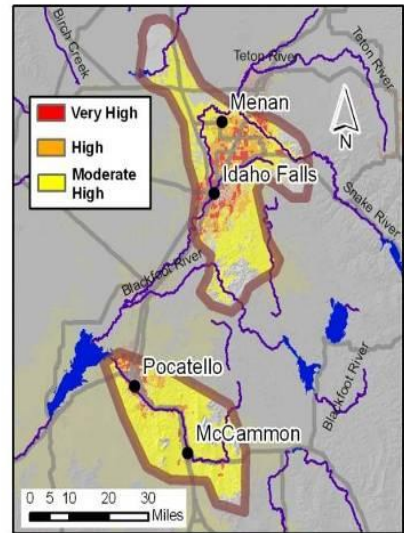




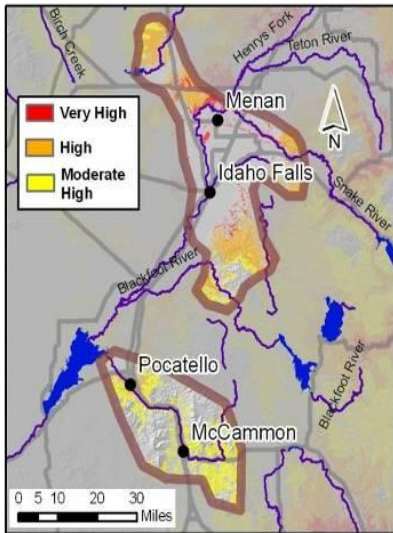
Forest Health



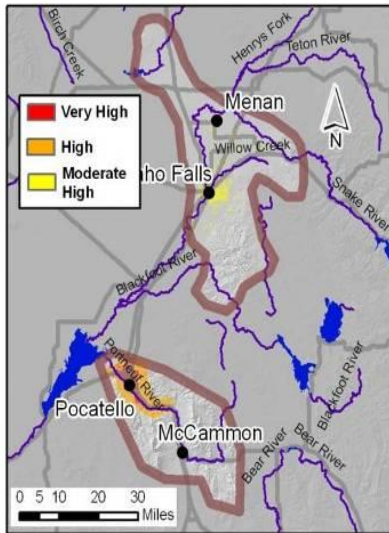
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



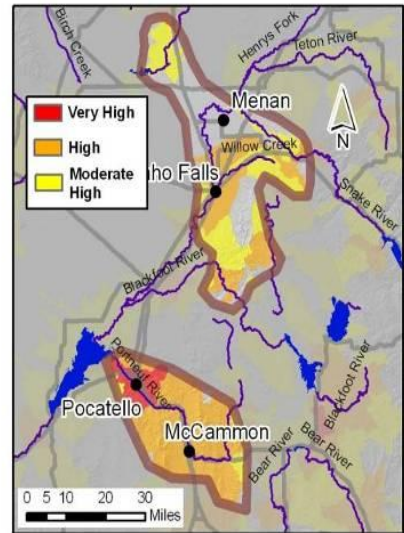
Development/Recreation Pressure



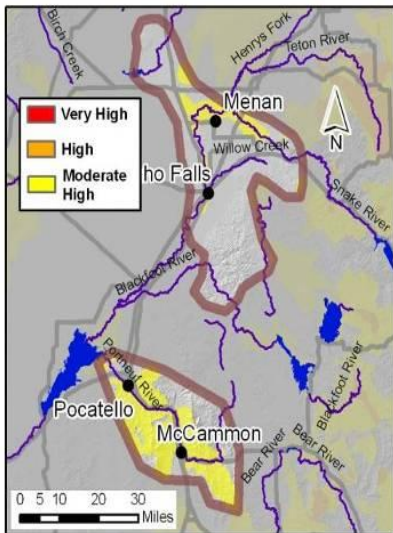
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



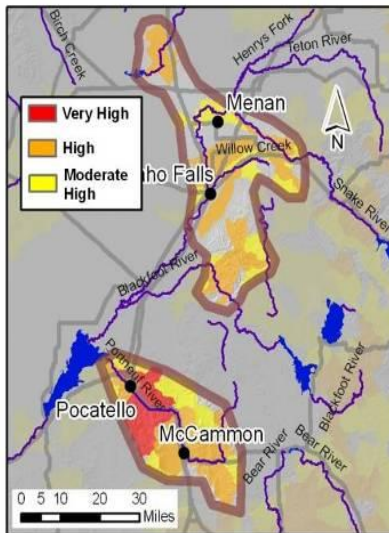
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Eastern Idaho Complex
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Eastern Idaho Complex PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with very high and high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (extensive WUI)
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development and recreation**

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Some areas with high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets** (scattered)
- Substantial areas of high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy, especially in Pocatello and the greater Idaho Falls area
- Some very high and high potential benefit to **air quality** from forests near Pocatello (non-attainment) and moderate high benefit around Idaho Falls

Priority Strategies for the Eastern Idaho Complex PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Eastern Idaho Complex PLA.

Eastern Idaho Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goals 1 & 4: Inventory and Analysis & Treatments** – Develop and implement cross-ownership efforts to improve landscape scale stand treatments that reduce mountain pine beetle damage; retain white bark pine, aspen, and cottonwood in drainages; limit conifer encroachment into historic hardwood communities; implement State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan guidance; and inventory and mitigate invasive weeds.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, conservation organizations, CWWGs, homeowner associations, IDFG, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds, UI, USFS, and others

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas, especially in Pocatello and Lava Springs). Support local fire department training and capacity.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, Bannock County, BLM, CWWGs, IFSAC, ISFPWG, private landowners, USFS

**** Goal 2: Inventory and Analysis** – The population in communities is growing rapidly and the urban areas are expanding. Air quality in and around Pocatello is non-attainment and potential water quality benefits from tree canopy is high in the larger cities and suburbs. An inventory and analysis of canopy benefits will establish baseline data and model future benefits with increases in canopy percentage to help improve air and water quality, reduce stormwater, and conserve energy in these areas.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: Cities in the greater Idaho Falls and Pocatello areas, Counties (Bannock, Bingham and Bonneville), ICFAC, highway districts, IDEQ, Rocky Mountain Power, Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds, USFS, UI, and others

Eastern Idaho Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 2: Treatments – Canopy goals determined in assessment are used to support increases in canopy to improve air quality and other urban issues. Develop community forest management programs in communities and manage forests for forest health. Expand forest health treatments into surrounding rural areas. Focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: Cities in the greater Idaho Falls and Pocatello areas, Counties (Bannock, Bingham and Bonneville), highway districts, ICFAC, IDEQ, IFSAC, Rocky Mountain Power, Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds, USFS, UI, and others

Goal 2: Education – Educate residents about air quality protection strategies (including use of biomass as a fuel source), the extended benefits of frequent low intensity burning, and forest health measures.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: Cities in the greater Idaho Falls and Pocatello areas, Counties (Bannock, Bingham and Bonneville), ICFAC, IDEQ, IFPC, IFSAC, Rocky Mountain Power, Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds, USFS, UI Extension, and others

Goal 2 and 4: Education and Access– There is significant recreational pressure in this area leading to conflicts between motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds, especially in riparian areas. Work collaboratively to deliver education programs that address these conflicts. Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure for OHV use.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, conservation organizations, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFPC, IFSAC, USFS, recreation user groups, USFS, UI Extension, and others

Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Increase potential for forest products markets, including woody biomass, and the ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IDC, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, IDL, IFOA, IFPC, Idaho/Wyoming Biomass Utilization Group, IFA, IFSAC, Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds, USFS, WSFD

*** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority*

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	PLT – Project Learning Tree
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	UI – University of Idaho
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	USFS – US Forest Service
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	WSFD – Wyoming State Forestry Division
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	WUI – Wildland Urban Interface
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	
IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	

Eastern Idaho Complex PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups

Existing Plans

Willow Creek and Medicine Lodge • Caribou-Targhee National Forest Plan • Urban Forestry Plans (Idaho Falls, Rexburg, Pocatello) • County Wildfire Protection Plans

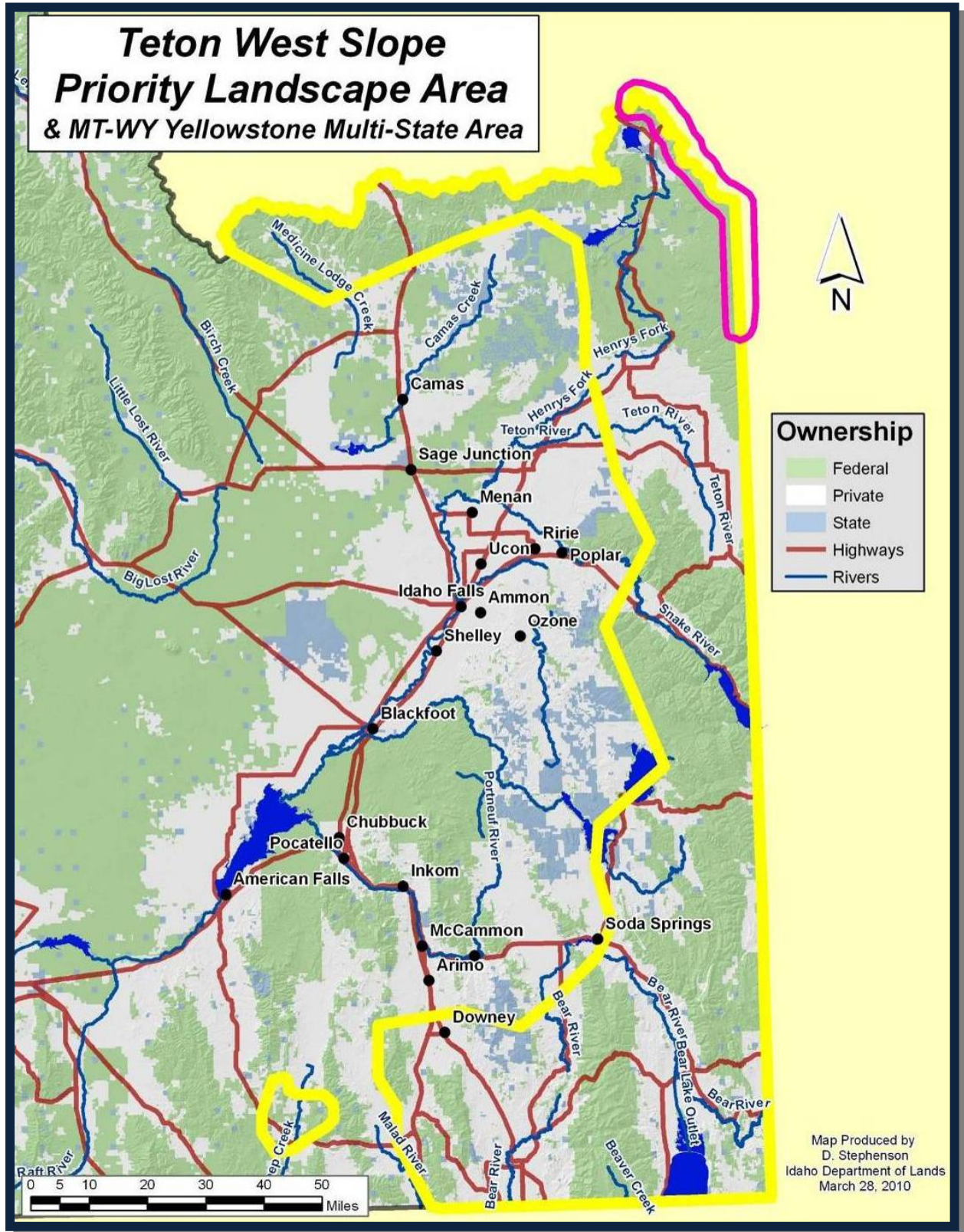
Eastern Idaho Resource Groups

Three Rivers Resource Conservation and Development Council • Portneuf River Watershed Group • County Wildfire Working Groups • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil & Water Conservation Districts

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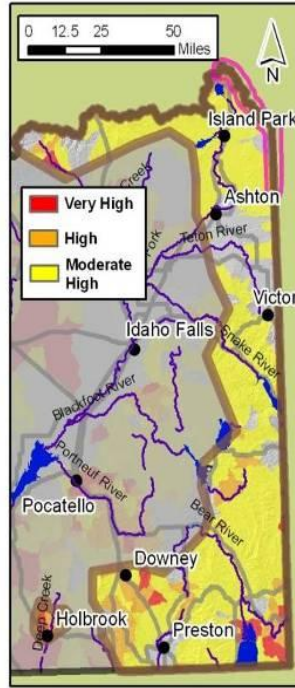
Teton West Slope Complex Priority Landscape Area & Montana-Wyoming Yellowstone multi-state Area

The Teton West Slope PLA encompasses the area along the Idaho and Wyoming border.

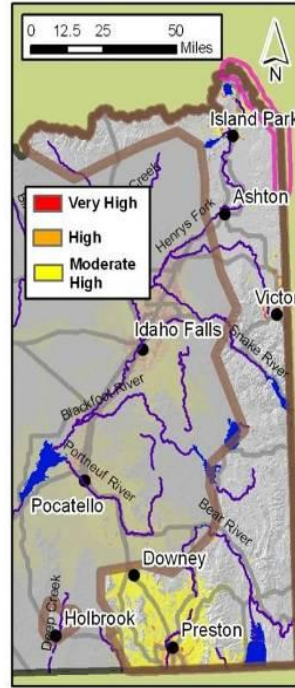




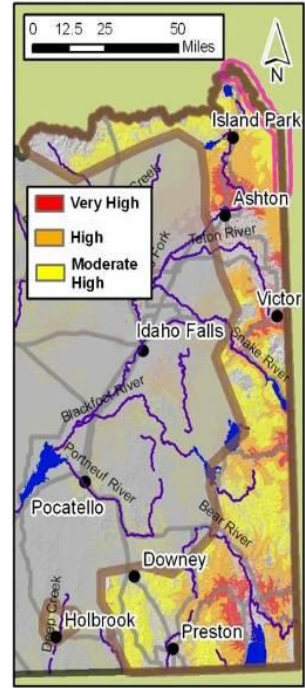
Forest Health



Uncharacteristic Wildfire



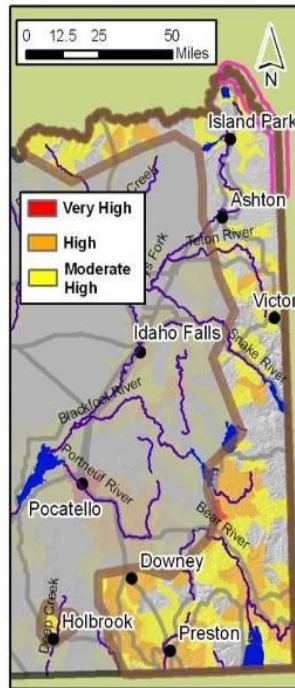
Development/Recreation Pressure



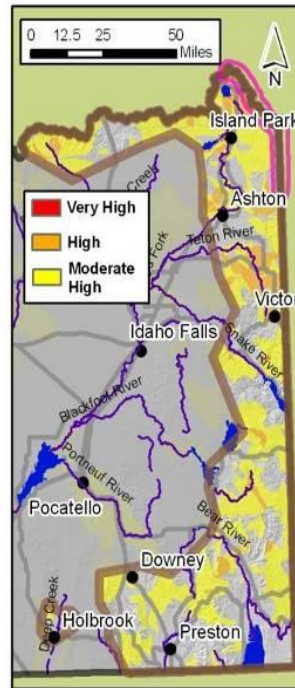
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



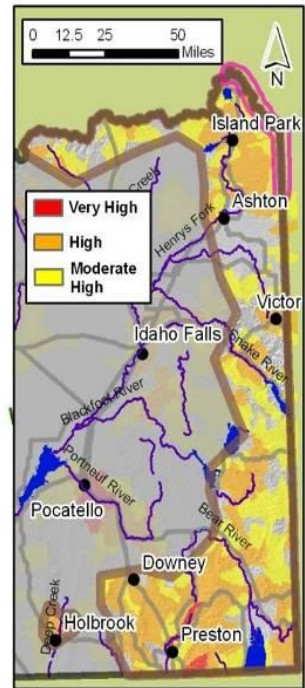
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Teton West Slope
Priority Landscape Area
& Montana/Wyoming Yellowstone**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Teton West Slope PLA and Wyoming/Montana Yellowstone Multi-State Area.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Areas of high risk to **forest health**, particularly mountain pine beetle in north portion of Priority Area and along the Bear River
- Pockets of areas with high and moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**, especially in Island Park area, Bear Lake, and Oneida and Cassia Counties
- Significant threat of **loss of forests/canopy from development and recreation** along Utah border and west slope of Tetons, in Island Park area, and along interstate north of Utah

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially north and south ends of Priority Area
- Potential benefits for **air quality** in Franklin County
- Areas of moderate-high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests
- Areas of **wildlife/ecosystem** benefit along border with Yellowstone and Montana (big game focal areas)
- Shared concerns with Wyoming

Priority Strategies for the Teton West Slope PLA & Wyoming/Montana Yellowstone Multi-State Area

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Teton West Slope PLA.

Teton West Slope & Adjacent Multi-State Area Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – Restore white bark pine, aspen, and cottonwood populations in the Continental Divide area, McCoy Creek, Blackfoot River, Willow Creek, and Harriman State Park.

Develop landscape scale treatments to improve overall forest health by focusing on insect and disease management—specifically mountain pine beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, and western spruce budworm.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bear River and High Country RC&Ds, BLM, IDFG, IFSAC MDNRC, NRCS, private landowners, USFS, WSFD, and others

Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation, especially in Bannock County, Island Park, Henry’s Lake, Shotgun Valley, Bear Lake, and Oneida County.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bear River and High Country RC&Ds, BLM, Counties (Bannock, Bonneville Fremont, Oneida, Teton,), CWWGs, IDL, ISFPWG, MDNRC, private landowners, USFS, and WSDF

Goal 1: Treatments & Managed Fire – Work with counties and communities through the CWWGs to design and implement prescribed burning and mechanical treatments across ownerships in WUI areas. Key areas include Palisade’s Reservoir, Henry’s Lake, and Island Park.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bear River and High Country RC&Ds, BLM, Counties (Bannock, Bonneville Fremont, Oneida, Teton,), CWWGs, IDL, ISFPWG, MDNRC, private landowners, USFS, and WSDF

Teton West Slope & Adjacent Multi-State Area Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 2: Treatments** – Support stream restoration in the Teton area and fisheries restoration in Island Park, Henry’s Fork, Henry’s Lake, and South Fork of the Snake River. Support protection of grizzly bear habitat and other wildlife habitats along Wyoming and Montana borders near Yellowstone.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IDL, IDFG, IFSAC private landowners, USFS, USFWS,

**** Goals 2 and 4: Inventory & Analysis, Planning and Treatments** – Agencies, county and urban planners work to maintain and increase forest canopy to protect groundwater, surface water, and air quality. Manage development pressure, especially on west slope of Tetons, Island Park area, and along Interstate corridor north of Utah. Develop and enhance forest management capacity in communities.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bear River and High Country RC&Ds, BLM, Cities, Counties (Fremont, Teton, Bonneville, Bannock), ICFAC, IDEQ, IDFG, IFSAC, IDWR, MDNRC, private landowners, USFS, UI, and WSFD

Goal 3: Forest Conservation Incentives – Support groups working collaboratively across ownerships in the Henry’s Fork Legacy Project. This includes identifying and securing land parcels through conservation easements in the Teton West Slope area from St. Anthony north to the Idaho-Montana line. The focus of this effort is maintaining wildlife migration corridors, open spaces, and working ranches.

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: BLM, IDFG, IDL, IFSAC, land trusts, MDNRC, private landowners, USFS, and WSFD

Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – CWMAs and other groups work collaboratively across ownerships to inventory and treat invasive species and implement mitigation measures to prevent spread. Special initiatives include the “Holding the Line” project aimed at preventing invasive species from moving from Idaho into Yellowstone National Park and nearby areas of Montana and Wyoming.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: Bear River and High Country RC&Ds, BLM, Counties (Bannock, Bonneville, Fremont, Teton), Henry’s Fork CWMA, IFSAC, MDNRC, private landowners, USFS, UI, WSFD, and others

**** Goals 2 & 4: Planning and Inventory & Analysis** – Plan use and resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IFSAC, MDNRC, private landowners, recreation groups, USFS, WSFD, and others

Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Agencies and landowners work with local woody biomass working group and state biomass and forest products groups to increase wood product markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Bear River and High Country RC&Ds, BLM, Counties (Bannock, Bonneville, Fremont, Teton), economic development agencies, IDC, IFPC, IFOA, IFSAC, ISFPWG, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, Idaho/Wyoming Biomass Utilization Group, IFA, MDNRC, private landowners, USFS, WSFD

*** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority*

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	MDNRC – Montana Dept of Natural Resources and Conservation
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	UI – University of Idaho
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	USFS – US Forest Service
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	WSFD – Wyoming State Forestry Division
IDWR – Idaho Dept of Water Resources	WUI – Wildland Urban Interface
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	

Teton – West Slope PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups**Existing plans**

Caribou-Targhee National Forest Plan • BLM Upper Snake Resource Management Plan • US Bureau of Reclamation Teton Canyon Resource Management Plan • County Wildfire Protection Plans

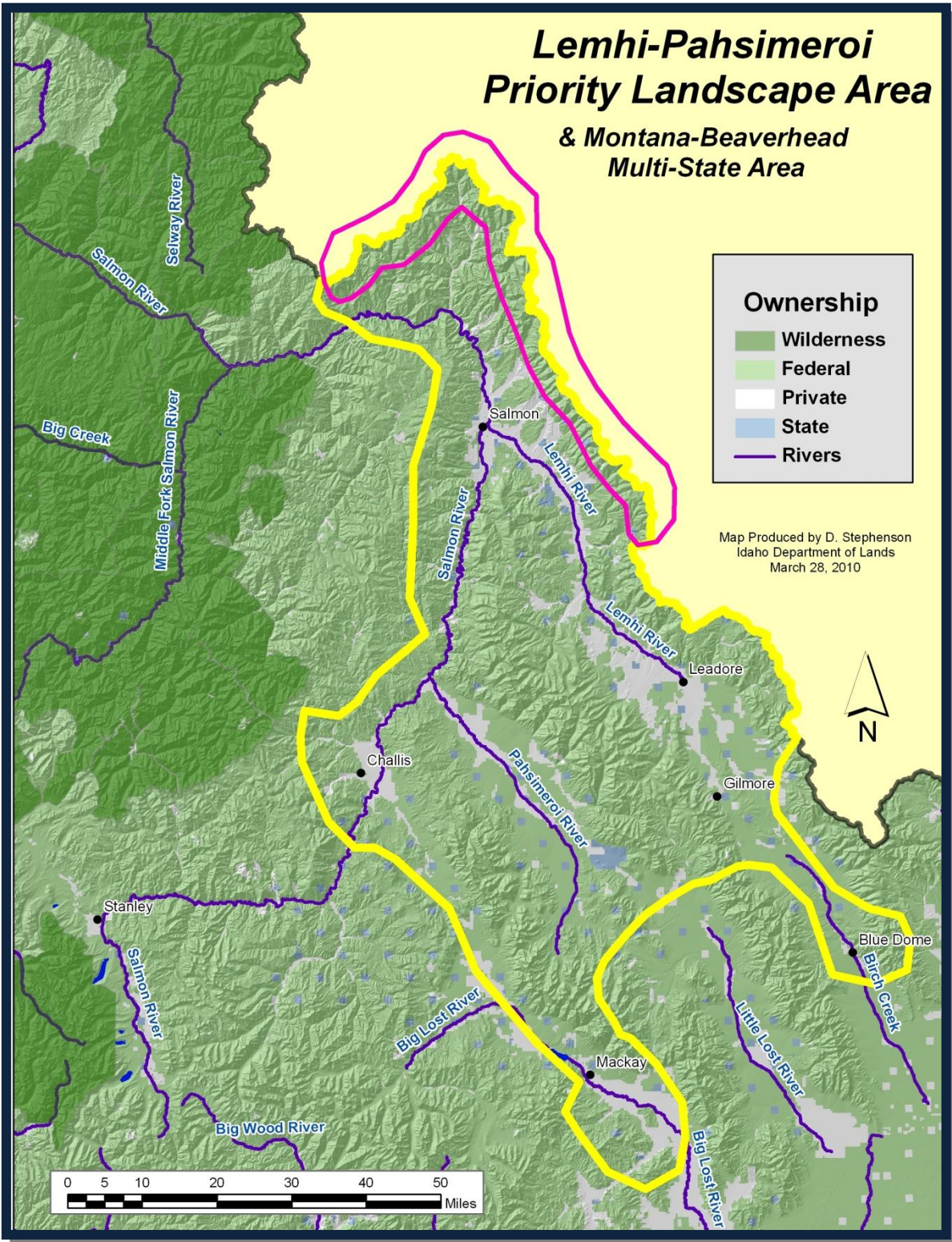
Resource Groups

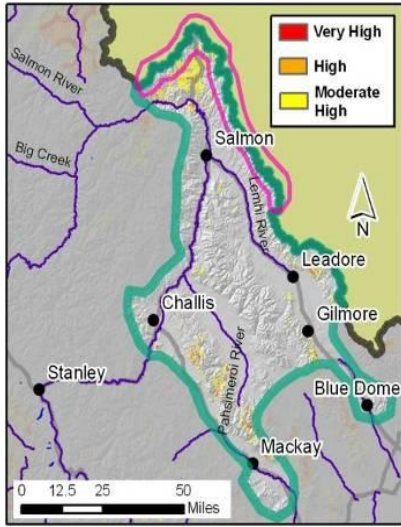
Henry's Fork Cooperative Weed Management Area • Henry's Fork Watershed Council • County Wildfire Working Groups • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil & Water Conservation Districts

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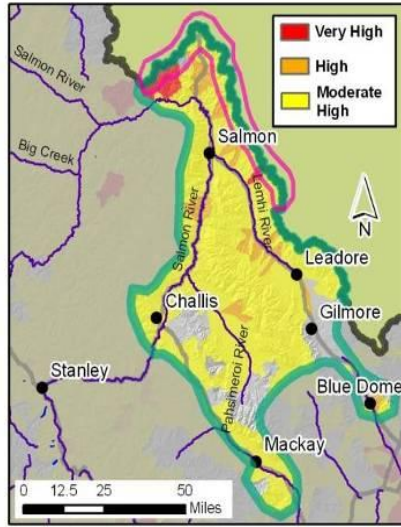
Lemhi-Pahsimeroi Priority Landscape Area & Montana Beaverhead multi-state Area

The Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA encompasses a large section of the Salmon River drainage as well as the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi Rivers. The primary population centers are Salmon, Challis and Mackay.

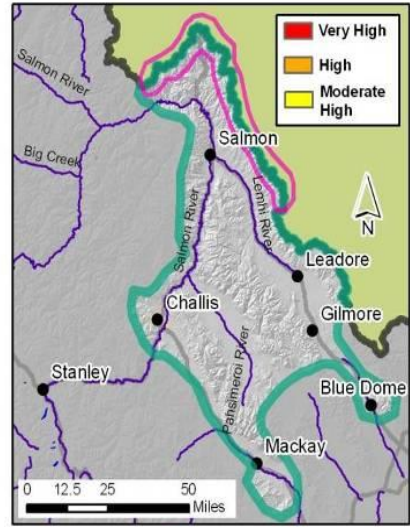




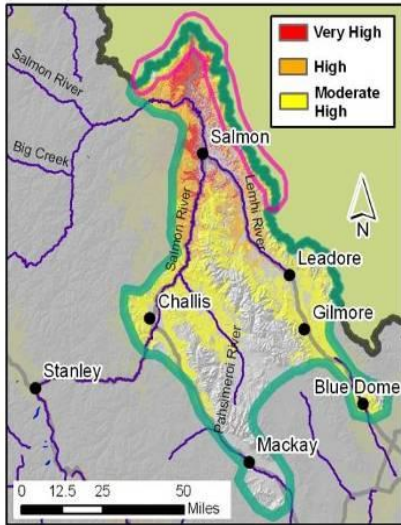
Forest Health



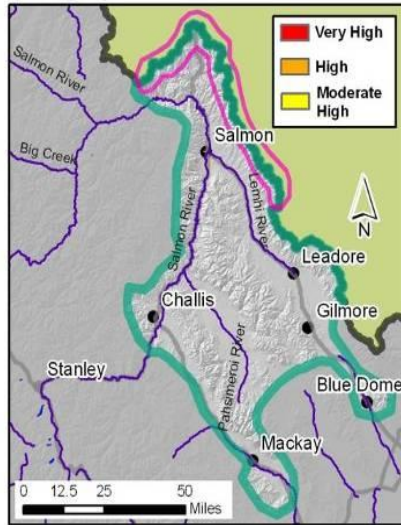
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



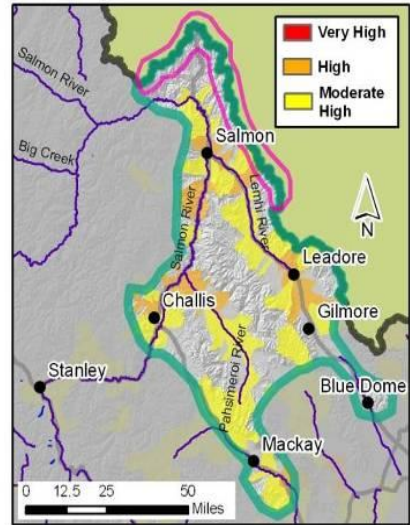
Development/Recreation Pressure



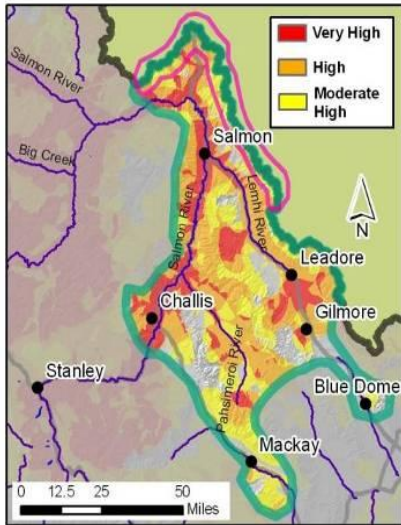
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



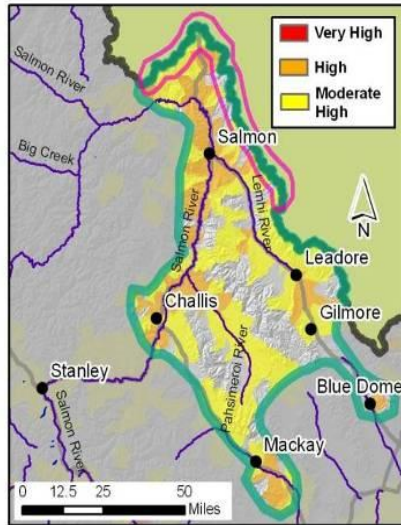
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Lemhi - Pahsimeroi
Priority Landscape Area
& Montana Beaverhead**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA and Montana Beaverhead Multi-State Area.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of areas with moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**
- Substantial risk of **loss of forests/canopy from development** issues in Salmon, Challis, and Mackay

Potential Benefit to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife** throughout
- Some potential benefit for **air quality** around Salmon
- Pockets of moderate-high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy, mostly following major drainages (Lemhi, Salmon and Pahsimeroi Rivers)
- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially in the northern part of the Priority Area
- Shared concerns with Montana.

Priority Strategies for the Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA and Montana Beaverhead Multi-State Area

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA.

Lemhi-Pahsimeroi & Adjacent Multi-State Area Key 5-Year Strategies include:

Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – ISFPWG and USFS ecologists develop improved mapping and analysis of relationship between insect and disease tree mortality and wildfire risk over time.

Develop landscape scale treatments to improve overall forest health by focusing on insect and disease management - specifically mountain pine beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, and western spruce budworm.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: BLM, IDL, ISFPWG, Salmon Valley Stewardship Group, USFS, UI,

**** Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis** – Continue development of the BLM Middle Rockies Assessment and integrate the results into the State Assessment and Resource Strategy.

S&PF Programs:

Stakeholders: BLM, IDL, MDNRC, Salmon Valley Stewardship Group, SFRS Implementation Working Group, USFS, UI

**** Goal 1: Treatments and Managed Fire** – Restore key ecosystem components such as white bark pine in higher elevations (North Zone of the Salmon-Challis National Forest), low-elevation pine, and dry site habitats.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Counties (Custer, Lemhi), IDL, private landowners, and Salmon Valley Stewardship Group, USFS

**** Goal 1: Treatments & Managed Fire** – Implement stand treatments, including managed fire and mechanical treatments to increase resiliency of stands adjacent to the Frank Church Wilderness.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, USFS

Lemhi-Pahsimeroi & Adjacent Multi-State Area Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Treatments** – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work, especially in the Hughes Creek, Gibbonsville, North Fork, and Jesse Creek areas.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Counties (Custer, Lemhi), CWWGs, IDL, ISFPWG, private landowners, USFS

**** Goal 1: Treatments & Managed Fire** – Implement stand treatments for forest health benefits and reduced wildfire threat in the Yankee Fork Drainage, Garden Creek, Bay Horse Area, and the Mackay municipal watershed.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance, Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: ALC, City of Mackay, Custer County, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, USFS

Goal 2: Treatments – Increase urban canopy cover in Salmon, Challis, and Mackay to mitigate air quality impacts of wildfire on residents.

S&PF Programs: Urban Forestry

Stakeholders: Cities of Salmon, Challis and Mackay, IDEQ, ICFAC, USFS

**** Goal 3: Forest Conservation** – Support the American Wildlands efforts and plans for wildlife habitat and connectivity.

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: USFS, IDFG, High Country RC&D, land trusts, NRCS, private landowners

Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – CWMAAs lead cross-ownership effort to improve inventories of invasive species and use mitigation measures to control spread.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, CWMAAs, IDL, IFSAC, private landowners, USFS, UI,

Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis, Treatments and Access – USFS, BLM, and recreation user groups work together to plan use and resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Develop, maintain and improve public access and infrastructure for OHV use.

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, CWMAAs, IDL, IDPR, IFSAC, MDNRC, private landowners, recreation groups, USFS, UI

Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Agencies and landowners work with Salmon Valley Stewardship Group and state biomass and forest products groups to increase wood product markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IFOA, IFPC, IFSAC, IDC, Lemhi Economic Development Working Group, private landowners, Salmon Valley Stewardship Group, USFS

****** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association
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CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
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CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	UI – University of Idaho
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	USFS – US Forest Service
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	WSFD – Wyoming State Forestry Division
IDWR – Idaho Dept of Water Resources	WUI – Wildland Urban Interface
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	

Lemhi-Pahsimeroi PLA Existing Plans and Resource Groups**Existing Plans**

Salmon-Challis National Forest Plan • American Wildlands Plans • Urban Forestry Plans (Salmon and Challis) • County Wildfire Protection Plans

Resource Groups

Salmon Valley Stewardship Group • County Wildfire Working Groups • Watershed Advisory Groups • Soil & Water Conservation Districts

Chapter 6 – Statewide Goals for the Long-term Health of Idaho’s Forests

In Chapters 4 and 5, we identified strategies that address specific issues in the Priority Landscape Areas (PLAs). The purpose of Chapter 6 is to identify issues that are affecting all or most of the PLA’s as well as many other forested areas in the State. We’ll also discuss the broader, causal factors that are affecting forested areas in the State—such as changing environmental and social factors that increase stress on forest systems (stressors).

Statewide Goals and Strategies

Several common strategies that could be applied to numerous PLAs were identified by the Stakeholders and Core Strategy Development Team.

STATEWIDE Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 6: Partnerships and Inventory & Analysis** – Develop and utilize a state working group to steer and guide implementation of the overall Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS). Use local groups and partnerships to develop and implement strategies for individual Priority Areas. The statewide team and local groups will work together to develop and implement annual plans and to update the SFRS, Improve information, identify and fill data gaps, and explore/develop new tools and strategies for assessing conditions and implementing projects. Determine role of S&PF Advisory groups within this framework.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban & Community Forestry, State Fire Assistance, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: State and Federal Land Management Agencies, Idaho RC&D’s, Professional Associations, IDL S&PF Advisory groups, other partners & groups

**** Goals 1 & 2: Education** – Support and promote statewide forestry education and recognition programs including Project Learning Tree, Project Wild, Idaho Firewise, Tree Farm, Tree City and Tree Line USA, and Arbor Day celebrations.

S&PF Programs: Urban & Community Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: Cities, Counties, Idaho Tribes (Coeur d’Alene, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, Sho-Pai), ICFAC, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFPC, IFPWG, IFSAC, ID RC&D Councils, private landowners, schools, USFS, UI Extension, utilities, and others

**** Goals 1, 2 and 4: Education** – Assess, design and implement effective education and outreach efforts to reach targeted audiences—forestry professionals, forest landowners, community residents, and non-forestry stakeholders. Utilize existing conference, workshop, and demonstration events and explore new technologies to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Incorporate assessment tools that measure changes in behavior. Educational needs include youth education, conserving working forests for the future, forest benefits, and technical training for professionals.

Develop and utilize a framework for continual dissemination of information to all partners in education.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban & Community Forestry, State Fire Assistance, Forest Legacy, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: Other states, Idaho Tribes (Coeur d’Alene, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, Sho-Pai), IFPC, targeted agencies, organizations and groups, universities and state extension programs, UI Extension, others

STATEWIDE Key 5-Year Strategies include:

**** Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments** – Develop a statewide strategy to address climate change and anticipated impacts to forest conditions in Idaho. Include statewide inventory and analysis of conditions and targeted strategies across ownerships to improve resilience and to adapt to changing conditions.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban & Community Forestry, State Fire Assistance, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IDL, NRCS, Idaho RC&D's, Idaho Universities, S&PF Advisory Groups, USFS, UI, UI Extension, other partners & groups

**** Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis, Treatments, Partnerships, Managed Fire, Education** – Continue strong partnership with Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group and County wildfire working groups. This current structure for implementing the National Fire Plan in Idaho is working well and will continue to facilitate effective planning and implementation of hazardous fuels treatments and restoration projects, and enhance firefighting resources and public education.

S&PF Programs: State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, Counties IFPC, ISFPWG (includes all state, federal, county agencies), UI, UI Extension

**** Goal 5: Marketing** – Develop a statewide biomass working group to lead a statewide approach to developing markets, infrastructure, and connecting wood material from treatment projects to markets. There are currently many efforts in the state and no overall lead or oversight. Bringing resources and expertise together at the state level will strengthen and align efforts in the state.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, Idaho Association of Counties, IDL, Idaho RC&D's, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, IDC, Local Biomass Utilization Working Groups, and USFS

Goal 5: Marketing – Partner with the Idaho Forest Products Commission on statewide marketing to aggressively promote Idaho forest products within and outside of the state. Develop a culture where Idaho products are a preference with consumers (similar to potatoes).

S&PF Programs: Forest Stewardship

Stakeholders: ALC, BLM, IDC, IDL, Idaho RC&D's, IFPC, IFOA, IFA, industrial forest owners, NRCS, USFS, other partners & groups

Goal 6: Inventory & Analysis and Partnerships – Work with adjacent states to align each state's Forest Resource Strategies in border areas and develop a framework for cross-state implementation.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban & Community Forestry, State Fire Assistance, Forest Legacy

Stakeholders: SAFR Implementation Working Group, Idaho S&PF Advisory Groups, States of Montana, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon, USFS, UI

N Goal 2 and 4: Education, Planning and Regulation/Policy – Educate local governments, planning and zoning commissions, and insurance companies about the implications of location and types of development on forest resources. Emphasis should include the ramifications of development on wildland fire fighting, wildlife, long-term timber supplies, and true costs to local governments.

Work collaboratively to strengthen community commitment to a healthy urban forest by encouraging the strategic planting of trees to mitigate stormwater runoff and increase energy savings. Educate local governments about the qualitative and quantitative benefits community forestry can provide and promote species diversity.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban & Community Forestry, State Fire Assistance, Forest Legacy, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: BSCI, Cities, Counties, IDL, IFPC, Idaho S&PF Advisory groups, PLT, targeted agencies, organizations and groups, UI Extension

STATEWIDE Key 5-Year Strategies include:

N Goals 1, 2 and 4: Treatments, Partnerships, and Education – Capitalize on potential partnership efforts or funding opportunities for community forest health improvement. For example, transportation enhancement landscaping grants, a potential tree planting grant program through the Small Business Administration, an Energy Conservation Tree Planting grant program through the Department of Energy, and others.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Urban & Community Forestry, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: Appropriate state and federal agencies, Arbor Day Foundation, Cities, Association of Idaho Cities, Association of Landscape Architects (ID/MT Chapter), ICFAC, Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association, International Society of Arboriculture (PNW Chapter), utilities, and others

N Goal 2 and 4: Access, Education, and Regulation/Policy – Continue to establish programs and funding mechanisms designed to manage OHV use to help improve forest resources and provide for public access to forest lands. Work collaboratively to provide public education for responsible OHV use and develop projects that effectively develop, maintain, improve and manage recreational OHV activities.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Urban & Community Forestry, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: BLM, Cities, Counties, IDFG, IDL, IDPR, IFPC, Idaho RC&Ds, Idaho Tribes, recreation interest groups, NRCS, PLT, USFS, UI Extension, and others

N Goal 2: Education – Develop programs that emphasize outdoor education for youth in the spirit of "No Child Left Inside." Develop partnerships with schools and stakeholder groups to develop more outdoor learning opportunities that focus on relevant issues addressed in the SAFR and SFRS. This will address connecting people to the land and also build awareness and capacity for future work on all the issues as younger generations learn about and appreciate what is happening in their forests.

S&PF Programs: Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban & Community Forestry, State Fire Assistance, Forest Legacy, Conservation Education

Stakeholders: Association of Idaho Cities, BLM, Cities, Counties, Idaho Counties Association, Idaho Dept of Education, IDL, IFPC, Idaho S&PF Advisory Groups, Schools, PLT, targeted agencies, organizations and groups, USFS, UI Extension

N Goal 1, 2, and 5: Treatments and Partnerships – Design and implement stand treatments over landscape scales and provide a continued supply of wood material for existing and new markets. Treatments should address key local forest health issues.

Use existing partnerships and collaborative groups to accomplish strategy. These types of groups provide stewardship in a subarea of the State and it is important that they remain viable and supported.

S&PF Programs: Urban & Community Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, and State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: Collaborative groups, USFS, IDL, BLM, Tribes, NRCS, private landowners, RC&Ds, counties, cities, ALC, and others

N Goal 3: Forest Conservation Incentives – Partner with land trusts and agencies to work collaboratively whenever possible to develop conservation efforts. Create economic incentives that increase hold values over sell values of priority forest areas.

S&PF Programs: Forest Legacy, Urban & Community Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, and State Fire Assistance

Stakeholders: BLM, Cities, Counties, Collaborative groups, IDL, Idaho RC&Ds, Idaho Tribes, Land Trusts, NRCS, private landowners, USFS, and many others

** – Strategies where at least 75% of those rating strategies for this PLA rated them as High or Moderate Priority

N – Identifies new strategies that were not included in the first draft of this document

Acronyms Used:

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	IFA – Intermountain Forest Association
BSCI – Building Sustainable Communities Initiative	IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission
CWPPs – County Wildfire Protection Plans	PLT – Project Learning Tree
CWWGs – County Wildfire Working Groups	NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	RC&D – Resource Conservation and Development Council
IDFG – Idaho Dept of Fish and Game	SAFR – Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources
IDL – Idaho Dept. of Lands	SFRS – Statewide Forest Resource Strategy
IDC – Idaho Dept of Commerce	S&PF – State and Private Forestry
IDPR – Idaho Dept of Parks and Recreation	UI – University of Idaho
IDWR – Idaho Dept of Water Resources	USFS – US Forest Service
IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee	USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service
	WUI – Wildland Urban Interface

Statewide Existing Plans and Resource Groups**Existing Plans**

Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy Idaho Fire Plan • Forest Asset Management Plan • Forest Legacy Assessment of Need • County Wildfire Protection Plans • NRCS Rapid Watershed Assessment • Cumulative Watershed Effects Plans • DEQ Sub Basin Assessments and Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plans • Idaho Roadless Rule • Resource Conservation and Development Council Area Plans • Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol (CROP)

Resource Groups

Idaho State Technical Committee • Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group • Idaho Stewardship Advisory Committee • Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council • Idaho Departments of Fish and Game, Lands, Commerce, Parks and Recreation, Water Resources, Environmental Quality, Office of Energy Resources • Idaho RC&D Association • US Forest Service • Natural Resources Conservation Service • US Fish and Wildlife Service • US Bureau of Land Management • US Core of Engineers • Association of Idaho Cities • Idaho Counties Association • Idaho Coalition of Land Trusts • State and National Professional Associations • Idaho Forest Products Association • Associated Logging Contractors • Intermountain Forest Association

Managing Stressors and Long-Term Health of Idaho’s Forests

An important overarching goal is to manage for reduced stress and the long-term health of forest systems throughout Idaho. The threats identified in the Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) and Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS)—forest health, uncharacteristic wildfire, development and recreation—are driven by changes in climate, economic conditions, demographics, and other environmental conditions and social values. The benefits—wood products markets, water quality and quantity, air quality, and wildlife and biodiversity—depend on maintaining ecological integrity and sustainable use of forests. Looking at the first level of these factors and working down can provide a framework for strategic, integrated approaches to restoration and protection. For example, warmer temperatures and reduced precipitation (climate change) can combine to increase the occurrence and severity of wildfires and insect and disease infestations. Increasing wildfire and insect mortality on large scales can diminish wildlife habitat and biodiversity, water and air quality, and availability of wood products. Population growth and expanding human development can reduce habitat and water quality and increase risk of losses to wildfire. By developing goals and strategies to address issues on the first level of this causal hierarchy, the long-term health of forest systems can be more effectively managed.

Strategy: Within the next five years, as part of SFRS revision, convene a group of partners to look more broadly at causal factors and stressors to Idaho Forests and identify even longer-term strategies to address these. These factors include changes in climate, demographics, economics, and social values. This effort can be looked at as a “Research and Development” arm of the SFRS. The goal is to gain understanding of the higher-level “drivers” of forest stress and change and be “out in front” with strategies for adaptation to these changes and mitigation of the impacts.

S&P Forestry Programs: all

Stakeholders: all (a small group to take the lead with this effort and report to all Stakeholders)

Appendices

Agroforestry – An integrated approach of using the interactive benefits from combining trees and shrubs with crops and/or livestock. It combines agricultural and forestry technologies to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy and sustainable land-use systems.

Anadromous fish – fish that live in the ocean mostly, and breed in fresh water (i.e. species of salmon)

Aquifer – An underground bed or layer of permeable rock, sediment, or soil that yields water

Best management practices (BMPs) – A method or combination of methods that is an effective and practical way (technologically and economically) to prevent undesirable results.

Biodiversity - the number and variety of species of plant and animal life within a region

Biomass (woody) – The trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in forest, woodland, or rangeland environments that are the byproducts of forest management

Carbon sequestration – The process by which atmospheric carbon dioxide is absorbed by trees and other plants through photosynthesis and stored as carbon in biomass (trunks, branches, foliage, and roots), soils, and wood products. Adopting certain agricultural and forestry activities can reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to the atmosphere and sequester additional carbon.

Collaboration –A recursive process where two or more people or organizations work together in an intersection of common goals

Collaborative Group – A cooperative advisory group representing diverse interests organized to address land management issues and resolve conflicts within an identified area

Conservation easement – A legally binding agreement that limits certain types of uses or prevents development from taking place on the land in perpetuity while the land remains in private hands

Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol (CROP) – A projection of wood product offerings within and between agencies within an investor landscape.

Development – The increase in the density of residential, commercial or industrial structures on the landscape. Loss of productive urban and rural forests to development is a critical issue in Idaho.

Ecological restoration – The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. The concept of ecological restoration is forward-looking. Restoration focuses on reestablishing composition, structure, and ecological processes to maintain or increase resilience of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in a dynamic, continually evolving world.

Ecosystem – An interacting system of living organisms, soil and climatic factors. Forests, wetlands, watersheds, ponds, prairies and communities are ecosystems.

Ecosystem services – Benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food, water, timber, and fiber; regulating services that affect climate, floods, disease, wastes, air and water quality; cultural services that provide recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual benefits; and supporting services such as soil formation, photosynthesis, and nutrient cycling.

Environment – The complex surroundings of an item or area of interest, such as air, water, natural resources and their physical conditions (temperature and humidity).

Erosion – The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep

Forest – A large area where trees grow close together. Forests can be in rural and urban areas.

Forest diversity – Different types of forest communities and numbers of species within forests

Forest health – A measure of the robustness of forest ecosystems. Aspects of forest health include biological diversity; soil, air, and water productivity; natural disturbances; and the capacity of the forest to provide a sustained flow of goods and services for people.

Forest loss – The conversion of forestland to some other land use

Forest structure – The complexity of the vertical and horizontal forest

Forestry – The practice of creating, managing, using, and conserving forests for human benefit

Fragmentation – The process by which large continuous tracts of forestland are broken into smaller, disconnected units

Greenhouse gasses (GHGs) – Gasses, including methane, chlorofluorocarbons and carbon dioxide, which act as a shield that traps heat in the earth’s atmosphere and thought to contribute to global warming

Habitat – The area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives or occurs

Hardwoods – Dicotyledonous trees, usually broadleaf and deciduous

Harvesting – Felling, loading and transporting forest products, round wood or logs

Hazard fuels reduction – Any treatment of living and dead fuels that reduces the potential spread or undesirable effects of fire

Herbaceous – A non-woody type of plant that grows along the forest floor and has leaves and stems which die down at the end of the growing season to the soil level

Herbicide – Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent the growth of or destroy terrestrial or aquatic weeds

Hydrologic Unit Code – A series of numbers in a nested hierarchy that are used to identify a watershed size and location. The greater number of digits in the identification number, the smaller the area. The first two digits identify the region of the United States. An eight-digit hydrologic unit code typically identifies a basin and averages around 703 square miles. A 14-digit code is typically the smallest watershed identified.

Impervious – Surface that is not passable for water

Invasive species – Species, which is often non-native, whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health

Landscape scale – The scale which is relevant to the phenomenon under consideration and which is of sufficient size where actions have a real, meaningful and persistent affect

Native species – A species that is a part of the original fauna or flora of the area in question

Noxious Weeds – The 64 different species of weeds which are designated noxious by Idaho state law

Off highway vehicles (OHVs) – As used in this report, any type of vehicle which is capable of driving on and off paved or gravel surfaces for recreation. OHV used in designated areas is a popular and supported form of recreation. OHV use in undesignated areas can degrade forests.

Ozone – As used in this document, an unstable, poisonous allotrope of oxygen (O₃) produced in the lower atmosphere by the photochemical reaction of certain pollutants such as volatile organic compounds.

Parcelization – The change in ownership patterns when larger forested tracts are divided into smaller parcels owned by several owners.

Prescribed fire – Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions that allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area. The application produces the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain planned fire treatment and resource management objectives.

Priority Landscape Area – For this document, an areas within which significant portions rated as high and very high priority by the Idaho Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources, and which share similar vegetative, geographic and management characteristics

Regeneration – Process of replacing old trees with young through harvest or other means

Restoration – The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. (Thinning and prescribed fire are examples of vegetation management tools used to accomplish forest restoration.)

Riparian – Pertaining to the banks of a stream, river or pond

Runoff – Portion of precipitation that flows from a drainage area or in open channels

Sedimentation – process that deposits soils, debris and other materials in bodies of water

Seedling – A small, young tree, less than 3 years old

Silviculture – The science and art of controlling the establishment, composition, and growth of forests

Stakeholders – With respect to this document, Federal, state and local agencies, organizations and individuals that influence or are otherwise interested, involved, or affected by an Idaho statewide forest resource management strategy.

Stand Structure – A description of the distribution and representation of stand age and stand size classes within a stand. The distribution of trees in a stand, which can be described by species, vertical or horizontal spatial patterns, size of trees or tree parts, age, or a combination of these.

State and Private Forestry – An organization of the USDA Forest Service that partners with states to deliver technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers to help sustain the Nation’s state, tribal, non-industrial and community forests

Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) – A geospatial analysis of the conditions and trends of forests in Idaho, based upon seven key issues and 24 sub-issues categorized into threats to and potential benefits from forests. The assessment uses best available data for informing these issues and is an objective method for identifying areas within the state where focusing resources will have the greatest opportunity to address shared priorities.

Softwood – Coniferous trees, usually evergreen, having leaves that are needles or scale like

Soil – Unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth, serving as a natural medium for the growth of plants

Stream – A body of concentrated flowing water in a natural low area of land

Sustainability – The capacity to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; integrates environmental, social, and economic concerns and outcomes.

Sustainable forest management – Management in an attempt to attain balance between society’s increasing demands for forest products and benefits, and the conservation and maintenance of forest health and diversity

Thinning – Cutting or removing certain trees to allow those remaining to grow faster. Usually a commercial operation in younger stands that brings an income to the landowner while improving a forest.

Treatments – Management or harvesting activities applied to a forest stand to alter the condition of the stand. Treatments may or may not generate revenue.

Tree – Woody plant having one erect perennial stem or trunk at least 3 inches diameter at breast height, a more or less definitely formed crown of foliage, and a height of at least 13 feet (at maturity).

Uncharacteristic wildland fire – An increase in wildfire size, severity, and resistance to control compared to that which occurred prior to European settlement.

Urban and Community Forestry – The care and management of tree populations in communities (urban and Community forests) as a critical part of the urban infrastructure and for the purpose of improving the urban environment

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) – Organic chemical compounds which have significant vapor pressures and which can affect the environment and human health. Higher temperatures and sunlight are factors that increase the production of VOCs.

Watershed – Area within which all runoff collects into a single stream or drainage system, exiting through a single mouth or outlet

Wetland – Transitional area between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that is inundated or saturated with water for long enough periods to produce hydric soils and support hydrophytic vegetation

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) – areas where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland

Wildfires – Uncontrolled fires occurring in forestland, brushland and grassland

Wood products – Materials developed from use of the hard fibrous substance (wood) which makes up the greater part of the trunks and limbs of trees. Solid wood products include lumber, veneer and plywood, furniture, poles, piling, mine timbers, and posts; and composite wood products include laminated timbers, insulation board, hardboard, and particleboard. Woody biomass (see biomass) is also considered a wood product.

Appendix B – Acronyms

ALC – Associated Logging Contractors	MDNRC – Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
AON – Assessment of Need (Forest Legacy Program)	NFP – National Fire Plan
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
BSCI – Building Sustainable Communities Initiative	OHV – Off Highway Vehicle
CBC – Clearwater Basin Collaborative	PAC – Panhandle Area Council
CDA – Coeur d’Alene	PFC – Payette Forest Coalition
CE – Conservation Education	PLA – Priority Landscape Area
CEDA – Clearwater Economic Development Association	RAC – Resource Advisory Committee
CFAA – Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act	RC&D – Resource, Conservation and Development Council
CROP – Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol	RMEF – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
CWCS – Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy	S&PF – State and Private Forestry
CWMA – Cooperative Weed Management Area	SAFR – Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources
CWPP – County Wildfire Protection Plan	SCC – Shoshone County Forest Health Collaborative
CWWG – County Wildfire Working Group	SFRS – Statewide Forest Resource Strategy
FAMP – Forest Asset Management Plan (IDL)	SVEDC – Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation
FHP – Forest Health Program	SVRP – Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie
FLP – Forest Legacy Program	T&E – Federally listed threatened and endangered species
FLRA – Federal Landscape Restoration Act	TNC – The Nature Conservancy
FSP – Forest Stewardship Program	TPL – Trust for Public Lands
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	UCF – Urban & Community Forestry
IDEQ – Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	UI – University of Idaho
IDFG – Idaho Fish and Game	USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
IFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	USFS – United States Forest Service
IDL – Idaho Department of Lands	USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
IDC – Idaho Department of Commerce	VOC – Volatile Organic Compound
IDPR – Idaho Parks and Recreation	WNDR – Washington Department of Natural Resources
IDWR – Idaho Department of Water Resources	WBUP – Woody Biomass Utilization Partnership
IFA – Intermountain Forest Association	WSFD – Wyoming State Forestry Division
IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association	WUI – Wildland Urban Interface
IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee	
ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group	
KVRI – Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative	
LFSP – Landowner Forest Stewardship Plan	

Appendix C – Stakeholders / Contributors:

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Appendix D – State and Private Forestry Performance (Reporting) Measures

The following performance (reporting) measures are specific to **State and Private Forestry programs** and intended to demonstrate outcomes and communicate the value of federal investments in state, private and other non-federal landscapes. The table also shows how they address the following three national priorities.

1. Conserve and Manage Working Forest Landscapes for Multiple Values and Uses
2. Protect Forests from Threats
3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Note that not all of the National Priorities apply to every strategy or every landscape.

Goals & Strategies	National Priority Addressed	State and Private Forestry Performance Measures
Goal 1: Idaho's Forests are diverse and resilient to climatic changes and other natural and unique stresses		
Inventory & Analysis	1 & 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent of population living in communities with inventories and active forest management plans 2. Number and percent of communities with a CWPP or equivalent 3. Acres of forest areas in high priority areas with an active Forest Stewardship Management Plan
Treatments	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of acres of forest areas managed sustainably as per a current Forest Stewardship Management Plan. 2. Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems that are (1) moved toward desired conditions and (2) maintained in desired conditions 3. Total # of acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels on state and private lands through State Fire Assistance per Community Wildfire Protection Plans 4. Number and percent of forest acres restored and/or protected from invasive and native insects, diseases and plants 5. Number and percent of population in communities actively managing community trees 6. Acres and percent of high priority habitat areas where S&PF activities are protecting, conserving and enhancing wildlife and fish habitat 7. Acres of connected forest resulting from S&PF investments 8. Acres/percent of priority areas vulnerable to climate change where S&PF activities contribute to resilient forests able to adapt to climate change 9. Acres and percent of high priority forests treated with prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to maintain or restore to a fire-adaptive state
Managed Fire	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acres and percent of high priority forests treated with prescribed and natural fire to maintain or restored to a fire-adaptive state
Partnerships	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total value of resources leveraged through partnerships (monetary and in-kind) 2. Qualitative: Collaborative group and partnership success stories
Education	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of at-risk communities who report increased local suppression capacity via more trained/certified fire fighters and/or crews 2. Number of people who annually participate in FS and S&PF and state forestry agency environmental literacy programs and activities 3. Percent of population within cities served by professional forestry staff 4. Number of people engaged in environmental stewardship activities as part of an S&PF program

Goals & Strategies	National Priority Addressed	State and Private Forestry Performance Measures
Goal 2: <i>The ecosystem benefits that Idaho forests provide are identified, maintained and enhanced</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities designed to contribute to improved water and air quality 2. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities result in energy conservation 3. Acres and percent of priority watershed areas where S&PF activities are enhancing or protecting water quality and quantity
Planning	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualitative: examples of how canopy has been integrated into ecosystem management plans (air and water quality, energy, stormwater, etc.) 2. Qualitative: Landowner Forest Stewardship Plans or Community Forestry Management Plans that identify use of forests for ecosystem benefits
Treatments	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acres and percent of priority watershed areas where S&PF activities are enhancing or protecting water quality and quantity 2. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities designed to contribute to an improvement in air quality 3. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities that result in energy conservation 4. Acres and percent of priority habitat areas where S&PF activities are protecting, conserving, and enhancing wildlife and fish habitat 5. Potential carbon sequestered through implementation of forest management practices on private forest lands 6. Qualitative: Develop case studies to tell the story of dollars saved per year using strategic tree planting for conservation.
Education	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of at-risk communities who report increased local suppression capacity via more trained/certified fire fighters and/or crews 2. Number of people who annually participate in FS and S&PF and state forestry agency education activities focusing on ecosystem services of forests and trees 3. Qualitative: examples of how ecosystem benefits are understood and supported by non-forestry stakeholders to address issues—ex.: air and water quality managers, utilities, developers, etc. 4. Increase in canopy cover over public and private lands in communities over time
Access	3	N/A
Goal 3: <i>Forestlands with the highest benefits are identified, protected and enhanced</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acres and percent of high priority forest areas identified
Forest Conservation Incentives	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual and cumulative acres of High priority forest ecosystems and landscapes are protected from conversion 2. Acres and percent of priority habitat areas where S&PF activities are protecting, conserving, and enhancing wildlife and fish habitat 3. Acres of connected forest resulting from S&PF investments

Goals & Strategies	National Priority Addressed	State and Private Forestry Performance Measures
<i>Goal 4: Forest ecosystems are resilient to human activities</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	2	1. Qualitative: Examples of how early detection, rapid response (EDRR) has found problems leading to eradication (example: gypsy moth in Idaho)
Treatments	2 & 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualitative: examples of developments following BMPs 2. Qualitative: Integration of BMPs into local governmental development policies 3. Acres of land treated per recommendations in CWPPs
Education	2 & 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of people who annually participate in FS and S&PF and state forestry agency education activities focusing on ecosystem services of forests and trees 2. Qualitative: Lower number of forest practices violations 3. Qualitative: Examples of incentives that help reduce adverse impacts from development; communities adopting development incentives; developers that follow BMPs voluntarily because they recognize the benefit to their business
Regulation/Policy	2 & 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualitative: Examples of ordinances or policies that protect forestlands from development 2. Qualitative: Examples of ordinance or policies that codify BMPs
<i>Goal 5: Forest-based wood products markets are economically vibrant and sustainable</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	1 & 3	1. Quantify number of landowners, acres and volume metrics that enable market development
Treatments	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Number of total jobs (direct, indirect, and induced) sustained or maintained in the economy annually due to S&PF investments. 3. Qualitative: Develop success stories highlighting job creation/retention. 4. Qualitative: Provide statistics on state/private forestland (especially NIPF) contribution to forest products sector.
Marketing	3	1. Qualitative: Examples of marketing efforts and their impact on forest products markets
<i>Goal 6: Idaho has an integrated framework for implementing the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	All	1. Qualitative: Descriptions of new information and tools that have been identified and developed which will aid Idaho in fulfilling the intent and purpose of S&PF Redesign and these strategies
Partnerships	All	1. Many options

Appendix E – 2008 Farm Bill Requirements for the Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and Forest Resource Strategy

As noted in the Introduction, the 2008 Farm Bill and a “redesign” of State and Private Forestry (S&PF) programs required that each state develop a Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) and accompanying Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS) across all ownerships as a requisite to receive federal funding for S&PF programs. The specific 2008 Farm Bill requirements for these are listed below with a brief explanation of how each was fulfilled.

Statewide Forest Resource Assessment Includes:

The conditions and trends of forest resources in the state..... Yes No

The process used to determine the most critical issues either threatening forests or for which forests provide benefit—and a geospatial analysis of conditions and trends relative to these issues—are described in detail in the Idaho State Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR): Issues, Discussion, Data, Methodologies and Maps.

The threats to forest lands and resources in the state consistent with national priorities..... Yes No

Strategies that address the threats to forestlands and resources—as well as the potential benefits forests provide—are consistent with the three national priorities. The list of goals and strategies and how each cross-walks to the national priorities are identified in Chapter 4.

Areas or regions of the state that are a priority..... Yes No

Any multi-state areas that are a regional priority Yes No

The Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) models seven key issues and 24 sub-issues describing threats to and benefits from forests to determine the highest priority areas within the state (See SAFR document). The final SAFR map was further refined to identify 13 specific Priority Landscape Areas (PLAs) within Idaho and six multi-state PLAs as described in Chapter 2. Specific information on each PLA is described in Chapter 5. Information on the multi-state PLAs are incorporated into the adjacent State PLA.

Statewide Forest Resource Strategy Includes:

Long-term strategies to address threats to forest resources in the state* Yes No

Description of resources necessary for state forester to address state-wide strategy* Yes No

**Can be presented in a strategies matrix with columns for (a) programs that contribute, (b) resources required, (c) national objective it supports, and (d) performance measure(s) that will be used for each strategy.*

Long-term goals and strategies and how they apply to each issue are identified in Chapter 4. The most relevant of these goals and strategies for—and how they apply to—each PLA are listed and described in Chapter 5, along with the State and Private Forestry Programs, resources and partners that are needed or can contribute. State and Private Forestry Program performance (reporting) measures for each goal and strategy and which National Strategies each supports is listed in Appendix D.

Stakeholder Groups Coordinated with for the Statewide Assessment and Strategy:

Note: this could be identified in the body of the documents or as an appendix.

State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee (required)..... Yes No

Members of the State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee, including Frank Gariglio, Chris Schnepf, Kirk David and Serena Carlson were involved in the Core Assessment and Strategy teams, helping guide the development of both the Assessment and Strategy documents. Project co-leaders kept the committee informed through e-mail and presentations at committee meetings.

State Wildlife Agency (required)..... Yes No

Gregg Servheen, Wildlife Program Coordinator with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game represented this agency on both the Core Assessment and Strategy Development Teams. His assistance was invaluable in providing the best available wildlife data and how best to model these data to identify areas in the state where forestry actions will have the greatest benefit to wildlife, and in developing appropriate strategies.

State Technical Committee (required)..... Yes No

Idaho State Conservationist Jeff Burwell appointed State Technical Committee member Ara Andrea to represent this Committee on the Core Assessment and Strategy Development teams. Ara will continue representing the State Technical Committee with implementation.

Lead agency for the Forest Legacy Program (if not the state forestry agency) (required) Yes No

The Idaho Department of Lands is the lead agency for the Forest Legacy Program. Legacy Program Specialist Ed Warner participated as a member of both the Core Assessment and Core Strategy Development teams.

Applicable Federal land management agencies (required)..... Yes No

The USDI Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service (State and Private Forestry and the National Forest System) and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service are the primary Federal forestland management agencies in Idaho. Each had representatives who actively participated on the Core Assessment and Strategy teams.

Other Plans Incorporated in Statewide Assessment and Strategy:

Community wildfire protection plans (required) Yes No

Community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) are integrated into strategies within each of the PLAs.

State wildlife action plans (required) Yes No

Data from the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS)—including key wildlife and fish habitat and State Wildlife Focal Areas were included in the geospatial State Assessment of Forest Resources. A detailed description of the modeling used is included in the Assessment document. The CWCS is incorporated herein by reference. It is one of many plans that should be consulted as actions and projects are developed from the listed strategies for each PLA. It is directly referenced in many strategies throughout the PLAs.

Other Yes No

Many specific plans that can help inform actions and projects based off the strategies are identified in each PLA.

Forest Legacy Assessment of Need (check the one box below that applies)

Previously approved AON remains unchanged and is incorporated by reference

The Legacy Assessment of Need (AON) is incorporated by reference (See chapter 1).

OR

Required AON components are included in the Assessment and Strategy (Note: AON elements will be evaluated outside the assessment and strategy certification process)

While the Assessment of Need (AON) is incorporated by reference, it should be noted that all AON components are included in the Assessment and Strategy. It is the intent of the Idaho Department of Lands that the Statewide Forest Resource Strategy will serve as the Legacy Assessment of Need once a careful review of both documents is completed in the next year or two.

Throughout the development of both the Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and Forest Resource Strategy, the Idaho Department of Lands engaged a broad group of stakeholders in addition to the Core Assessment and Strategy Teams. The larger stakeholder committee met many times over the past two years to provide guidance, review progress and recommend changes or modifications. The agendas of and notes from all meetings are posted on the Idaho Department of Lands SAFR and SFRS web pages, as they have been throughout the process. Additionally, various drafts of both documents were posted on-line along with a process for submitting comments. E-mails were sent frequently to an ever-expanding list of interested stakeholders to gain additional feedback. The core teams reviewed and discussed how best to incorporate input. The result is a Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy that represents a broad array of stakeholders committed to working together to protect, conserve and enhance Idaho's forests.