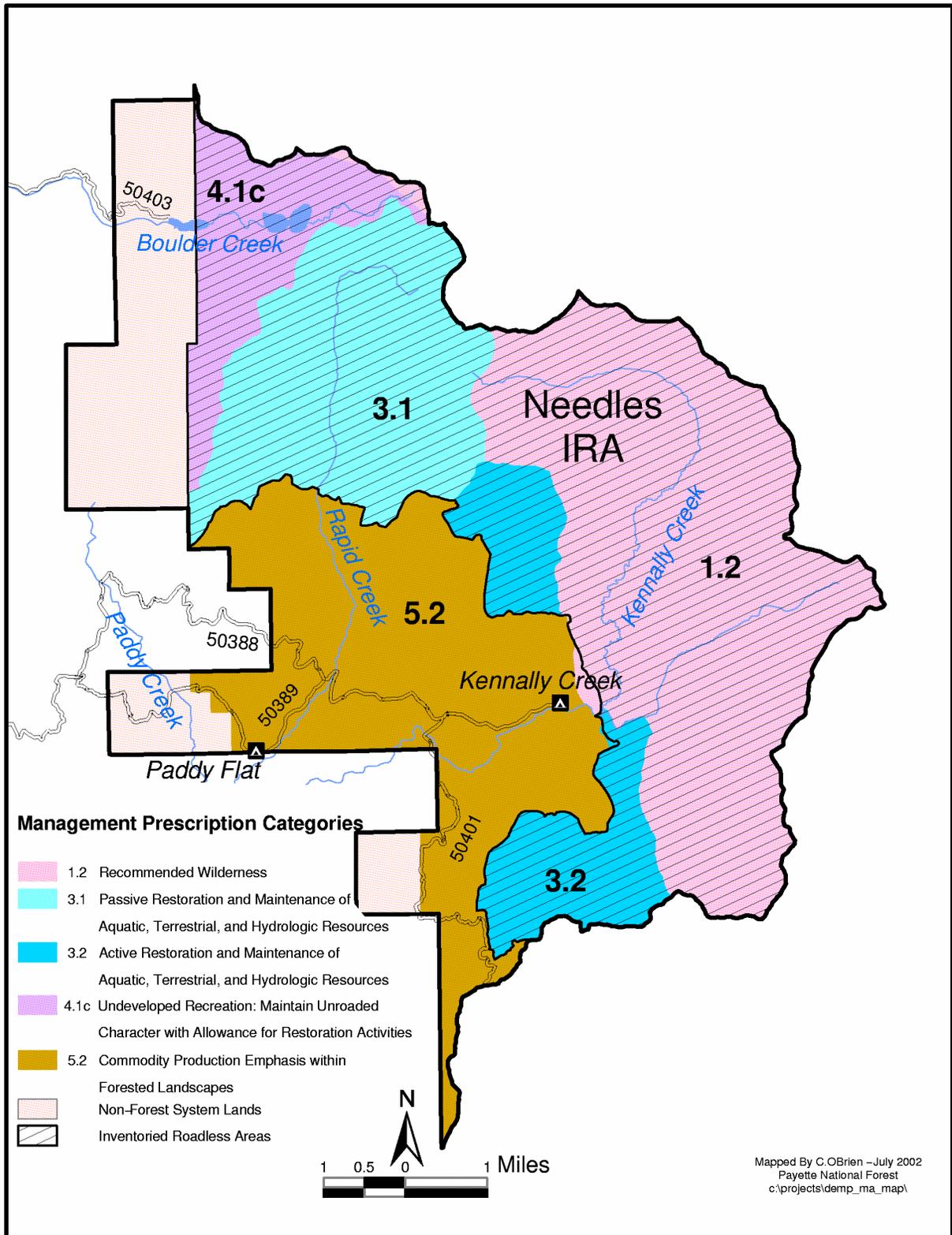


Management Area 08 –Kennally Creek –Location Map



Management Area 8 Kennally Creek

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 8 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
1.2 – Recommended Wilderness	36
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	18
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	10
4.1c – Undeveloped Rec.: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration	8
5.2 – Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	28

General Location and Description - Management Area 8 is comprised of lands administered by the Payette National Forest within the Kennally and Boulder Creek drainages southeast of McCall, Idaho (see map, preceding page). The area lies in Valley County, and is part of the McCall Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 39,500 acres, about 12 percent of which are State lands, and less than 1 percent are private lands. All of these inholdings are along the western edge of the management area. The area is bordered by Payette National Forest to the north and east, Boise National Forest to the south, and a mix of private, State, and BLM lands to the west. The primary uses or activities in this area have been timber management, dispersed recreation, and livestock grazing.

Access - The main access to the area is by gravel-surfaced Paddy Flat Road (Forest Road 388) from State Highway 55 to Kennally Creek Campground, or by paved and graveled county road to Boulder Meadows Reservoir. The density of classified roads for the management area is an estimated 1.0 mile per square mile, although total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 8.3 miles per square mile. Roughly half the area has a fairly high road density, and the other half is inventoried as roadless. Several trails provide access to portions of the roadless area.

The Forest has a cost-share agreement with the Boise Corporation and the State of Idaho for building and maintaining a cooperative road system in which all costs and responsibilities are shared. Boise Corporation lands occur in the Rapid Creek Subwatershed, and State lands occur primarily in the Upper Boulder Creek, Rapid Creek, and Middle Kennally Creek Subwatersheds.

Special Features – A portion of the Needles Inventoried Roadless Area (23,993 of 131,266 acres on Payette NF) comprises an estimated 61 percent of this management area. The Forest has recommended part of this roadless area for Wilderness designation.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and Valley County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management activities. There is an ambient air monitor located within the airshed in McCall to evaluate current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. Portions of this MA are within 100 kilometers of three Class I areas: the Hells Canyon, Eagle Cap, and Sawtooth Wildernesses. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Valley County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter within the county were wildfire, prescribed fire, and fugitive dust from unpaved roads. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning for was very low within Valley County (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 5,250 feet where Camp Creek leaves the Forest to 8,457 feet atop Buckhorn Mountain. The most common geomorphic landforms in the management area are glacial mountains and trough lands, frost-churned uplands and mountain slopes, fluvial mountain slopes, and depositional lands. Slope gradients average between 40 to 80 percent on glacial mountains, 30 to 60 percent on glacial trough lands, 30 to 80 percent on fluvial mountain slopes, 15 to 40 percent on frost-churned uplands and slopes, and 0 to 20 percent on depositional lands. Granitic rocks of the Idaho batholith dominate the surface geology. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, low to moderate productivity, and high phosphorus levels. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to moderate, with the majority being moderate (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). There are localized impacts from roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation in the roaded portion of the area. Impacts include accelerated sediment, streambank degradation, and stream channel modification.

The management area comprises portions of the Boulder Creek and Kennally Creek Watersheds in the North Fork Payette River Subbasin. The main streams in the area are Boulder Creek, Rapid Creek, and Kennally Creek. Popular lakes include Boulder, Rapid, Louie, and Kennally Lakes. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below).

There are localized impacts in the roaded portions primarily from roads and timber harvest. Impacts include elevated temperatures from loss of riparian vegetation, and accelerated sediment from disturbance. Accelerated phosphorus and sediment contributions from this area flow downstream to Cascade Reservoir, which is listed as an impaired water body under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, with an assigned TMDL. In 1998, a Watershed Management Plan was developed for the reservoir and its tributaries to address water quality concerns. The plan calls for a thirty percent reduction in sediment within the watershed. Roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation are the primary causes of accelerated sediment in this area. An estimated 10 miles of existing road have been decommissioned and removed from the Forest Road System, and 5 miles of road have been graveled in the last decade. Only one of six subwatersheds was listed in 1998 as having an impaired water body under Section 303(d) of the

Clean Water Act. This subwatershed is Upper Boulder Creek. The pollutants listed were dissolved oxygen, flow alteration, nutrients, sediment, and temperature. All of the subwatersheds in this area have an assigned TMDL.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			# 303(d) Subs	# Subs With TMDLs	# Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
0	4	2	1	3	2	0	5	1	1	6	0

In 1924, the Black Canyon Dam eliminated access for native anadromous chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, and steelhead trout, and these species no longer occur within the management area. Threatened bull trout and native cutthroat trout have never been observed in the area. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due to habitat fragmentation from roads, off-Forest irrigation dams, high sediment levels, and impacts to riparian areas. Native fish species are at risk due to the introduction of non-native species and habitat impacts described above.

Vegetation - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and grand fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid elevations are dominated by forest communities of lodgepole pine, grand fir, and subalpine fir, with pockets of aspen. Subalpine fir and whitebark pine are found at upper elevations.

Only about 3 percent of the area is rock, water, shrubland, or grassland, including the Alpine Meadows vegetation group. The main forested vegetation groups are Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (30%), Warm Moist/Hydric Subalpine Fir (17%), High Elevation Subalpine Fir (17%), Cool Moist Grand Fir (9%), and Dry Grand Fir (14%).

Parts of the Cool Moist Grand Fir and Dry Grand Fir groups have been harvested, which has changed composition, structure, and function in these areas. More grand fir and lodgepole pine exist now than historically, with less Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine. Large ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir are particularly lacking. Snags and large woody debris are low in managed areas. Fire exclusion has resulted in higher tree densities and fuel loadings in unmanaged areas. This group is therefore functioning at risk.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir, Warm Moist/Hydric Subalpine Fir, and High Elevation Subalpine Fir groups are functioning properly, but are moving toward the upper end of their successional cycle throughout much of the management area. Thus, the risk of insect and disease infestation and stand-replacing wildfire is increasing. Alpine Meadows are functioning properly, with only minor impacts from livestock grazing.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas where vegetation has been replaced by roads or removed by timber management, livestock grazing, or recreation sites.

Botanical Resources - Currently, no known populations of Region 4 current or proposed Sensitive species occur within this management area. Additionally, no federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate

potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas up to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants - A number of noxious weeds and exotic plants have been found within the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 12 percent of the area has high susceptibility to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plants. The main weeds of concern are Canada thistle and spotted knapweed, which currently occur in small, scattered populations.

Wildlife Resources - Most of the area is too high in elevation to provide winter range for elk and deer, but many winter in nearby Long Valley. Lower-elevation forests provides habitat for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, great gray owl, flammulated owl, and white-headed woodpecker. Upper-elevation forests provide habitat for boreal owl, three-toed woodpecker, wolverine, lynx, fisher, and many migratory land birds, as well as summer range for mammals such as elk, deer, black bear, and mountain lion. Lynx habitat has been mapped with Lynx Analysis Units. This area is adjacent to the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area, and gray wolves have been observed here. Overall, terrestrial wildlife habitat is at properly functioning condition in the roadless portions of the area, but functioning at risk in the roaded portions due to habitat fragmentation from roads and harvest units, and the diminishing large tree, snag, and down log components in managed areas.

Recreation Resources - The proximity to McCall, picturesque mountains and lakes, and a good network of access roads and trails have made this a heavily used recreation area. Recreation use includes hunting, fishing, hiking, motorcycling, mountain biking, snowmobiling, ATV use, sightseeing, backcountry skiing, and camping. There are many dispersed campsites and one developed campground, Kennally Creek. A number of private summer recreation residences are located within or adjacent to the management area in the Paddy Flat Subdivision. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 24. Because this area and nearby McCall are popular recreation destinations, users come from both local and regional population centers. The roadless portion of the area has a network of trails, most of which are open to some form of motorized vehicle use. The recreation emphasis is on providing dispersed camping and quality motorized and non-motorized trail opportunities.

Scenic Environment – Visually sensitive routes and use areas represent locations from which the scenic environment is considered especially important. These routes or areas generally have a more restrictive VQO assigned to them than areas not seen from such locations. The following is a list of visually sensitive routes or use areas with this management area. There may also be sensitive routes or use areas in adjacent management areas that could be affected by actions taken in this area.

Route or Area Type	Sensitivity Level	Name of Route or Area
Roads	1	Paddy Flat #388
Roads	2	Rapid Creek #390, Loomis Ranch #389
Trails	1	Kennally Creek #102
Trails	2	Paddy Flat-Lake Fork Creek #103, Needles Summit #101, East Fork Kennally Creek #099

Use Areas	1	Kennally Creek Campground
Use Areas	2	Boulder Lake, Louie Lake

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric, CCC, and Transportation. This area was likely used for centuries by ancestors of the Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock and Shoshone-Piute for hunting, fishing, gathering, and as a travel way to and from the South Fork Salmon River drainage. The CCC improved some of the ancient Indian trails in the 1930s, and they have since been used extensively by recreationists, ranchers, and others from Long Valley.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 26,400 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 7,500 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 2 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPC 5.2 (see MPC map for this management area). Lands in MPCs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1c have been identified as not suited for timber production. The level of past management has been high in roaded areas and low to nonexistent elsewhere. This area has the Paddy Flat Provenance Test Site, which has been developed to test and evaluate the growth and development of trees from different genetic sources. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains a portion of one sheep allotment. Management Area 8 provides an estimated 7,100 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 3 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Although a number of lode and placer mining claims exist in this area, the area has little or no active mining activity, and the potential for development of locatable or leasable minerals is low. With continuing development in the nearby McCall area, the demand for common variety minerals has increased. Thus, the probability for development of this resource is moderate to high in this management area because of its close proximity.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire has been used to treat activity-generated fuels. Notable wildfires that burned in the last 15 years include Jughandle (1987, 400 acres), Green Mountain (1989, 100 acres), and Foolhen (1989, 100 acres). There are no National Fire Plan communities in this area, but Rapid Creek and Upper Boulder Creek subwatersheds are considered to be wildland-urban interface areas due to subdivision development in Paddy Flat and adjacent to the Forest. These subwatersheds are also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Area fire regimes are estimated to be: 23 percent lethal, 62 percent mixed1 or 2, and 15 percent non-lethal. An estimated 11 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change is in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 27 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - Special use authorizations include USDI easements for Boulder Lake and Louie Lake, which are used for irrigation and domestic water.

Facilities and Roads – The Paddy Flat Guard Station is currently used for crew quarters and stock support.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	0801	Management actions, including wildland fire use and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Vegetation Standard	0802	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	0803	No new motorized or mechanical uses will be allowed, except where these uses must be allowed in response to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty.
	Recreation Standard	0804	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	0805	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	0806	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0807	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0808	Mechanical vegetation treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Fire Standard	0809	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Road Standard	0810	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To address immediate response situations where, if action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0811	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0812	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0813	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire, may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	0814	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0815	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0816	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire use, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standard, below.
	Road Standard	0817	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	0818	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape.
MPC 5.2	Fire Standard	0819	Wildland fire use is prohibited.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Fire Guideline	0820	Prescribed fire may be used to: a) Maintain or restore desired vegetative conditions on unsuited timberlands; or b) Maintain or restore desired fuel conditions for all vegetation types; or c) Maintain desired vegetative conditions on suited timberlands within PVGs 2 through 10.
	Fire Guideline	0821	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to developments and investments.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0822	Work with the State of Idaho to de-list Cascade Reservoir drainages from their impaired water bodies list by having a qualified resource specialist participate as a member of the Technical Advisory Committee, who will help identify appropriate watershed restoration projects to reduce sediment and phosphorus inputs to the reservoir.
	Objective	0823	Reduce impacts to Kennally Creek, Powelson Creek, and Rapid Creek riparian areas from recreation sites or uses. Identify campsites or parking areas that are contributing unacceptable levels of accelerated sediment, compaction, or vegetation loss to the creek riparian areas. Rehabilitate, relocate, or harden sites where needed to reduce impacts.
	Objective	0824	Increase riparian vegetation and hydrologic function by decommissioning roads within riparian areas and returning road surfaces, cuts, and fills to productivity.
	Standard	0825	Management activities will result in a net reduction in accelerated sediment and phosphorus levels to comply with the Total Maximum Daily Load objective for Cascade Reservoir.
Vegetation	Objective	0826	Use a mix of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to restore or maintain vegetative composition and structure, and to reduce fuel loadings outside of the Needles Recommended Wilderness Area.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0827	Manage designated non-native, invasive weeds in an integrated approach to comply with the Strategic and Annual Operating Plans established by the Upper Payette River Cooperative Weed Management Area Participants.
	Objective	0828	To reduce impacts on native plants and other resources, eradicate new and small infestations of spotted knapweed and Canada thistle. Control density and size of larger infestations of Canada thistle.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0829	Increase flammulated owl habitat and potential white-headed woodpecker habitat by managing ponderosa pine stands in the Dry Grand Fir vegetation group toward the desired ranges of size classes, canopy closures, species composition, snags, and coarse woody debris, as described in Appendix A.
	Guideline	0830	An increase in the flammulated owl and potential white-headed woodpecker habitat may be achieved by the following methods: a) Reducing tree densities and ladder fuels under and around existing large ponderosa trees and snags to reduce the risk of tree-replacing fire and to restore more open canopy conditions. b) Managing the firewood program to retain large-diameter ponderosa pine and large snags of other species through signing, public education, size restriction, area closures, or other appropriate methods.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
Recreation Resources	Objective	0831	Provide for camping and parking, and improve the trailhead facility at the end of Boulder Creek Road in cooperation with Idaho Dept. of Lands to enhance the area's recreation opportunities and experiences.																	
	Objective	0832	Install a state-of-the-art toilet at the Rapid Creek Trailhead to improve recreationists' experience and reduce impacts to other resources.																	
	Objective	0833	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy ($\pm 5\%$):																	
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th> <th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area ($\pm 5\%$)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Summer</th> <th>Winter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td> <td>23%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>37%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>10%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>30%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area ($\pm 5\%$)		Summer	Winter	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	23%	0%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	37%	100%	Roaded Natural	10%	0%	Roaded Modified	30%
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The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning																				
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0834	In recommended wilderness areas, and areas with a semi-primitive recreation management prescription, mitigate conflicts between recreation and livestock grazing.																	
	Objective	0835	Improve upland vegetation composition on Jughandle Mountain to reduce erosion and increase plant species diversity.																	
Fire Management	Objective	0836	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing the Needles Inventoried Roadless Area. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.																	
	Objective	0837	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland-urban interface areas and Forest Service administrative sites to manage fuels to reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.																	
	Objective	0838	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.																	
	Guideline	0839	Coordinate with the Boise NF to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.																	
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	0840	Acquire and grant rights-of-way and permits to meet resource access needs of both the public and cost-share cooperators. Cooperators in this management area are Boise Corporation and the State of Idaho.																	
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0841	Maintain existing facilities at Paddy Flat Guard Station for crew quarters and stock support.																	
	Guideline	0842	Coordinate transportation system development, management, and decommissioning with Boise Corporation and State of Idaho cost-share cooperators to develop a shared transportation system serving the lands of all parties to the extent possible.																	