

DRAFT

PAYETTE LAKES STATE FOREST

LAND USE PLAN

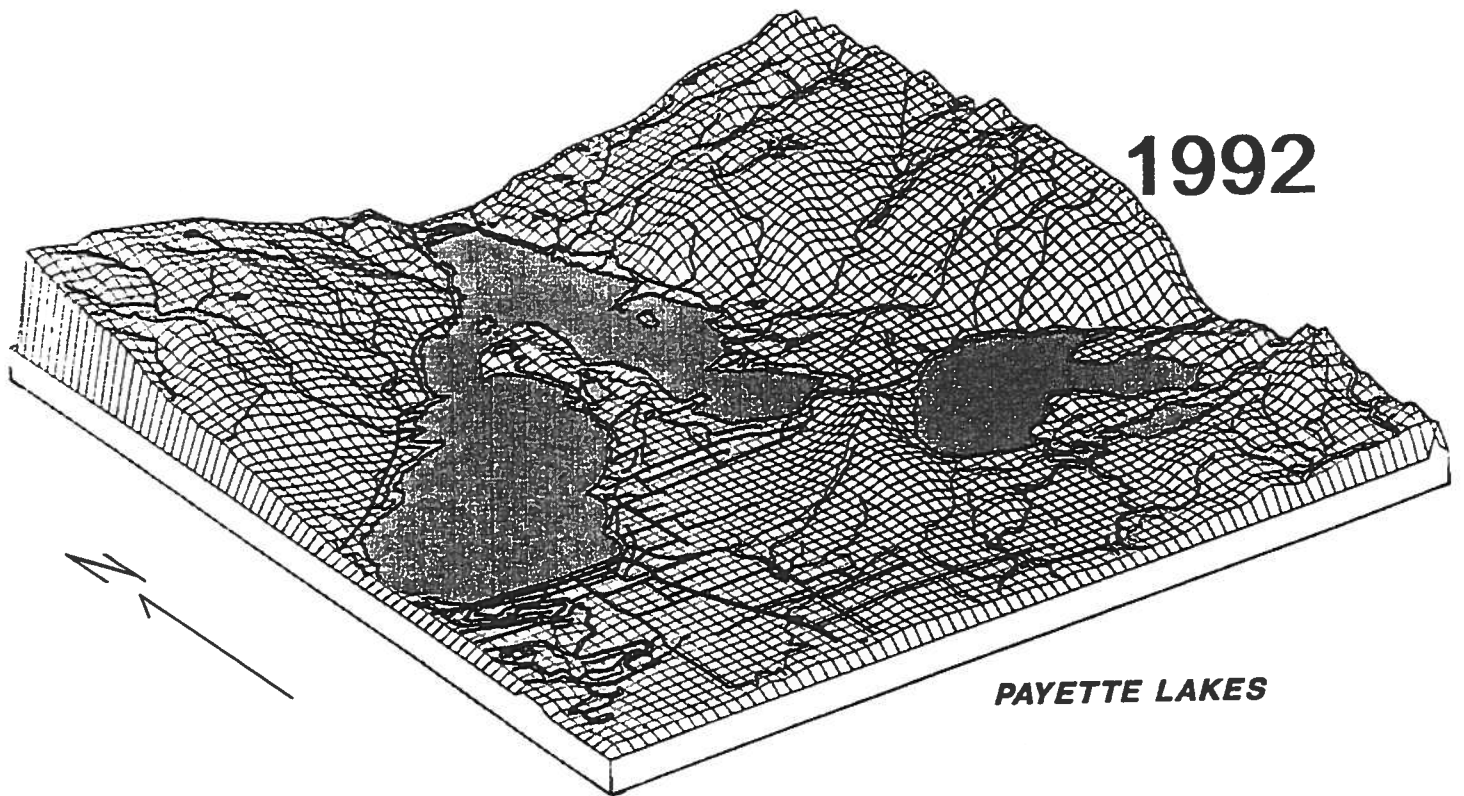


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PREFACE

When Idaho was granted statehood in 1890 the federal government granted 3 million acres of federal land to be held in trust by the state. The preamble of The Idaho Admissions bill in sections 4 through 11 designates these lands and the institutions that they will benefit. Section 12 of this bill expressly limits the use of these lands by stating "...the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for the purpose herein mentioned, in such manner that the legislature of the state may provide." Article 9 section 8 of the Idaho Constitution sets out the charge for management of the endowment trust lands, as follows: "In such manner as will secure the maximum long term financial return to the institution to which granted."

Section 7 of the Idaho Constitution established the State Board of Land Commissioners (Land Board). Among other responsibilities the Land Board, "... shall have the direction, control and disposition of the public lands of the state...". The primary purpose of this grant was to help our fledgling state provide for the education of our children. An additional 672,000 acres were provided later to support other specific institutions.

Revenue generated through management of these lands is managed by the Endowment Fund Investment Board. The principle or corpus of the fund can never be spent. Only interest earned and income from lease rentals and interest from land sales and timber sale contracts are returned to the respective endowed institution.

Return from the lands addressed in this plan benefit six endowments: Public Schools, Normal School, School of Science, Charitable Institutions, University of Idaho, and State Hospital South.

Income from the management of these lands is needed to help meet spiraling operational costs faced by these institutions.

Responsible management of state endowment lands in the McCall area provides an opportunity for considerable enrichment of endowment funds and an increase in educational opportunity for present and future generations of Idaho youngsters. Failure to take immediate, responsible steps to determine the most positive applications for these lands will have a detriment on the future quality of life for all Idahoans.

This Land Use Plan will provide a guide for the future development and use of approximately 32,000 acres of State endowment lands (near McCall and Payette Lake). These lands are managed by the department as authorized by the Land Board.

The legal description of the lands and the benefitted endowments are shown in Table 1. The Plan area is shown in Figure 1.

No right or suggestion for use is implied on lands that are not managed by the department they are shown for convenience.

The Plan area base map indicates state lands covered. (See Figure #2.)

Significant land use changes have occurred in the McCall area. State endowment lands have not escaped this process. Increasing land value and a continued demand for all forest products, both consumptive and non-consumptive, dictate that we look closely at these lands and plan their future use.

The Board, in its discretion, looks to the planning and zoning functions of City of McCall and Valley County for advice and recommendation. The advice received helps determine the future use and administration of state lands for school trust purposes.

Management decisions will be made according to applicable rules and regulations. These decisions will comply with the laws of the State of Idaho. Most land-use decisions such as those involving new commercial or residential leasing and regular timber sale offerings require prior approval of the Board during a public meeting. The direction for management prescribed by the Land Board will be followed in all operations.

This Land Use plan will be modified and changed as needed to accomplish the goals for Area management. The intent is to provide department employees and the public with basic information in one document to guide long term management and the integral land use decision making.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The Land Board alone has the authority to classify state endowment lands pursuant to Idaho Code §58-132.
2. The Land Board has the responsibility to ensure maximum long term financial return to the endowment funds while protecting the lands and related resources from adverse impact.
3. Needs and concerns of other agencies, the community of McCall, Valley County, and the citizens of the state of Idaho will be sought and considered before adoption of this Plan.
4. This Land Use Plan will be reviewed every 10 years.
5. Public goals that conflict with trust principles outlined on page one are secondary.

GOALS

1. Attain and maintain a well-managed forest that will produce a perpetual flow of forest products while providing good wildlife and fish habitat, clean air, fresh water, and appealing scenery.
2. Future lease lands development will:
 - Be located on environmentally acceptable sites.
 - Be designed to minimize negative impacts on visual quality, water quality, and habitat for fish and wildlife.
 - Provide adequate roads, water, and sewer services.
 - Comply with all applicable laws.
3. Lands and water ways used heavily for public recreation will have management and control applied to prevent resource damage.
4. The department will pro-actively seek lessees for specific parcels of land.

OBJECTIVES

1. Address the development of state lands for commercial leasing.

Organize and solicit public participation in plan development.
2. Address timber harvesting practices on forest lands.
3. Address the need and management of forest transportation systems.
4. Address livestock grazing practices.
5. Address other factors of forest operations, including aesthetics, water quality, and air quality.
6. Identify lands for acquisition, disposal and retention.
7. All activities both land development and forest products harvesting will be designed so that provisions are made for effective wildfire management.
8. Planning will facilitate resolution of current and future land use conflicts.

SOCIOECONOMIC HISTORY

Between 1980 and 1988 Valley County's population had grown from 5,604 to 6,800.¹ Over half of the people live near McCall. This area had 3,322 in 1980, and an estimate of 4,234 in 1989.² McCall grew from 2,188 people in 1980, to approximately 2,670 people in 1986.¹, an annual population gain of about three percent.

Full- and part-time county employment rose from 3,085 in 1980 to 3,456 in 1987.¹ The largest employment groups are retail, trade, services, and governmental agencies. Retail and trade have grown significantly, while government employment has remained constant.

Unemployment, particularly in the winter and spring months, is fairly high in comparison to state and national averages. Annual unemployment rates in the late 1970s and early 1980s rose to 12-13% and were still at 9% in 1988. The months of January through May 1988, exceeded 10% and are typical for the past decade. These numbers would be higher if people didn't leave during the winter.

The number of businesses have increased from 182 in 1980 to 251 in 1984, then fell to 233 by 1986. Retail businesses followed the same trend with 55 in 1980, 75 in 1984, and 65 in 1986.³

Average household income for the McCall area has risen from \$18,085 in 1980 to an estimated \$26,760 in 1989.⁴

Two school districts provide education through the 12th grade in Valley County. The locations of these schools are in Cascade, Donnelly, McCall, and Yellowpine. The McCall-Donnelly district covers the Plan area and has a student population of 1002 for 1989-90; this is up from 883 students in 1980-81.^{15 16}

There are hospitals in Cascade and McCall. The McCall hospital has 21 beds. There are seven physicians in two clinics in the McCall area. Eye and dental care are also available. A nursing home in McCall has 62 beds and operates at 85 percent occupancy. Ambulance service in the Plan area is available from Donnelly and McCall with Life Flight from Boise.

Historically, mining, timber, and agriculture were the major sources of income to the area; these remain important but have declined. Recreation and building trade industries have increased, particularly within and near McCall. Recreational and second home building is subject to economic trends which dropped significantly in the early 1980s and have recently rebounded.¹

The number and size of farms have decreased since 1982. Farm land values have dropped while product prices have increased.¹ Farm land with subdivision potential has not followed this trend.

Since the Boise Cascade mill in McCall closed in 1977, lumbering within the Plan unit provides logs for mills outside the unit. Many people harvesting timber or working at those mills live in the Plan unit. Increased job opportunities in the forest products industry are doubtful.

Valley County population is projected to increase. Projections for the McCall area show an increase from 4,234 people in 1989 to 4,727 in 1994. The Donnelly and Lake Fork areas are expected to increase as well.⁴ Much of this increase is based on the recreational and aesthetic appeal of the area.

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

State Highway 55 crosses the unit from south to west. The highway follows the Payette River from Horseshoe Bend to McCall, meeting U. S. Highway 95 at New Meadows, 12 miles to the west.¹³ Highway 55 is a major state highway with fairly heavy traffic.¹³ Highway 55 is primarily a two-lane highway with occasional passing lanes. Interstate 84, the nearest major east-west road is 108 miles to the south.

Warren Wagon, Farm-to-Market, and Lick Creek - Eastside Roads are paved county roads that provide access to other roads serving state lands in the area. Farm-to-Market is the only road of this group maintained all year. Snow removal stops at North Beach on Warren Wagon Road, Little Lake on Lick Creek Road and Tamarack Bay on the Eastside Road.

There is daily bus service to the area from Boise and Lewiston carrying passengers and freight. Daily truck deliveries arrive from the Boise/Emmett area, and United Parcel Service is available.

The McCall airport recently received extensive improvements. It has a 6,100-foot hard surface runway capable of handling jets carrying up to 100 passengers. The airport also has night lighting and a non-directional beacon, and should be added to the FAA Navigational Aid Plan soon. Extensive improvements are necessary to have scheduled traffic of 40 passenger or greater aircraft. Two air charter services are available at McCall. Full service airline travel is available at Boise, 100 miles to the south.

The Forest Service maintains a smoke jumper and air retardant base at the airport during wildfire season. This can cause significant increases in air traffic during wildfire suppression.

Electricity and telephone are available to the fringes of present developed habitation. Idaho Power provides electricity. General Telephone Electric provides phone service.

Domestic water service is available to patrons within city limits and some areas next to the city. The system limits the number of hookups and no hookups are being allowed beyond the present service area. The city is considering upgrading the system and converting to ground water. The city presently draws most of its water from Payette Lake. Although it meets all health standards, fear of future surface water contamination and volume needs create concerns. Water outside the city is from individual wells, lake sources, and small community systems, or bottled water. Sources and systems need to be installed to handle present needs and provide for future expansion.

McCall City provides sewer services within the city limits. Payette Lakes Water and Sewer District provide sewer services within their district boundaries. The city system is old and has infiltration problems. Crews check and replace problem joints each summer. There are presently 1,210 city hookups. The sewer district lines were installed in the early 1980s. The sewer district area nearly surrounds Big Payette Lake, providing service as far north as Paradise Point on the east side and Lightning Point on the west side. The system has over 910 connections, with room for some expansion. The city and the sewer district have a cooperative cost share agreement and use a common sewage disposal plant and ponds.

LAND FORMS and SOILS

The Plan area lies within the central portion of the Northern Rocky Mountain Land Form Province.⁴ The major parent material of the area is granite from the Idaho Batholith. A small area in the northwest part of the Plan area is underlain by basalt of the Columbia River formation.

The major geologic action of the area was glaciation as recently as 10,000 to 25,000 years ago.⁵ This resulted in prominent features such as moraines, out wash plains and shallow soils with exposed bedrock on mountains and foothills.⁶ Stream action, weathering and colluvial action created present soils. These soils are well described by the Soil Conservation Service.⁷

Slopes vary from flat river and lake bottom lands to rolling foothill and steep mountain slopes. All aspects are present but most face east and west. Elevations range from about 4,800 to 7,500 feet.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER

The climate of McCall features cold, wet winters and mild summers. A thirty-year summary (1951-1980) is shown in Table 2.⁸

The average annual temperature is 40.7 degrees Fahrenheit, with summer highs generally in the 70s and lows in the 40s. Winter highs average close to freezing with lows in the mid teens. Temperatures below zero are fairly common but not for extended periods.

December and January accumulate the most precipitation while July is the driest month. Average annual precipitation is 28.06 inches, mostly from snow. Total snowfall averages 159.4 inches, but does not accumulate to that depth because of settling and thawing.

In the mountains around McCall, average temperatures drop and snowfall increases rapidly with elevation. Precipitation amounts may exceed 60 inches and snowfall accumulations may exceed 10 feet.

VEGETATION

Most of the Plan unit is forested. Intermingled within the timbered lands are small meadow openings dominated by grasses and forbs, or occasional shrub lands that are probably moving toward forest occupation. The state lands have recently been habitat typed and timber typed as reported in the 1987 Payette Lakes Area Forest Inventory Report.⁹

No federally listed rare, endangered, or threatened plants are known to exist on state land.¹⁰ However the state listed "sensitive species" Carex aenae may occur in the area of Browns Pond, and Castilleja oresbia may occur in parts of Sections 36, Township 17 North, Range 3 East.

The state champion Lodgepole pine, and Englemann spruce trees are within the Plan area, along with a near record ponderosa pine.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL

Two archeological sites have been identified on state lands.^{11,12} Others may exist, however few inventories have been done, particularly upland from the major water bodies of the area.

Pioneer settlements began in the 1860s with prospecting for gold. An overview of local history is given in the 1978, Valley County Comprehensive Plan.¹³

The Southern Idaho Timber Protection Association (SITPA) facility at McCall is on the register of National Historical Sites recognized for its log construction. There is a local non-profit organization formed to manage and protect this land and the buildings on it. It will be developed into a parks and information center.

Old Chinese placer mining is evident Poorman and Boulder Creeks. Most of this activity was on lands that are federal or private but surrounded by state land.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

A significant reason for the area's attractiveness is the abundance of fish and wildlife.

Nearly all streams, reservoirs, and lakes in the area provide fish habitat and support some fish. Game fish include cutthroat, lake, rainbow, brook, and kamloops trout, small mouth bass, whitefish, and kokanee salmon. Little Payette lake and the segment of Lake Fork Creek from Little Payette to Browns Pond are established as trophy trout fisheries. This stream segment is reported to have the best trout spawning potential in Valley County.¹⁹

Resident wildlife includes many small non-game birds and mammals, such as Woodpeckers and squirrels. Larger non-game birds including Great Blue-Heron, Osprey, Bald Eagle, Great Gray Owl, and Sandhill Crane can be found in the area. The Bald Eagle can be found along the North Fork of the Payette River. The Great Gray Owl is known to occupy the area and is on a state list of "species of special concern".

Game birds include Canada Geese, ducks, and three species of forest grouse.

Fur bearers and big-game living in the Plan area include beaver, river otter, whitetail and mule deer, elk, mountain lion and black bear. Moose occasionally visit state lands as they roam the mountains around McCall.

State land in the Plan area is primarily summer-fall range for big game. Wintering may occur on lands southeast of McCall, however heavy snowfall forces animals to leave the area for lower feeding grounds in the valley, such as the Gold Fork River area.

The recently adopted Wildlife Procedures Manual outlines the management guidelines for the protection of these values on endowment lands. It states that "it is the policy of the Dept. of Lands to recognize the value of wildlife and their habitats and consider the impacts to wildlife habitat in management plans or projects and, where appropriate, take measures that protect or improve important and critical habitat subject to the fundamental mission of support to the endowments".

RECREATION

Recreational opportunities are unlimited and are the primary attraction for residents and visitors.

Camping, hiking, boating, biking, berry picking, wood gathering, fishing, hunting, skiing and snowmobiling are among activities enjoyed by visitors and residents.

Payette Lake is the center of recreational activity in the summer. Access to the lake is limited to lakefront owners and lessees around much of the lake shore. Ponderosa State Park and McCall City provide public access.

WATER QUALITY

There was a thorough study of Payette Lake conducted by C. Michael Falter, PHD.^{20,21} before installation of the sewer line by the Payette Lake Water and Sewer District.

This study showed high water quality with low levels of nutrient loading. The lake is sensitive to relatively small additional amounts of nutrients, particularly phosphorus.

All activities on state lands including development for recreational use or removal of forest products, must take this fact into account. Activities must be designed to maintain current high water quality.

Activities on state lands next to or affecting streams entering Payette Lakes will be designed to protect and maintain current beneficial uses. Streams will be protected by following or exceeding the guidelines of the Forest Practices Act (FPA). These guidelines restrict operations within a 75-foot slope distance of the ordinary high water mark in Class I streams and within five feet on Class II streams. The operational guideline on Class II streams in the Plan area will be a 25-foot slope distance from the ordinary high water mark.

Operations in the Plan area will meet or exceed all requirements of the Forest Practices Act.

WATER INFLUENCE

The North Fork of the Payette River and Lake Fork Creek are large streams and, as noted above, are recognized as important and highly valued streams. We have designated the lands next to these streams as a water influence zone; they cover approximately 700 acres. Along the North Fork Payette River all endowment land from the Warren Wagon Road to the east side of the floodplain or within a 75-foot slope distance from the ordinary high water mark (whichever is greatest) is included.

The Lake Fork drainage zone includes the flood plain or 75-foot slope distance from the ordinary high water mark. Where Lick Creek Road encroaches on the zone the road will be the boundary. The Lake Fork drainage zone includes a 200-foot strip along the shoreline of Little Payette Lake. Portions of both of these drainages are considered a travel influence zone but management will be further restricted by this designation.

These lands have high scenic and wildlife value and are vital to water quality. Timber harvesting and grazing is restricted in these areas.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality in the Plan area is very high. Pollutants are mostly smoke from summer wildfires and slash burning from logging or lot clean up. Wood smoke from home heating stoves is also common. These sources tend to be of short duration and, particularly in the case of slash burning, tend to occur when dispersion is good. There is also some dust from unsurfaced roads and gravel crusher plants, which is minor in amount and rapidly dispersed.

Brush and debris burning in conjunction with timber sales in the Plan area will be conducted to provide rapid smoke dispersion.

VISUAL QUALITY

The view of state lands from the lake and from main travel corridors and the viewpoint at Ponderosa Park is relatively free from the effect of land management activities.

To maintain this view an area of over 700 acres along main travel corridors is designated as a travel influence zone.

This area includes all endowment land within 200 feet of the centerline of Warren Wagon, Eastside Drive, and Lick Creek Roads. Harvesting timber in this zone will be limited. Cutting will be limited to less than fifty percent of stems per acre. All sizes of trees will be retained in roughly the same proportion as the original stand. Further entries into these stands will be limited to salvage of dead, dying, or damaged (hazard trees) timber until regeneration has grown to merchantable size.

Natural regeneration is favored. Site preparation in areas requiring artificial regeneration to promote establishment of seedlings will be minimized.

The area visible from the view point of Ponderosa Park and the lake is managed according to the schedule for forest lands with visual constraint on page 27.

Slash disposal will range from complete disposal in areas of high risk to no disposal in areas of low risk or no visual concerns. Machine piling is restricted to landings and fuel breaks. The Rules and Regulations that apply to hazard reduction following timber harvest will be followed.

New road construction accessing the travel corridor will adhere to the following guidelines.

1. Minimize road intersections. No more than four intersections per mile of scenic route will be allowed.
2. Signing of the construction of new secondary roads will minimize traffic hazards at points of junction.
3. Secondary roads should continue through a buffer and be designed to minimize visual interruption along the main route.

UNREGULATED PUBLIC USE

There are a number of areas regularly used by the general public for casual recreation activities. All endowment land is open for this type of use unless a specific lease prohibits it. Normally this use is spread out and has a low impact on the land but there are several areas within the Plan coverage that are receiving heavy use. A few of these sites are discussed in some detail.

1. Fisher Creek - North Fork Payette River.

There are several highly desirable camping areas at the mouth of Fisher Creek on the west side of Warren Wagon Road. Several additional riverside camping areas are both up river and down river from the mouth of Fisher Creek.

The department proposes access roads to these areas be closed and the areas restricted to allow day use only.

2. Firemen's Point

This small lake side beach lies approximately 1/2 mile south of North Beach. It is used for overnight camping most nights during the summer months. The department proposes the area be restricted to day use only.

3. Diving Rocks

This parcel of land lies just south of the mouth of Lemah Creek and includes an unimproved campground, a parking lot, and hiking trails leading to beach areas and the diving rocks.

The lease development portion of this Plan suggests this area be leased out to provide low density residential housing. This leasing could eliminate public use of this site.

Interim management of the site may include allowing day use only and some road closures.

4. Boulder Creek

This site lies at the foot of Boulder Reservoir Dam. It provides a trail head for access to Boulder Lake and others, including Louie Lake - a source of trophy cutthroat trout.

The current level of use on this site is causing some sediment delivery to Boulder Creek and the lack of toilet facilities could result in a health hazard.

The department will work with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Fish and Game) and the McCall Ranger District of the Payette National Forest (USFS) to provide a proper trail head facility.

The interim management action proposed is to allow day use only.

FIRE CONTROL & MANAGEMENT

There are existing and increasing problems where homes are built in forested areas. Protection from natural fire has allowed ladder fuels to develop. The current drought cycle has increased the level of risk. There is increasing potential for large, life threatening, and devastating wildfire within the residential subdivisions surrounding Payette Lake. It is vital that public awareness of the problem be increased and that help be given to individual property owners and lessees to devise vegetation management plans to lessen their risk.

All new developments should have well-designed vegetation management plans as well as transportation systems that comply with current fire code.

Many of the old roads in existing State subdivisions are not providing adequate ingress and egress especially when emergency needs are considered.

The current uniform fire code has specific requirements as to road standards. There have been several projects completed on these roads and more will be proposed until all the old roads provide adequate and safe emergency access. This work will be done with the cooperation of lessees, owners, and the local fire fighting organizations (SITPA) and the McCall Rural Fire Dept.

There is an excellent fire suppression force available to protect state lands in the city limits of McCall and in the areas around the lake. The McCall City Fire Department, the McCall Rural Fire Protection District and SITPA all cooperate and provide mutual aid when needed.

These organizations are working constantly to upgrade equipment and training to keep a high level of preparedness. This offers a high degree of protection. But if forest fuels are allowed to build and if construction of new improvements does not include plans for fire protection, their best efforts may not prevent catastrophic losses.

CURRENT ENDOWMENT LAND LEASING

Many lands in the Plan area currently involve lease arrangements. There are four types of leases.

- Cottage site leases - lot sized parcels leased to individuals for homes and leisure time cottages.
- Special leases - parcels of land leased for a particular use or group of uses, including commercial.
- Mineral leases - allow removal of marketable materials such as sand and gravel or metalliferous minerals.
- Grazing leases - allow livestock to remove a portion of the vegetation. Grazing use is discussed on page 29.

The following paragraph will outline how the first three lease types affect lands in the Plan area.

COTTAGE SITE LOTS

There are currently 241 cottage site lots leased. Waterfront class I lots total 78 and the remaining 163 class II lots are not on the water but have lake access. These lots have been the focus of debate as rental rates have been increased to reflect rapid land value increases.

There are two alternative futures for most of the cottage site lots. The first alternative is retention and lease. The second is disposal through exchange or sale.

With few exceptions, the department would consider land exchange proposals for existing cottage sites. Such exchange proposals would have to be for lands of similar value and quality so that the value and utility of the endowment trust land asset are conserved.

Another option is sale by public auction. This requires a competing bidder to pay the existing lessee for their improvements at the time of sale if they post the highest bid. Contract sale terms are available from the department if lots are sold.

Disposal creates short-term administrative problems, but if pursued, could eventually remove the state from the residential lot leasing business.

To facilitate detailed discussion, lots have been grouped by location. The exact position of the lots can be found on Figures 3, 4A, and 4B.

1. Peninsula

This group contains 11 lots. Two were sold recently. There are two options concerning the remaining lots.

The first option, disposal through land exchange, is possible within twenty years.

The second, which allows for a longer period of growth, would be to retain these lots to prevent further division of state ownership. This would maintain all options and provide greater recreational opportunity. Pressure for this opportunity will likely increase greatly in the future.

2. Pilgrim Cove

Many lots in this subdivision are sold. The state currently holds 23 lake front lots and 52 second tier lots of which three are vacant and unleased.

There is no compelling reason to retain or dispose of lots in Pilgrim Cove. However, there are several problems in Pilgrim Cove that must be solved regardless of whether the state retains title or disposes of selected lots.

a. The Water System

The current water system is under sanitary restriction due to low pressure. There is basic agreement between Payette Lake Water and Sewer District and the department, that would give ownership to the District if the water system is brought up to acceptable standards.

In the interim, the department will assume ownership and responsibility for the water system and bring it to accepted standards. Current users will provide funding on an annual assessment basis.

b. The Road System

There are two concerns:

- Standards needed to meet changing uses
- Ownership

The existing road system has developed through use. Improvement and maintenance costs are shared by various users. The department is working to improve roads in the Cove to an all-weather standard for emergency vehicle access and winter use. This program will continue until all roads meet required standards. This will be accomplished within ten years.

The second problem is creation of an ownership interest. The original plat does not transfer ownership or interest in roads to lessees or purchasers. The state may elect to trade or sell many of the lots within the subdivision.

If this continues the endowments could be left owning only the roads within the subdivision. This will create severe administrative problems for future owners and the state.

The state will develop a method to create an interest in these roads for lessees and purchasers within five years. Until the state sells all of its lots within a subdivision it will maintain controlling interest in all roads and access area within that subdivision.

The state will develop a method to transfer an interest to lessees and purchasers in the subdivision within five years so that any future disposal of lots may progress in an orderly manner.

c. Reserve Area

This situation is similar to the roads, but involves property known as the common area or reserve. This is the parcel of lake front land that all second tier lot owners share for lake access. Original subdivision platting did not transfer ownership of this common area to the lessees or past purchasers of state land. The legal standing of the group regarding the common area is not clear.

It also should be clear as to the number of lots that may have the use of the common area. The lots now platted use the common area to its maximum potential on the holiday weekends. The department recommends that the use of this parcel be limited to lots now platted and any future platted lots be excluded from use of this common area.

The department will create language in lease and sale documents to clarify ownership interest under current and future ownership scenarios. Maintaining controlling interest as long as there are endowment owned lands within the subdivision.

d. Access Strips and Unnecessary Roadway

When the original plat was drawn, the subdivision designers created two 20-foot access strips, one between Lots 10 and 11, the other between Lots 14 and 15. These strips were never used as access to the lake. According to current standards, they do not provide adequate access for boating use. There are two alternatives for handling these access strips. First, the reserve area could include strips as foot access for subdivision residents. Second, the strips can be divided and included in adjacent lots by lease or sale.

The plat also designates a 40 foot roadway between Lot 4 Block 3 and Lot 19 Block 2. This roadway serves no purpose in providing current or future access except for foot traffic within the subdivision. The options are to retain or divide and include in adjacent lease lots.

e. Vacant Lands Within the Subdivision

When the Cove area was replatted in 1980 several lakefront lots were shortened and a parcel of replatted land was created at the junction of John Alden and Plymouth Road. This land could be designated as a lot and traded or sold or it could be treated as a common area similar to the lake access parcel.

In response to the need for emergency access and year around roads, the roads in the area are being relocated when necessary. This relocation has created a narrow strip of land between Lots 35 through 39 and the new right-of-way. The department proposes this strip be divided among the adjacent lease lots because they are quite small and shallow as currently platted.

3. The West Side

This group of 151 lots includes several subdivisions. It extends from Dead Horse Creek south approximately five miles along Warren Wagon Road to the south line of Section 32, Township 19 North, Range 3 East, B. M.

Many of the lots in the original subdivision are sold. The remaining lots may be retained, traded, or sold.

There are several management problems associated with the west side lots.

- a. Lake access areas at Sylvan Creek, Picnic Point and eight narrow strips scattered along the lakeshore share a problem similar to the one outlined for the common area at Pilgrim Cove. (See Figure 4A.) An interest for purchasers and lessees was not created at the time of subdivision. The department will create language in lease and sale documents to clarify current and future ownership interests for lessees and fee holders within five years.
- b. Roads in these subdivisions are being modernized by the department to provide emergency vehicle and year-round access. The problem of ownership and interest is the same as those above and should be clarified within five years.
- c. Syringa Park is a 3.5 acre parcel within the Pinecrest Subdivision. (See Figure 4A.) This parcel contains an unnamed creek deeply incised into otherwise flat ground. The parcel should be included on the plat as a common area or subdivided into additional lots. The department proposes the parcel be subdivided and traded or sold. It does not lend itself to providing needed open space because of its size and location.
- d. Platted roads located in the Sylvan Beach area are a problem. The state has sold all ownership except two platted roads in this area. Most of this land was sold in larger parcels then replatted and resold by the original purchaser. Thus existing roads generally do not correspond to original sale descriptions. In some cases, improvements have been placed on old right-of-ways. Since the state has no other interest in the lands, title interests should be clarified and resolved.
- e. Lots 159 and 161 of Payette Lakes cottage sites are vacant and a 40 foot access strip between these remains unused. (See Figure 4A.)

These lots are in a highly desirable location and the access strip is bisected by a year-round stream. The department proposes that the portion of access strip between the lots be abandoned. That parcel of land then be added to the adjacent property thus providing enough property to plat an additional lot. The department would then have the option to lease, trade, or sell these lots.

4. Endowment Owned Islands in Payette Lake

Channel and Cougar Islands are each about 13 acres. Channel Island has two existing cottage site leases and Cougar Island has one. No utilities are available to these leases. Access is limited to boat during the ice-free season and foot or snowmobile during the periods that ice can support travel. Sewage is handled by a septic system. With limited soils on these mostly bedrock sites adequacy of the system is questionable. Some problems have occurred when boaters picnicking on the islands are asked to leave by lessees. Complaints about trash and wildfires, most likely by human-ignition, have been reported.

Several different uses are possible:

- a. Additional cottage site leases could be developed; sewer needs could be met by installing closed septic vaults and arrangements made with the sewer district to pump the vaults. This would require the sewer district to obtain specialized equipment at users' expense. The islands would need to be added to the sewer district.
- b. Another option is to grandfather the leases, allow lifetime maintenance of improvements. Then cancel the lease and remove the improvements; the islands could then be exchanged to another agency such as the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and managed for public recreation.
- c. Finally, there is the option of continuing in the current mode with no further expansion of leases. Returns to the endowment are lower than other lakefront properties because of considerations of access and utilities availability.

The department proposes that Option b. be pursued for the larger islands, but no action be taken to restrict lessee action until trade agreements can be made. Meanwhile the lease lots should be carefully administered to assure water quality.

Little Channel island near the south end of Channel island is also endowment land. This island is approximately 1/4 acre and currently used incidentally by recreationists but unleased.

The department has issued a one year trial temporary use permit for this island. The permittee will conduct occasional luau type barbecues during the summer months. The permit will allow no permanent improvements.

The department proposes Little Channel Island also be identified for exchange.

5. Little Payette Lake

There is one cottage site lot on this lake. It is situated on a small parcel of land isolated from the large block of state-owned land by the main road and a boat launching facility of the Fish and Game Department. This lot may be retained, traded, or sold.

SPECIAL LEASES

There are five special leases within the Plan area covering a broad range of uses. Each will be discussed briefly:

1. Lakeview Village

This parcel of approximately 48 acres has over 1/4 mile of sand beach along Payette Lake. A main road splits this parcel providing access to other endowment lands as well as Ponderosa Park. (See Figure 3.)

This property contains a 122 unit recreational vehicle park situated on the lake side of the main road. Mobile homes occupy thirty-three units year round.

The State of Idaho received title for all the improvements and assumed interim management of the RV park in July 1988.

The department has asked the city of McCall to consider commercial zoning for the parcel during the current rezoning process.

Discussion concerning Lakeview Village has been wide spread. It is the largest lakefront piece of land in McCall that has significant development potential.

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation currently leases the site. This is a short term lease pending the development of the long range plan for Ponderosa Park that is expected within one year.

2. Access sites at Little Lake

This lease to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game provides access to those wishing to recreate on Little Payette Lake. This lease provides services and management needed by the public.

3. Horseback riding and stables

There are two leases of this type. The lease on the east side of the lake has a main stable located on private land but the major portion of the trails used are on state and USFS land.

The lease on the west side of the lake is situated entirely on endowment lands with riding trails winding through lands managed for timber production.

These leases provide recreational opportunities for lessees as well as the general public. There is a possibility for conflict with future uses that would require rerouting riding trails or changing the location of corrals and stables.

4. Nazarene Church Camp

Before the establishment of Ponderosa Park in 1973 the department had platted residential lots north along the west side of the peninsula far beyond the current south boundary of Ponderosa Park.

The seven northern most lots were the only parcels leased and developed.

Lot 38 was leased in 1938 for construction of a lake home.

Lots 39 through 43 and a 70 foot reserve strip for a total of 680 feet of lake frontage were leased in 1929 to the Nazarene Church for establishment of a summer camp.

Over the years the church has made a considerable investment in improvements to their lease property. They have added over twenty structures to the property including a large Chapel and dining hall.

This property is scheduled to be traded to the Parks Department. However, the value of the land and improvements will make it difficult to negotiate a trade.

5. University of Idaho Camp

This parcel of land, situated between Lakeview Village and Ponderosa Park, is located on land that belongs to the University of Idaho endowment. The College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences has leased this 11 acre parcel for a field campus facility since 1940. In the early years and until recently it was used as a base for teaching forestry field courses in the summer months.

The college has added modern cabins and a class room building. The college now offers a broad range of educational opportunities at the site as well as renting the facility to other users when available.

The future use of the parcel will be decided by mutual agreement of the Land Board and the University.

MINERAL LEASING

There is a fairly high grade crushable basalt rock source in Section 32, Township 19 North, Range 3 East, just west of Warren Wagon Road. This material is leased to Department of Transportation and a separate lease is held by a private contractor.

This site contains a large volume of material. The current reclamation plan calls for several large flat areas to be created by rock removal. These areas will be developed into grass covered fields to provide recreation sites for field sports and used in conjunction with developments on adjacent endowment lands.

An old gravel source on 80-acres in southeast McCall is closed and is slowly being filled-in with donated fill material.

Another potential gravel source is in the remaining state ownership in Section 36, Township 18 North, Range 2 East, along the Payette River.

Several precious metal mineral leases had been issued on state land in the Paddy Flat area. No exploration or development has occurred and these leases have been canceled at the lessee's request. One active garnet claim on federal land in Section 19, Township 18 North, Range 4 East, is bordered by state land on three sides. The junction of Louie and Jug Creeks is an area in which garnets are found, but there has been no interest in mining. One other site in the NW 1/4 of Section 31, Township 18 North, Range 4 East, has been mined for gold, but is no longer active.

Sand has been mined from Payette Lake and Little Payette Lake and areas around the North Fork of the Payette River.

All state lands are open for prospecting and leasing of minerals unless the Land Board withdraws specific parcels from mineral entry.

There is no proposal at this time to withdraw any lands within the Plan area from mineral entry.

PROPOSED LAND LEASING

This section will address only those lands currently considered for the special leasing program. These lands will be examined in some depth and considered in two categories. The first being those lands most likely to be developed in the near future and the second being those lands that have long-term potential.

Until a specific parcel is leased, it will be managed custodially. Timber harvest or improvement work may be done if desirability of the site is enhanced. If indiscriminate public use leads to resource damage or jeopardizes health and safety, these lands may be closed to public use.

The only lands being prepared for development that will have lake access provided are those lands on the east side of the lake. These lands contain significant portions of undeveloped lake shore as part of the parcel.

LAND WITH CURRENT POTENTIAL

There are several pieces of land in this group. There is a broad range of potential uses for these lands.

The department has been working with local Planning and Zoning to establish zoning for expected uses.

The following narrative will cover each piece of land in some detail. It will begin with Lakeview - U. of I. isolated lands and continue counter clockwise around the lake.

1. Vacant Peninsula Land

There are two small pieces of land of approximately three acres. Each is sandwiched between Lakeview Village, the Peninsula cottage site lots, University of Idaho Campus, and Ponderosa Park. They need to be included in adjacent land development plans. (See Figure 3.)

Because of the mix of adjacent uses there are several options:

- Include in the University lease.
- Include in the Lakeview Village lands.
- Subdivide and lease, trade or sell.
- Parts could be included in Ponderosa Park.

The department proposes to explore opportunity to include these lands in the University lease or Ponderosa Park.

If this is not possible, the property could be subdivided and offered for lease.

2. Lands Adjacent to Pilgrim Cove Subdivision

This parcel contains approximately 60 acres and is shown on Figure 3. Thirty-three acres were obtained in a recent land trade involving two cottage site lease properties.

These lands are currently zoned low density residential with development allowed to four units per acre.

The department proposes development of these lands to the limit of existing zoning.

They will be offered through extensive advertising to prospective lessees. If several proposals are received that meet the criteria, a lease auction may be held.

3. Lands Adjacent to East Side Road (South of Fall Creek)

This is a relatively large parcel and acreage available for lease would depend upon the proposal and its needs. (See Figure 5A.) The department will offer this parcel, through extensive advertisement, to prospective lessees and then work with McCall and Valley County citizens to develop a PUD compatible with existing uses and services available.

Portions of this parcel lie outside the current sewer district boundaries. A sewer facility study, now being done, for the McCall area is looking at expanding district boundaries.

4. Fall Creek Lands

This parcel contains nearly 1/2 mile of lake front with limited lake access because of rocks and cliffs; it does contain several small beaches that provide pleasant access to the lake. It also offers spectacular views along the east arm of the lake. (See Figure 5A.)

The beach front is backed by additional lands of approximately 130 acres. That are gently rolling to rather steep and dissected by the major drainage of Fall Creek and several smaller streams that provide year around flow.

The lakefront lands are separated from much of the more developable, gently sloping ground by the Eastside Road. The department proposes to concentrate major building development on the landward side of the road to maintain the natural state of the lakefront lands.

There are some lands near the northern portion of this property that offer development opportunity on the lakeward side of the road without imposing their presence on the view from the lake. Previous negotiations with the Payette Lake Water and Sewer District give these lands a higher sewer density than other land in this vicinity.

The department proposes to offer the whole parcel of land, as a PUD, in a widely advertised proposal to prospective lessees. The department will work with prospective developers and the community of McCall and Valley county to arrive at a development plan compatible with existing uses and services available. The current sewer service's density design ranges from .9 to 2.9 units per acre.

5. Diving Rock Lands

These lands are located north of the Episcopal Church camp and south of Twah Creek and are shown in Figure 5B.

Parts of these lands are currently being used by the public for lake access, swimming, and camping. The rocky nature of these lands restricts alternatives but some development for low density residential is possible. The department proposes these lands be offered for lease, trade or sale as a low density residential development probably within current zoning restrictions that would allow a home for each ten acres.

6. West Side Lands

This parcel lies west of the Warren Wagon Road from Sylvan Creek or the J.R. Simplot lands south to the state property boundary shown in Figure 5C. These lands are suitable for several types of development. The department proposes these lands be offered for lease.

Portions of this parcel lie outside the current sewer district boundaries. A sewer facility study now being done for the McCall area is looking at the need to expand district boundaries.

7. Dienhard 80

This parcel lies in the southeast corner of the city limits of McCall and is shown on Figure 5D. A major thoroughfare is being considered for location across the eastern edge. The location of this road that would connect Dienhard Lane and the Lick Creek road is displayed on Figure 5D.

The department is negotiating with the development company responsible for the construction of this connector regarding easement terms and considerations. A ten acre portion of this property fronting on Dienhard Lane is zoned for commercial use. Five acres of this parcel are approved for lease to the department for a joint SITPA/Idaho Department of Lands office site. The adjacent ten acres fronting Dienhard Lane is being considered for commercial zoning by the city of McCall. The remaining 60 acres is zoned residential. The department proposes that this parcel either be developed by a lessee using a PUD proposal, or the residentially zoned portion be traded or sold when demand warrants.

LANDS WITH FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

These lands have development potential but because of their location it is uncertain when this potential can be realized. For their exact location refer to Figures 6A and 6B.

1. Little Lake

This parcel is approximately 160 acres and lies on the north side of Little Payette Lake. The glaciated land form will restrict development to pockets of suitable terrain. Major development would be restricted to those lands north of Lick Creek Road. There are presently no services to this area, so development will be subject to acquiring adequate water and sewer services.

The department proposes these lands be made available for development but that leases not be actively pursued.

2. North Fork of Payette River

This 200 acre parcel lies next to the river near Buck Camp Subdivision approximately four miles south of McCall.

There are approximately 30 acres in the northeast corner of this parcel next to the Buck Camp Subdivision suitable for development as residential property. The remainder of the parcel is either steep slopes leading down to the river level or lowlands near the river. The lowlands have significant value as wetlands and wildlife habitat. Any development of these lands must protect or enhance the wetlands. The department has entered trade negotiations on this property with a private landowner.

The department may complete this trade or seek out other land trade opportunities.

3. Paddy Flat Road 80

This parcel lays 2.5 miles east of Highway 55. Its north boundary is Paddy Flat Road.

It is currently surrounded by farm and pasture land on three sides and commercial forest land on the east.

This land is in the transition area between the best commercial timber growing ground and flatter, more fertile farm and pasture land. The best future use of this land is low density residential. The department proposes this parcel be subdivided then traded or sold when the market indicates sufficient demand.

COMMERCIAL FOREST

There are approximately 23,400 acres of commercial forest land in the Plan area. The philosophy that guides the department's activities on these lands provides for management of commercial tree species on a sustained yield basis. Protection of water sheds and water quality, and maintenance of visual quality and long term site productivity are considered in this process.

The current annual allowable cut from the entire ownership of 100,000 acres within the Payette Lakes subdivision area is 17 million board feet. Forest conditions dictate the location and quantity of timber to be harvested in the Plan area, so year to year variations should be expected.

A complete description of forest lands can be found in the 1987 Payette Lakes Area Forest Inventory Report available from the department.

There are several categories of forest lands delineated within the Plan area so the particular needs of each can be addressed.

1. Forest Lands with Visual Constraint

These lands are visible from Payette Lake, Little Payette Lake, Highway 55, and various points in Long Valley; aesthetic values must be considered. Shelterwood or group selection will be the preferred regeneration method used for timber harvest. When this type of cutting is used, trees will be reserved to maintain the forested appearance of the land. A minimum of 40% of the trees will be left. These leave trees will vary in size and age however we will strive to maintain a balance of all size classes.

The occurrence of fire, insects or storm damage may cause variance from these guidelines.

Logging will be accomplished on snow, whenever possible.

When the use of helicopters is necessary, due to terrain restrictions, the logging season will be from September to July. If unusual stand conditions, such as fire or insect damage, dictate use of seed tree or clearcut harvests the size of the units will be minimized. Irregular boundaries will be used to allow blending with natural features.

Road construction will be the minimum necessary to harvest timber economically. Road locations will follow benches and other natural features so terrain features, along with standing timber, will minimize visual impacts. Dust abatement will be required when hauling during dry periods. All new roads will be closed to passenger vehicles whenever possible. Closures to all-terrain and off-road vehicles, when needed, would be in consultation with, and may be enforced by, the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

Site preparation and slash disposal will be the minimum necessary to promote regeneration or provide protection from fire. Visual concerns warrant small unit size with irregular boundaries. Therefore, excavator piling of logging debris will likely be more economical than broadcast burning in clearcuts and group selections. A light under-burn or "jackpot" burn of logging debris will be used, if needed, on shelterwood harvests. Dozer piling will be restricted to piling of landings and construction of fuel breaks. Precommercial thinning and cull removal cutting will be used to control the number of trees per acre.

All timber sales will be evaluated individually, during preparation, for compliance with these visual standards.

2. Forest Lands with No Visual Constraint

These lands are intensively managed for maximum production of commercial tree species consistent with protection of water quality and long term site productivity. Seed tree, shelterwood, group selection, and individual tree selection harvest methods are used to promote natural regeneration over planting of nursery stock. Clearcutting and planting of nursery stock are used when disease, insect conditions, species composition, or tree vigor indicate this to be the most feasible option. Planting may be done when seedlings by natural methods do not occur within an acceptable time frame.

For site protection purposes logging will be conducted in the winter, whenever possible. Exceptions for helicopter logging and small salvage sales will be considered.

Broadcast burning, jackpot burning and under-burning of logging debris are the preferred site preparation techniques. Machine piling with an excavator will be used where those methods are not feasible. Dozer piling will be restricted to piling of landings and fuel breaks. Pre-commercial and cull removal cutting of excess trees will adjust stocking to desired levels.

All new roads will be closed to vehicles over 40-inches wide. Closures to all-terrain and off-road vehicles, when needed, would be in consultation with and may be enforced by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The occasional dry season use of roads will require dust abatement.

3. Inaccessible Forest Lands

Lands in this category contain a considerable volume of harvestable timber and have very fertile soils. But from the standpoint of geographical features, cost of road construction, etc., harvest methods are limited and often costly. Harvests will generally be restricted to maintain all sizes and species of trees in roughly the original proportion. Selection or group selection and natural regeneration will be the goal.

These lands are generally not feasible to harvest with conventional systems. Any conventional logging will likely be accomplished on snow.

Roads will not generally be constructed to access these lands but may pass through to access more productive areas. All new roads will be closed to vehicles exceeding 40-inches in width. Closures to all-terrain and off-road vehicles, when needed, would be in consultation with and may be enforced by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

NON-COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS

There are approximately 1,200 acres of non-commercial forest land in the Plan area. Lands in this category typically have very few trees and are not capable of yielding commercial wood products because of poor growing conditions. Harvesting will be limited to the removal of right-of-way timber during road construction to access more productive areas, or the salvage of dead and dying trees. All new roads will be closed to vehicles exceeding 40-inches in width. Closures to all-terrain and off-road vehicles, when needed, would be in consultation with and may be enforced by Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

GRAZING LEASES

Grazing is an important source of income for the endowments and an important tool in the management of these lands. Historically most land within the Plan area was leased for grazing. As urban area and developed recreation increased affected areas have been dropped from grazing use.

Currently there are eight grazing leases on 15,935 acres producing 1,435 Animal Unit Months (AUMs). An AUM is the amount of forage required for one cow/calf pair or five ewe/lamb pairs for one month. All leases are for summer and fall use.

Another 10-12,000 acres could be available for grazing on a temporary basis. Available AUMs could be increased by 1,000 to 1,500. Those lands presently unleased are mostly in the Big Payette Lake vicinity and include a number of recently cut timber sale areas that are being deferred from grazing for timber regeneration.

Most of the northern part of the Plan area has been grazed in the past by sheep. Cattle grazing is mostly south of the Paddy Flat road. Grazing, if carefully controlled, could be used as a vegetation management tool in the areas being managed for timber production. Any leases issued within timber production areas will have special provisions allowing closures of portions for plantations or seedling establishment. Grazing systems will be designed to minimize conflict with all other uses. Because of topography and the need to manage through herding rather than fencing sheep leases will be encouraged north of the Paddy Flat road when these areas become available to lease.

Grazing will be excluded in two areas where livestock will conflict with current use. These are:

1. **Current cottage site and special lease areas.**

These lands, currently developed for cottage sites, lie within the city of McCall. They also include lands described earlier as having near term special lease potential.

Current lease policy and zoning for cottage sites exclude grazing on residential property.

2. **Travel and Water Influence Zones.**

These zones have been identified earlier. Scenery, water quality, and wildlife are identified as very important resources in these zones. Because of the narrow linear shape of these zones and a high potential for conflict grazing leases will normally not be issued in these zones.

LAND EXCHANGE

One avenue the department uses to adjust land ownership or solve ownership problems is through equal value land exchange. These exchanges are always conducted with values established by current appraisal of both parties. Minor differences in value are balanced with cash payments.

Lands within the Plan area that might be disposed of through land exchange are:

- Vacant or developed lots in existing subdivisions.
- Parcels of undeveloped land with potential for development to single family residential.
- Parcels of land that might be transferred to other management agencies.

The department is currently discussing a land trade with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. This trade involves lands in Ponderosa Park and is important to the future development of the Park. These lands will be traded for lands outside the Plan area. (See Figure 3.)

There are several parcels of land in the Plan area that the department proposes to acquire. These exchanges are as follows: (See Figure 7.)

1. **Sylvan Creek**

This parcel is located on the west side of Payette Lake and owned by Boise Cascade Corporation.

It contains 160 acres of good timberland surrounded by endowment lands. Exchange would consolidate ownership and reduce administrative costs for both owners. Matching lands would come from endowment lands outside the Plan area.

2. **Payette National Forest**

These lands are located on both the east and west sides of Payette Lake as well as at the north end of the Plan area. The total acquisition is 3,360 acres.

These lands are part of a land exchange package known as Payette #5. This is the last in a series of exchanges with the Payette National Forest involving approximately 35,000 acres of endowment land and slightly less than that number of National Forest acres.

This exchange is being considered to consolidate ownership, reduce administrative costs, and remove management conflicts.

The lands being offered in exchange for National Forest property are scattered throughout the northeastern portion of the forest. Several parcels are in the Frank Church National Wilderness.

3. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

The BLM owns lands scattered along the east side of the Plan area totalling approximately 1,880 acres. These lands will be exchanged for endowment lands outside the Plan area. The exchange will consolidate ownership, reduce administrative costs, and eliminate management conflicts.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

There are several road systems in the Plan area that provide access to endowment lands. These roads provide access for removal of forest products, and fire protection. They also provide access for recreation activities such as hunting, berry picking, sightseeing, firewood gathering, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

The most important road systems will be delineated by the major drainage they serve. (See maps Figures 8A, 8B.)

This plan will consider each of these systems by season of use, road standards, and additional roads. Proposed roads across lands to be acquired through exchange are included.

1. Dead Horse Creek

This road system provides access to endowment lands on the west side of Payette Lake from the south border to the junction with State Parks lands at North Beach. The road is gated at the junction with the Warren Wagon Road and is closed to vehicular traffic during the wet season. The department proposes this practice be continued. The department is considering rerouting the lower end of this system to connect with the USFS system in Bear Basin. This would reduce logging truck traffic on Warren Wagon Road.

There are several spur roads planned for construction in the system to provide access to additional timber stands.

2. Box Creek

This road system has recently been completed for access to endowment timber lands on the north and east sides of Payette Lake. The main stem road will be graveled to reduce erosion. There are gates installed on this system at Brush Creek and its southern end where it joins the Eastside county road.

The department proposes that this road be open to general public vehicular traffic only over snow.

There are several spur road systems to be completed in this system. The proposed Payette #5 Land Exchange could result in additional spur roads being constructed to access future timber lands acquired.

3. Fall Creek

This road begins near the junction of Eastside and Lick Creek Roads. Major portions of this system were recently completed.

This road provides access to the Crestline Trail head. The department proposes the road be gated at the trail head and access restricted to vehicles 40-inches wide or less.

There may be additional roads built beyond the existing system with the addition of USFS lands on the Payette #5 Land Exchange.

4. Boulder Creek

This road provides access to a major block of endowment land on the east side of the valley. It begins approximately 3.5 miles east of Highway 55 off Elo Road.

Much of this road runs very near the banks of Boulder Creek. This road also receives a heavy volume of recreational traffic and provides trail head access for a large roadless area administered by the USFS.

Portions of this road should be graveled to reduce erosion. The department will work with the USFS and Valley County to provide a road surface and maintenance schedule to reduce sediment delivery from this road into Boulder Creek.

5. Poor Man - Shaw Twin - Cruickshank

This group of roads is designed to provide logging and administrative access to endowment lands. The roads are not designed to accommodate high traffic volumes. Drainage measures will include rather severe cross ditches and rolling dips. Road maintenance will occur periodically. If wet season damage occurs, some roads in this group will be gated to prevent use during the wet season.

6. Louie Creek

This road system has two entry points. One enters from the Boulder Creek Road on the north side of Louie Creek, the other on the south side from the end of Potter Lane.

Currently the north entrance provides access to Louie Lake, a trophy cutthroat trout lake.

The department proposes that this road be gated and access be restricted to vehicles less than 40-inches wide. This restriction would be lifted for specified periods to provide access for firewood collection.

The south access road will remain open year-round but spur roads across Louie Creek will be blocked or gated.

7. Lower Lick Creek

This road is a major forest access road to the South Fork of the Salmon River.

Parts of this road run very near Lake Fork Creek and erosion from the road runs directly into the stream.

Road relocation and surfacing will be needed to accommodate traffic needs and reduce erosion. This work will be accomplished and the road maintained through a cooperative effort by the USFS, Valley County and the department.

8. Jug Meadows Road

This road provides access to lands in the southeast corner of the Plan area. These lands were acquired in a land exchange with the USFS. Before their acquisition this road had been gated to prevent vehicular access year-round. The department proposes that this policy be continued with an exception of occasional late summer vehicle access to allow removal of firewood by the public.

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TABLE 1. Legal Description, acres and endowment for state lands within the Plan area.

<u>TWP</u>	<u>RGE</u>	<u>SUBDIVISION</u>	<u>SEC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ENDOW</u>
17N	2E	E2NE	36	81.45	PS
17N	3E	E2NE	36	80.00	PS
17N	4E	L1-4 (N2N2), S2N2, S2	4	645.12	PS
17N	4E	L1-2 (N2NE), S2NE, SE	5	323.38	PS
17N	4E	E2	8	320.00	PS
17N	4E	ALL	9	640.00	PS
17N	4E	ALL	16	640.00	PS
17N	4E	E2	17	320.00	PS
17N	4E	N2N2, SWNE, NW, S2	28	600.00	PS
17N	4E	SENE	32	40.00	PS
17N	4E	NE	33	160.00	PS
17N	4E	SENE	34	40.00	PS
17N	4E	NE, E2NW	35	240.00	PS
17N	4E	ALL	36	640.00	PS
18N	2E	SENE, L5, L8, N2SE, SWSE	36	200.20	PS
18N	3E	L 1-4(N2N2), PTS. S2N2, PTS. NWSW	1	247.40	NS
18N	3E	L 1 (NENE)	2	40.80	NS
18N	3E	PTS. L 2 (PTS. NWNE)	2	2.50	HS
18N	3E	PTS. L1 (PTS. N2NE), SWNE, L 4(PTS. SENE), NESE, S2NENW	3	137.50	NS
18N	3E	PTS. NESE	3	33.00	HS
18N	3E	PTS. SENE, PTS. NESE	4	11.07	U
18N	3E	PTS. SENE, PTS. NESE	4	63.29	NS
18N	3E	NENE, NESE	13	80.00	PS
18N	3E	E2NE, PTS. E2W2, PTS. SWSE (Highway 55 R/W)	16	84.14	PS
18N	4E	S2	4	320.00	CI
18N	4E	N2SW, N2SWSW, SESWSW, SESW, SE	5	310.00	CI
18N	4E	L2 (NWNE), S2NE, L3 (NENW), L 4-7 (W2W2), E2SW, SE	6	592.39	CI
18N	4E	E2, E2W2, L 1-4 (W2W2)	7	634.36	CI
18N	4E	NE, E2NW, S2, PTS. SWNW	8	563.99	CI
18N	4E	N2	9	320.00	CI
18N	4E	ALL	16	640.00	PS
18N	4E	N2NE, SWNE, NE, W2, SE	17	600.00	CI
18N	4E	E2, E2NW, L 1 (NWNW), L 3-4 (W2SW), E2SW	18	596.87	CI
18N	4E	W2NE, E2NW, L 1-2 (W2NW), E2SW, NWSE	19	357.57	CI
18N	4E	E2, E2W2	20	480.00	CI
18N	4E	W2W2	20	160.00	PS
18N	4E	W2W2	21	160.00	CI
18N	4E	E2W2, E2	21	480.00	PS
18N	4E	S2NE, W2, SE	28	560.00	CI
18N	4E	N2NE	28	80.00	PS
18N	4E	NE, NENW, S2NW, S2	29	600.00	CI
18N	4E	S2NE, E2W2, SE	30	400.00	CI
18N	4E	E2, E2W2	31	480.00	CI
18N	4E	L 1-2 (W2NW)	31	78.80	PS
18N	4E	ALL	32	640.00	CI
18N	4E	NENE, NWNE, L 2-3(E2SE), NW, W2SW	33	379.30	CI
18N	4E	SWNE, L1 (SENE), E2SW, W2SE	33	240.00	PS
18N	4E	ALL	36	640.00	PS

<u>TWP</u>	<u>RGE</u>	<u>SUBDIVISION</u>	<u>SEC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ENDOW</u>
19N	3E	L 1-4 (N2N2), S2N2, S2	1	638.88	SS
19N	3E	L 1-4 (N2N2), S2N2, N2SW, SE	2	559.68	SS
19N	3E	L 1-4 (N2N2), S2N2, S2	3	642.36	SS
19N	3E	L 1-4 (N2N2), S2N2, S2	4	642.60	SS
19N	3E	ALL	9	640.00	SS
19N	3E	W2NE, W2, NWSE	10	440.00	SS
19N	3E	E2, E2SE, E2NESW, SESW	11	400.00	SS
19N	3E	ALL	12	640.00	SS
19N	3E	E2, NENW, L 1-4 (PTS. W2)	14	497.50	NS
19N	3E	L 1-2(PTS.W2NE), NW, N2SW, SWSW,L4(PTS.SESW),L3(PTS.NWSE)	15	392.16	NS
19N	3E	ALL	16	640.00	PS
19N	3E	N2N2, W2SW, SWNW, NWSE, L 1 (SENE), L 2-3 (PTS. SE)	21	424.50	HS
19N	3E	L 5-6 (ISLANDS IN W2)	22	13.93	PS
19N	3E	PTS. L 1, 2, NWNW	22	90.20	HS
19N	3E	E2E2, PTS. L 1-4 EAST OF HIGHWAY	23	285.78	NS
19N	3E	PTS. UNDER ROAD	23	12.72	GIFT
19N	3E	S2	25	320.00	NS
19N	3E	L 5 (ISLAND IN E2NW)	26	12.94	PS
19N	3E	E2E2, L 1, 2, PTS. 3 (PTS. W2E2)	26	214.57	NS
19N	3E	L 1(PTS. NENE), N2NW, SWNW, NWSW, PTS. L 3, 4 (PTS. SW)	28	254.50	HS
19N	3E	E2	29	320.00	HS
19N	3E	NENE,W2NE, PTS.L1-3(PTS.E2), NW, N2SW, SWSW	32	517.60	HS
19N	3E	L 1 (PTS. N2NW)	33	40.40	HS
19N	3E	PTS. L 7(SWSW),PT. LOT 8(PTS. SE)	34	19.35	NS
19N	3E	E2SE	35	80.00	NS
19N	3E	PTS. GOVT. LOTS 3 & 4	35	43.70	HS
19N	3E	ALL	36	640.00	PS
19N	4E	ALL	16	640.00	PS
19N	4E	ALL	36	640.00	PS
20N	3E	S2	13	320.00	NS
20N	3E	NESE, S2SE	14	120.00	NS
20N	3E	N2, N2S2, S2SW, SWSE	16	600.00	PS
20N	3E	ALL	23	640.00	NS
20N	3E	N2NE, SWNE, W2	24	440.00	NS
20N	3E	N2NW, SWNW, W2SW	25	200.00	NS
20N	3E	ALL	26	640.00	NS
20N	3E	E2SE	27	80.00	NS
20N	3E	SE, E2NE	34	240.00	NS
20N	3E	ALL	35	640.00	NS
20N	3E	ALL	36	640.00	PS
20N	4E	ALL	16	640.00	PS
20N	4E	ALL	36	640.00	PS
			TOTAL	32,526.50	

ENDOWMENTS

CI - Charitable Institute
 Gift - Gift Lands
 HS - Hospital South
 NS - Normal School

PS - Public School
 SS - School of Science
 U - University of Idaho

TABLE 2

CLIMATOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES NO. 20

MC CALL, ID

CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY
 PERIOD: 1951-80
 ELEVATION: 5025 FT

	TEMPERATURE (F)												PRECIPITATION TOTALS (INCHES)												MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS		
	MEANS				EXTREMES				MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS				DEGREE DAYS				MEAN				SNOW				OR MORE		
	DAILY MAXIMUM	DAILY MINIMUM	MONTHLY	RECORD HIGHEST	YEAR	RECORD LOWEST	YEAR	DAY	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	32 AND BELOW	0 AND BELOW	HEATING BASE 65	COOLING BASE 65	MEAN	GREATEST MONTHLY	MEAN	GREATEST DAILY	YEAR	DAY	MEAN	MAXIMUM MONTHLY	YEAR	.10 OR MORE	.50 OR MORE	1.00 OR MORE	
JAN	29.8	12.2	21.0	49+	71	31	-31+	62	22	0	19	31	7	1364	0	4.29	8.45	65	1.90	56	15	47.3	89.0	54	10	2	1
FEB	35.3	14.3	24.9	56+	63	8	-29+	56	1	0	10	28	4	1123	0	2.84	5.62	75	1.50	57	25	28.2	70.0	75	7	1	0
MAR	39.8	16.8	28.3	64+	78	30	-22+	55	5	0	6	30	3	1138	0	2.68	5.56	51	1.53	51	06	24.9	59.0	64	8	1	0
APR	48.9	25.4	37.2	80+	77	24	-2+	75	1	0	0	27	0	834	0	2.08	4.19	78	1.11	63	07	5.8	27.0	67	6	1	0
MAY	60.4	33.7	47.1	85+	66	27	15+	74	16	0	0	14	0	555	0	2.14	4.82	57	.91	71	29	1.1	5.0	60	6	1	0
JUN	69.7	40.3	55.1	93+	77	19	24+	76	26	0	0	3	0	304	7	2.11	5.57	64	1.55	70	14	.0	.0	.0	1	0	0
JUL	81.0	44.8	62.9	96+	73	10	26	55	2	2	0	0	0	91	26	.57	2.43	76	1.15	76	18	.0	.0	.0	2	0	0
AUG	79.1	42.5	60.8	98+	61	4	25+	56	30	2	0	2	0	171	41	1.09	3.30	75	1.31	53	03	.0	.0	.0	3	1	0
SEP	69.7	35.9	52.8	91+	55	6	18+	54	30	0	0	9	0	371	0	1.50	6.43	59	1.77	67	30	.0	.0	.0	4	1	0
OCT	57.3	29.1	43.2	81+	79	7	6+	71	29	0	0	23	0	676	0	2.02	6.47	51	1.83	62	12	2.1	25.0	56	5	1	0
NOV	40.8	22.5	31.7	66+	62	2	-14+	55	16	0	5	27	1	999	0	2.89	9.25	73	1.20	77	25	17.0	70.0	73	8	1	0
DEC	31.7	16.0	23.9	50+	65	7	-26+	78	31	0	16	30	3	1274	0	3.85	8.75	64	1.62	77	15	33.0	90.0	70	9	2	0
YEAR	53.6	27.8	40.7	98	61	4	-31	62	22	4	56	224	18	8900	74	28.06	9.25	73	1.90	56	15	159.4	90.0	70	73	13	1

*FROM 1951-80 NORMALS

ESTIMATED VALUE BASED ON DATA FROM SURROUNDING STATIONS

+ ALSO ON EARLIER DATES.

DEGREE DAYS TO SELECTED BASE TEMPERATURES (F)

BASE	HEATING DEGREE DAYS												COOLING DEGREE DAYS													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN
BELOW 65	1364	1123	1138	834	555	304	91	171	371	676	999	1274	8900	0	0	0	14	89	245	207	63	0	0	0	0	618
60	1209	983	983	684	400	176	19	85	235	521	849	1119	7263	0	0	0	8	61	188	163	40	0	0	0	0	460
57	1116	899	890	594	315	118	0	45	166	428	759	1026	6356	0	0	0	0	29	109	110	19	0	0	0	0	267
55	1054	843	828	534	259	86	0	28	129	366	699	964	5790	0	0	0	0	7	26	41	0	0	0	0	0	74
50	899	703	673	389	141	28	0	7	55	220	549	809	4473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
ABOVE 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DERIVED FROM THE 1951-80 MONTHLY NORMALS

PROBABILITY THAT THE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION WILL BE EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN THE INDICATED PRECIPITATION AMOUNT MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
.05	1.46	.97	.91	.49	.62	.45	.00	.00	.04	.15	.58	1.07
.10	1.87	1.24	1.17	.68	.82	.65	.03	.00	.13	.29	.85	1.43
.20	2.46	1.63	1.54	.98	1.13	.96	.10	.13	.33	.55	1.27	1.99
.30	2.96	1.96	1.85	1.26	1.39	1.24	.19	.29	.54	.83	1.66	2.47
.40	3.44	2.28	2.15	1.53	1.65	1.52	.28	.48	.78	1.14	2.05	2.95
.50	3.93	2.60	2.46	1.81	1.92	1.82	.39	.70	1.06	1.49	2.47	3.44
.60	4.47	2.96	2.79	2.13	2.22	2.16	.53	.97	1.39	1.92	2.94	3.99
.70	5.10	3.38	3.19	2.52	2.57	2.57	.69	1.33	1.82	2.46	3.51	4.64
.80	5.91	3.91	3.69	3.02	3.03	3.10	.93	1.82	2.43	3.20	4.27	5.49
.90	7.16	4.73	4.47	3.82	3.74	3.96	1.34	2.68	3.45	4.46	5.48	6.81
.95	8.31	5.49	5.19	4.57	4.40	4.77	1.74	3.54	4.47	5.70	6.62	8.04

THESE VALUES WERE DETERMINED FROM THE INCOMPLETE GAMMA DISTRIBUTION.

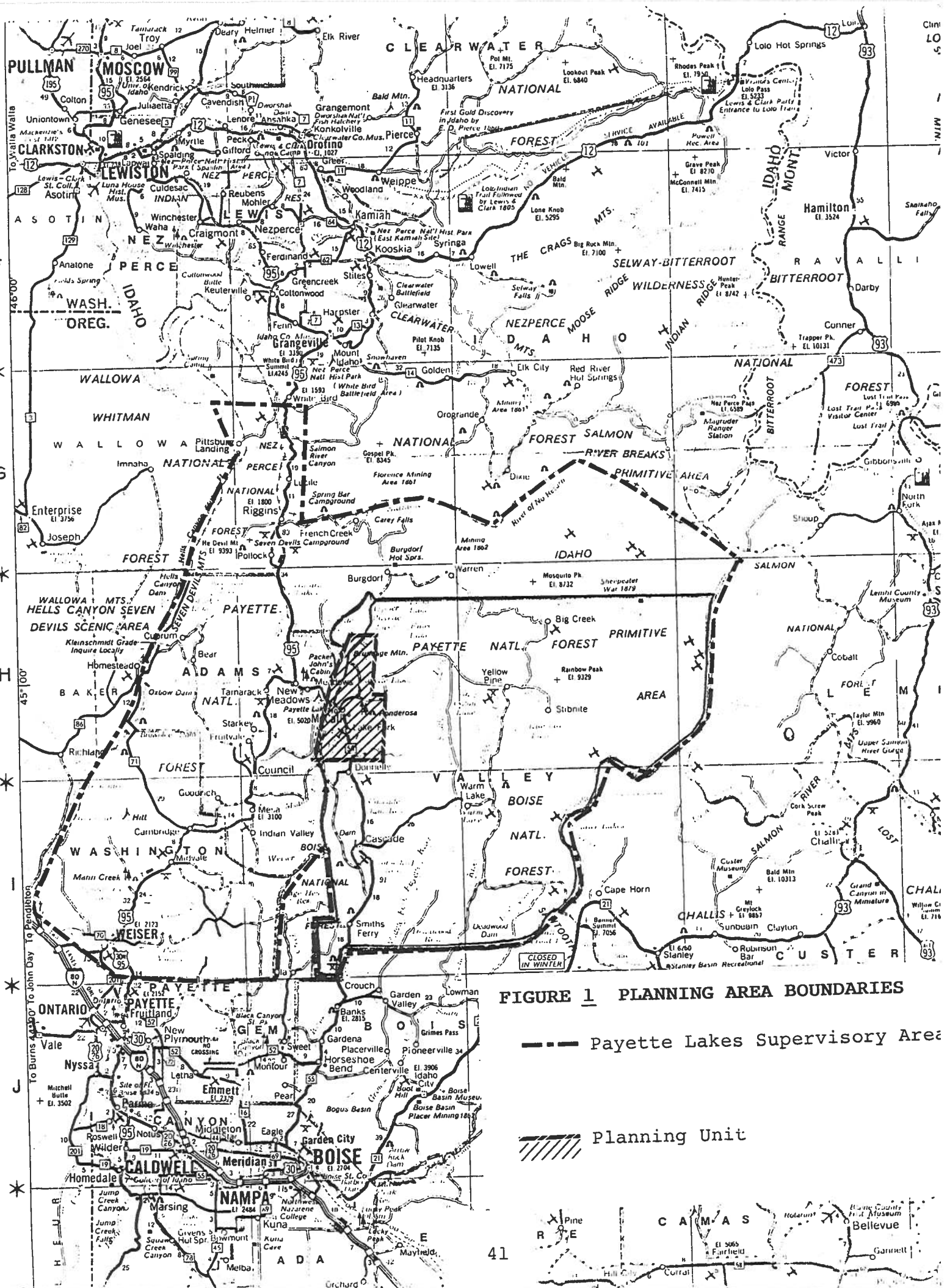


FIGURE 1 PLANNING AREA BOUNDARIES

--- Payette Lakes Supervisory Area

▨ Planning Unit



TABLE 2

105708 MC CALL, ID
 DEG MIN 44 54N LONG: 116 07W
 PERIOD: 1951-80

BASE	GROWING DEGREE UNITS TO SELECTED BASE TEMPERATURES (F)												
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN
M	0	0	4	43	240	457	717	652	394	149	11	0	2667
40 S	0	0	4	47	287	744	1461	2113	2507	2656	2667	0	2667
M	0	0	0	12	125	312	562	497	255	64	1	0	1828
45 S	0	0	0	12	137	449	1011	1508	1763	1827	1828	0	1828
M	0	0	0	2	51	184	408	347	138	17	0	0	1147
50 S	0	0	0	2	53	237	645	992	1130	1147	1147	0	1147
M	0	0	0	0	16	87	259	209	54	2	0	0	627
55 S	0	0	0	0	16	103	362	571	625	627	627	0	627
M	0	0	0	0	3	30	128	94	13	0	0	0	268
60 S	0	0	0	0	3	33	161	255	268	268	268	0	268

M = MONTHLY DATA S = SUM OF MONTHLY DATA

TEMP (F)	FREEZE DATA																	
	PROBABILITY OF LATER DATE IN SPRING (THRU JULY 31) THAN INDICATED(*)																	
	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
36	6/27	7/03	7/07	7/10	7/13	7/15	7/20	7/24	7/29	7/24	7/28	7/31	8/03	8/06	8/09	8/12	8/15	8/18
32	5/31	6/08	6/14	6/18	6/23	6/27	7/02	7/08	7/16	7/08	7/11	7/14	7/17	7/20	7/23	7/26	7/29	8/01
28	4/09	4/23	4/28	5/03	5/09	5/13	5/18	5/23	5/27	5/23	5/26	5/29	6/01	6/04	6/07	6/10	6/13	6/16
24	4/08	4/13	4/17	4/21	4/24	4/27	4/30	5/04	5/10	5/04	5/07	5/10	5/13	5/16	5/19	5/22	5/25	5/28
20	3/22	3/28	4/01	4/05	4/09	4/12	4/16	4/21	4/27	4/21	4/24	4/27	5/01	5/04	5/07	5/10	5/13	5/16
16																		

TEMP (F)	FREEZE DATA																	
	PROBABILITY OF EARLIER DATE IN FALL (BEGINNING AUG 1) THAN INDICATED(*)																	
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
36	8/02	8/07	8/11	8/14	8/16	8/19	8/22	8/26	8/30	8/26	8/29	9/01	9/04	9/07	9/10	9/13	9/16	9/19
32	8/07	8/14	8/18	8/22	8/26	8/30	9/03	9/07	9/14	9/07	9/10	9/13	9/16	9/19	9/22	9/25	9/28	10/01
28	8/25	9/01	9/05	9/08	9/12	9/15	9/19	9/23	9/29	9/23	9/26	9/29	10/02	10/05	10/08	10/11	10/14	10/17
24	9/10	9/17	9/22	9/27	10/01	10/05	10/10	10/15	10/22	10/15	10/18	10/21	10/24	10/27	10/30	11/02	11/05	11/08
20	9/30	10/06	10/11	10/16	10/19	10/23	10/27	11/02	11/09	11/02	11/05	11/08	11/11	11/14	11/17	11/20	11/23	11/26
16	10/17	10/23	10/27	10/31	11/03	11/07	11/11	11/15	11/21	11/15	11/18	11/21	11/24	11/27	12/01	12/04	12/07	12/10

OTHER CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA ARE AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF SUMMARIES AND FORMATS, SUCH AS THE CLIMATOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES; NO. 60 - CLIMATE OF STATES; NO. 81 - MONTHLY NORMALS (AND SUPPLEMENTS: ANNUAL DEGREE DAYS TO SELECTED BASES DERIVED FROM THE 1951-80 NORMALS; AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION PROBABILITIES, SELECTED PROBABILITY LEVELS DERIVED FROM THE 1951-80 NORMALS); NO. 84 - DAILY NORMALS; NO. 85 - DIVISIONAL NORMALS. A VARIETY OF DATA IS AVAILABLE EITHER ON MAGNETIC TAPE, MICROFICHE, OR PAPER COPY.









TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA AND RELATED PUBLICATIONS, CONTACT:

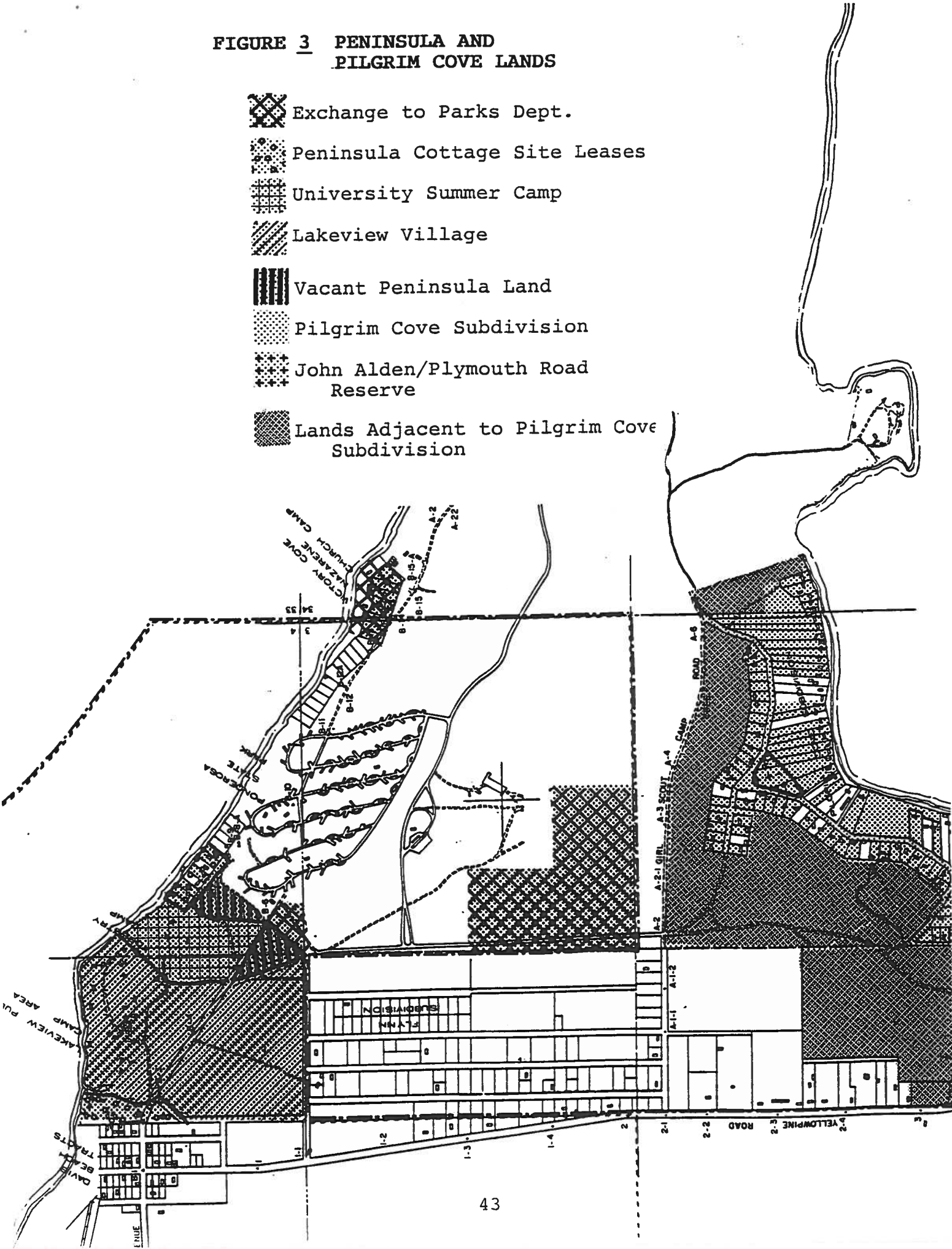
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 ASHEVILLE, NC 28801-2696
 (OR TELEPHONE: (704) 259-0682)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE
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 ASHEVILLE, NC



FIGURE 3 PENINSULA AND PILGRIM COVE LANDS

-  Exchange to Parks Dept.
-  Peninsula Cottage Site Leases
-  University Summer Camp
-  Lakeview Village
-  Vacant Peninsula Land
-  Pilgrim Cove Subdivision
-  John Alden/Plymouth Road Reserve
-  Lands Adjacent to Pilgrim Cove Subdivision



R2E

R3E

R4E

R5E

T20N

T

T19N

T

T18N

T

T17N

T

T16N

T

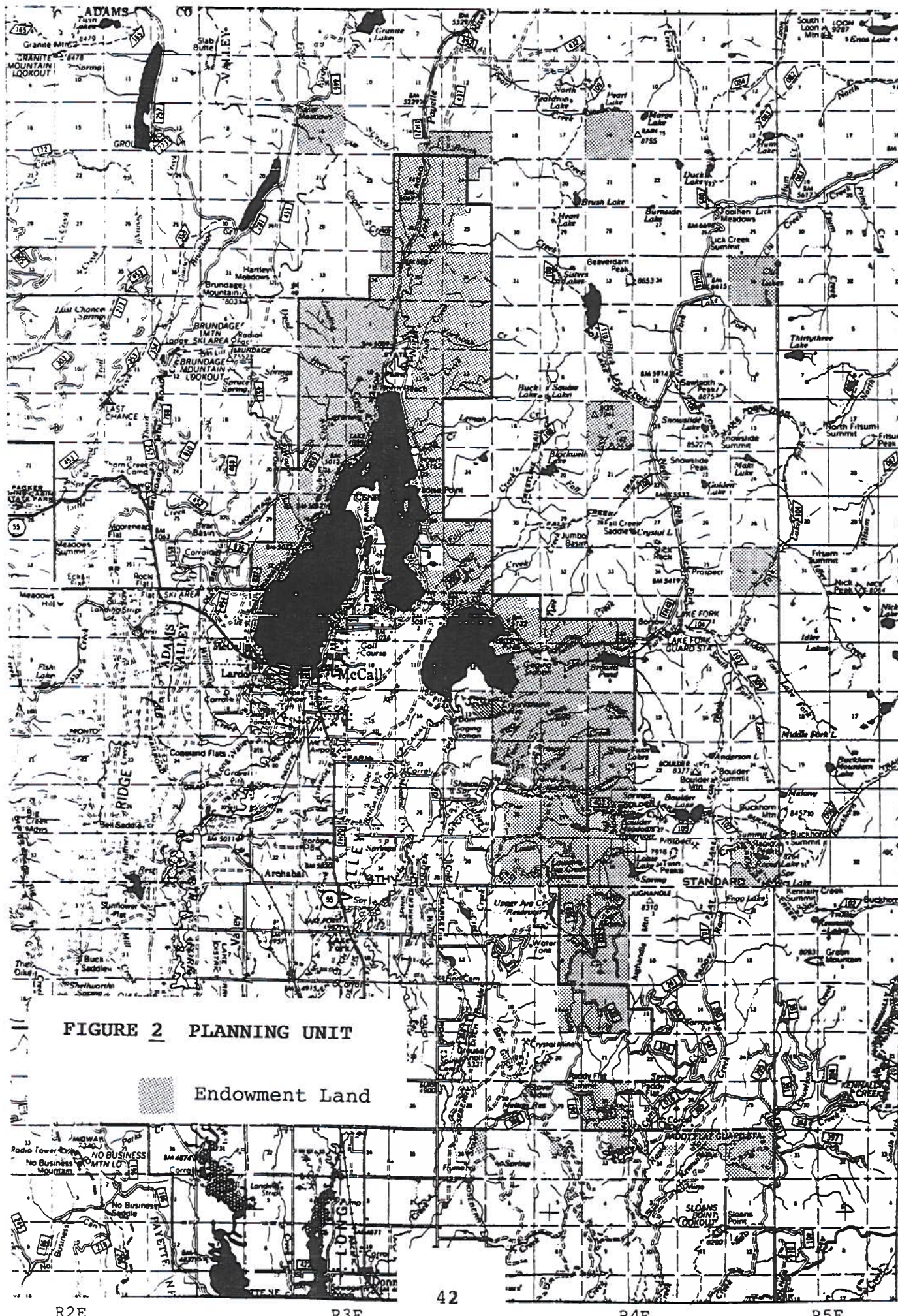



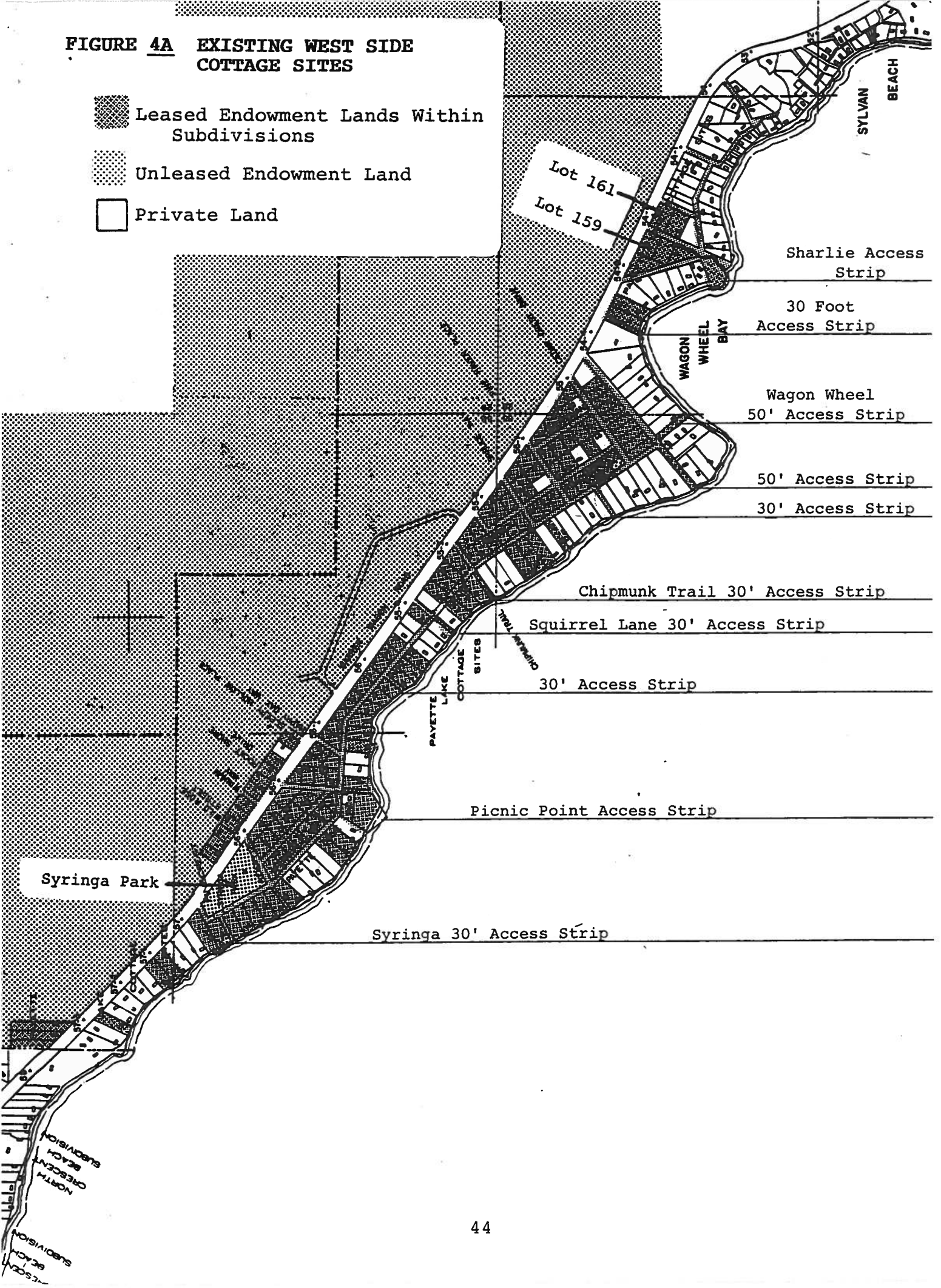


FIGURE 2 PLANNING UNIT

Endowment Land

FIGURE 4A EXISTING WEST SIDE COTTAGE SITES

-  Leased Endowment Lands Within Subdivisions
-  Unleased Endowment Land
-  Private Land



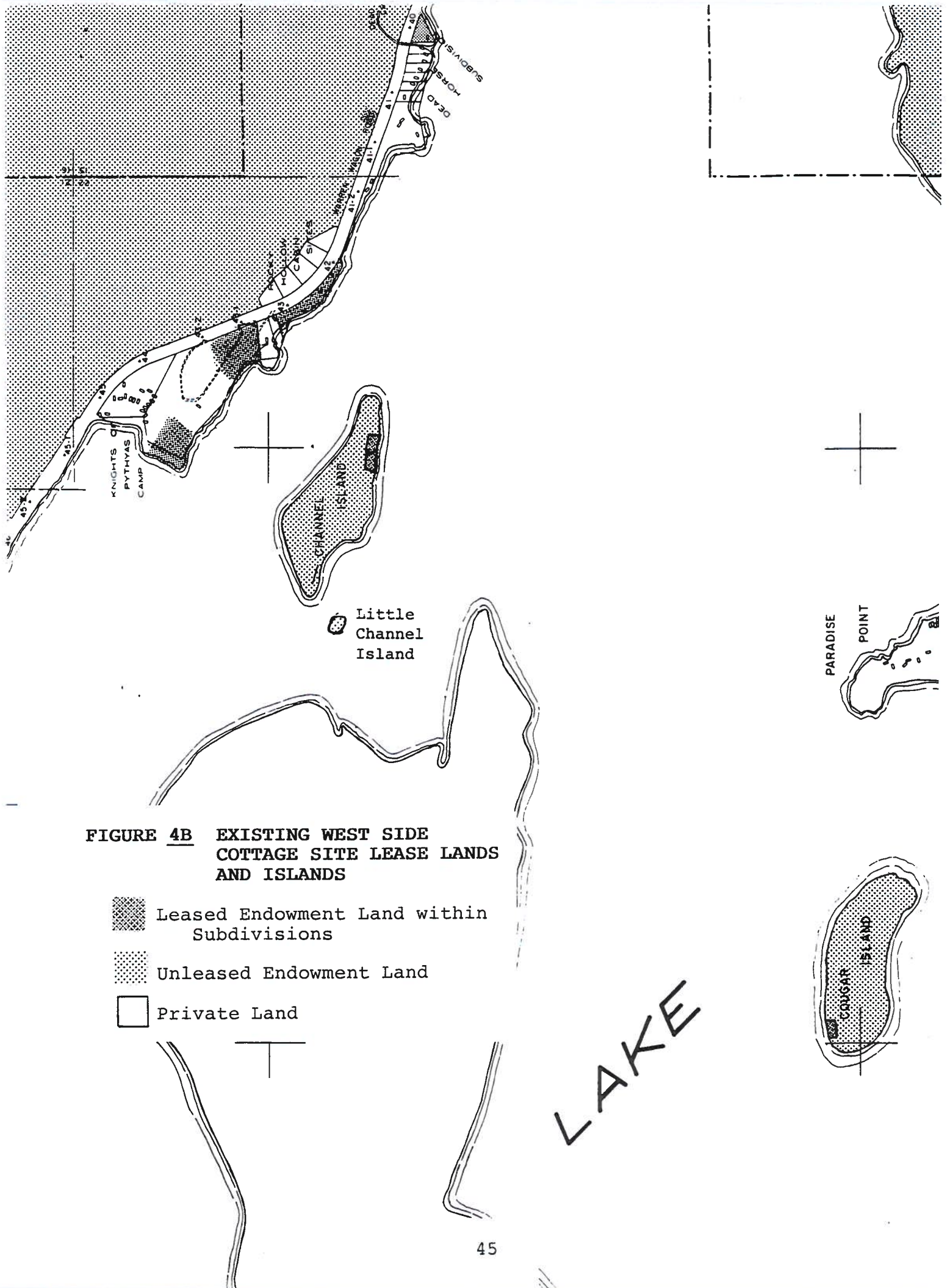





FIGURE 4B EXISTING WEST SIDE COTTAGE SITE LEASE LANDS AND ISLANDS

-  Leased Endowment Land within Subdivisions
-  Unleased Endowment Land
-  Private Land

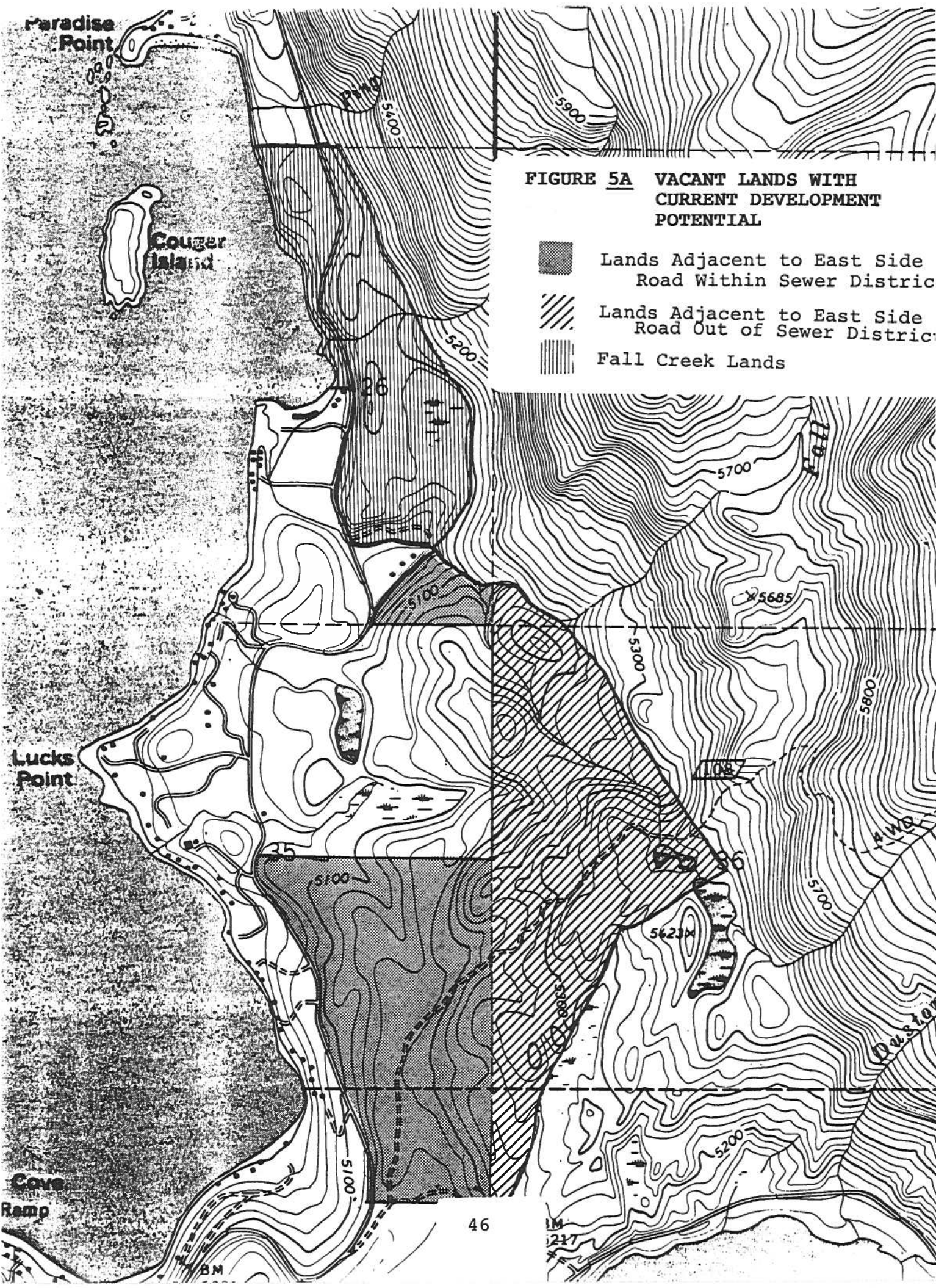


FIGURE 5A VACANT LANDS WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

- Lands Adjacent to East Side Road Within Sewer District
- Lands Adjacent to East Side Road Out of Sewer District
- Fall Creek Lands

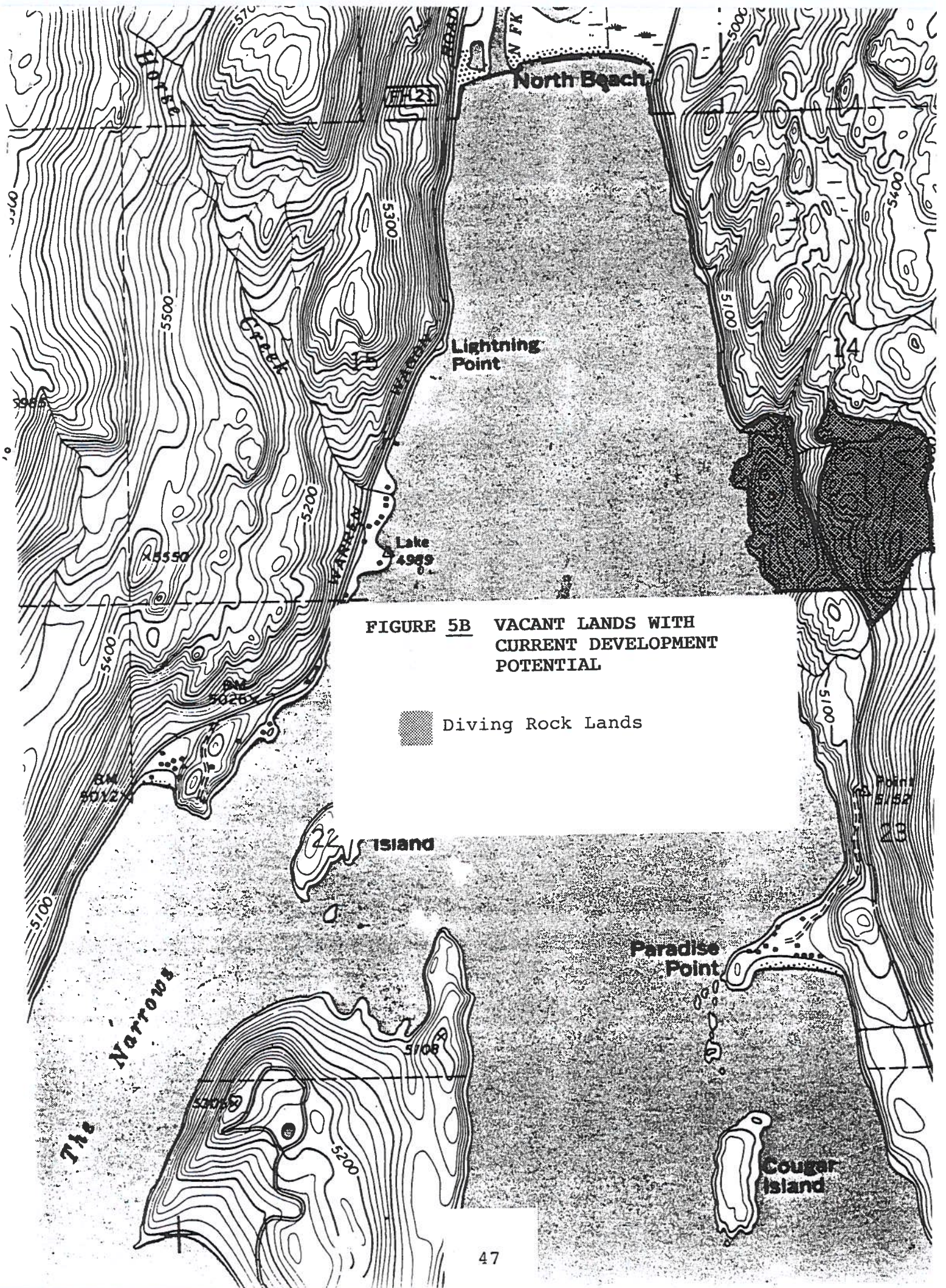



FIGURE 5B VACANT LANDS WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

 Diving Rock Lands

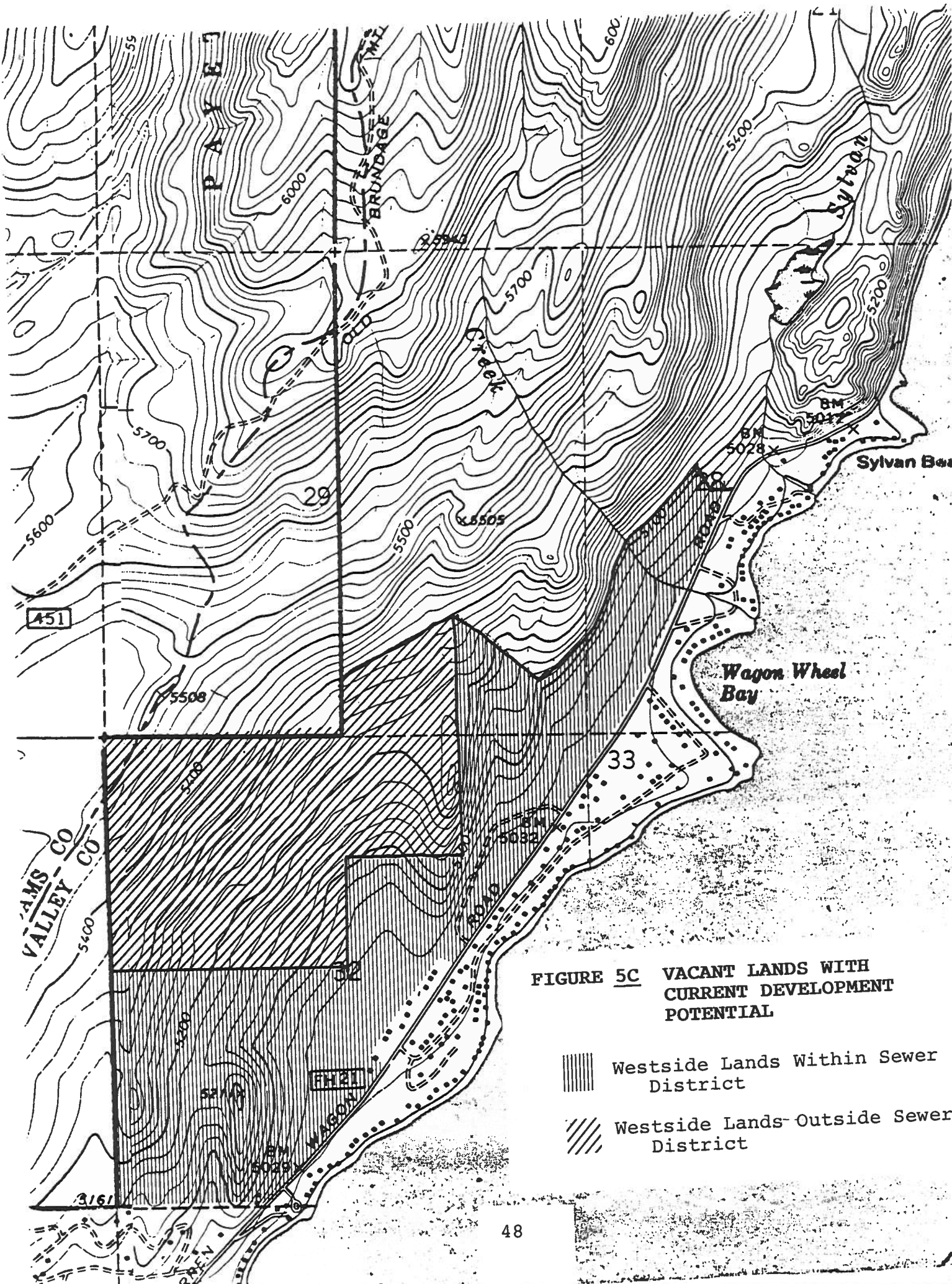


FIGURE 5C VACANT LANDS WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL



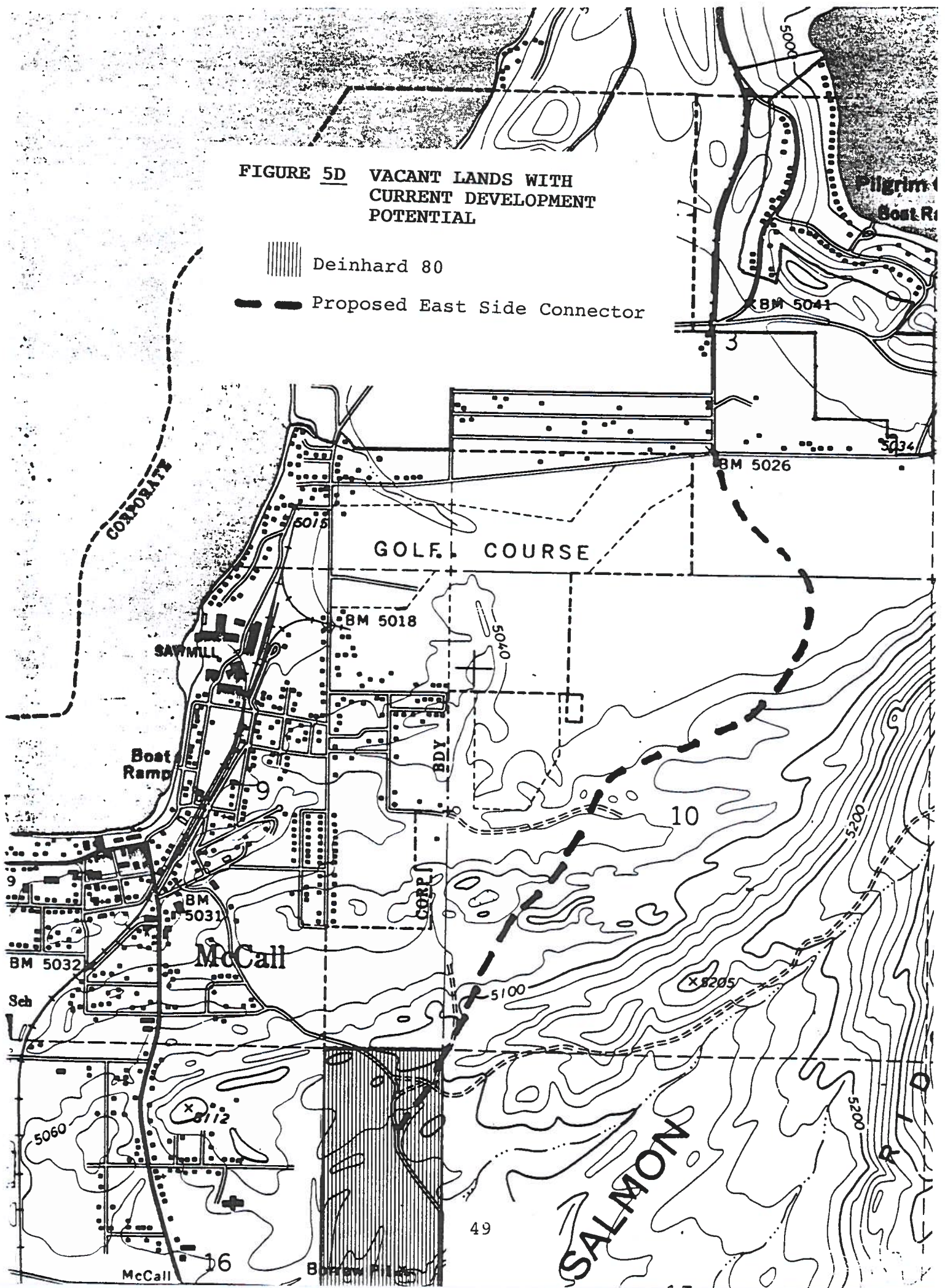

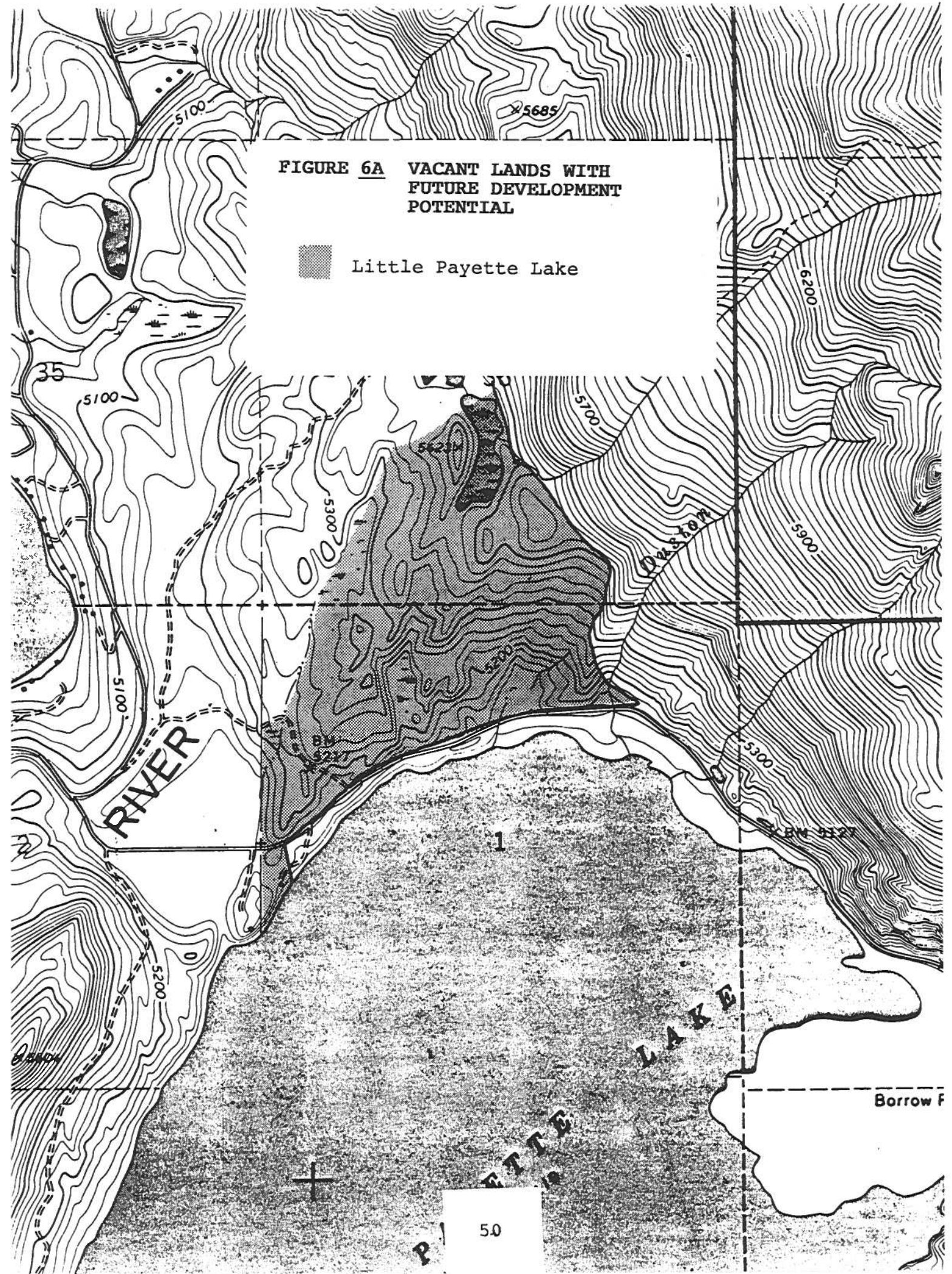
-  Westside Lands Within Sewer District
-  Westside Lands Outside Sewer District

FIGURE 5D VACANT LANDS WITH CURRENT DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL



**FIGURE 6A VACANT LANDS WITH
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
POTENTIAL**

 Little Payette Lake



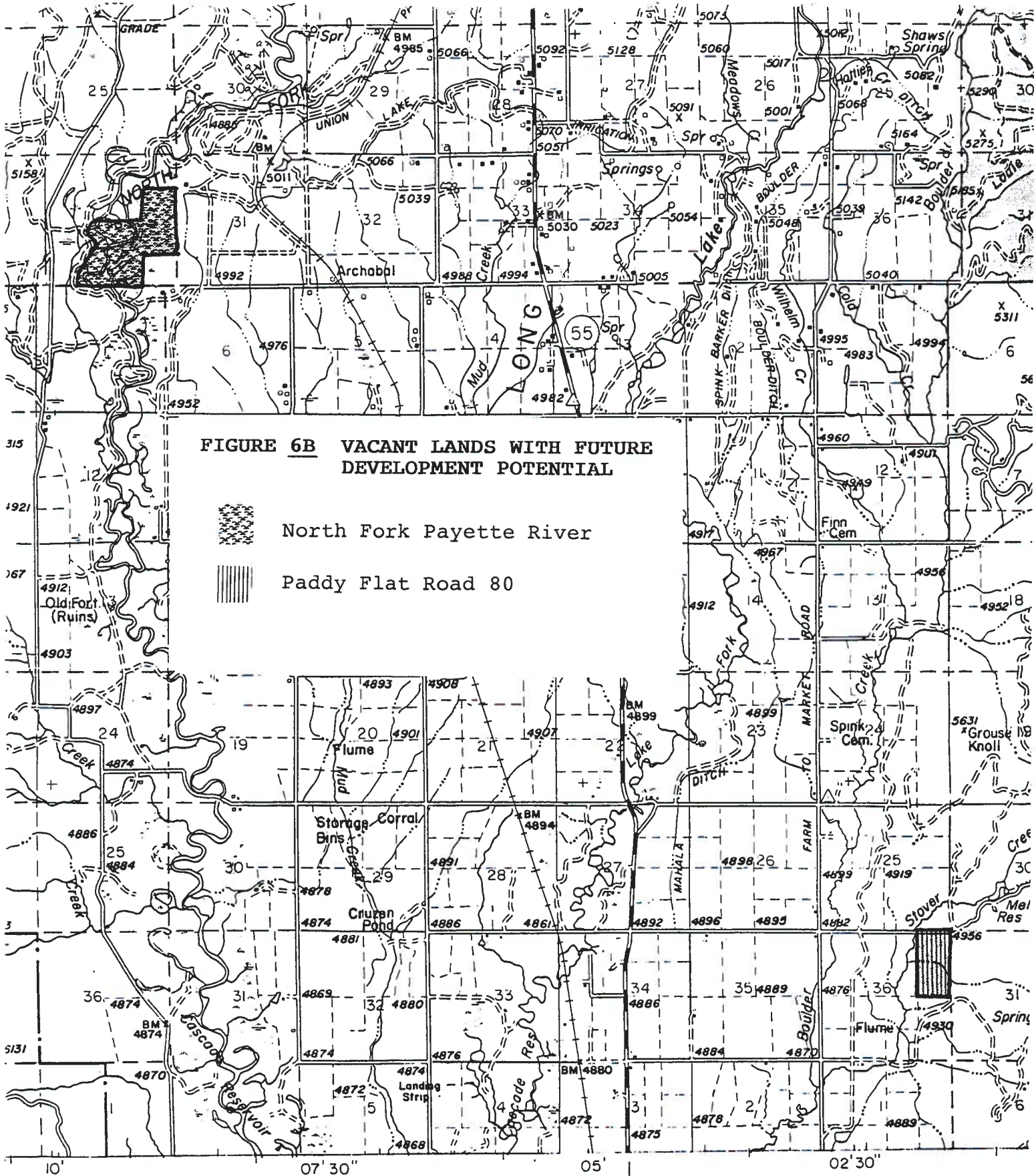




FIGURE 6B VACANT LANDS WITH FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

 North Fork Payette River
 Paddy Flat Road 80

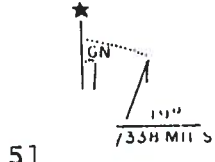
R3E
 DONNELLY 1.3 MI.
 CASCADE 17 MI.

Department of Lands
 1:24,000 scale
 63-1973. See
 other maps.
 Department of Lands
 revised in 1975

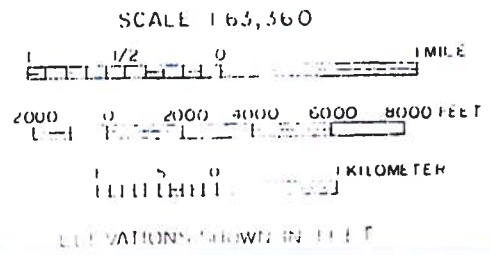
INDEX TO 1:24,000-SCALE MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Brundage Mountain 1963
 2 Granite Lake 1964
 3 Box Lake 1969
 4 Meadows 1973
 5 McCall 1973
 6 Fritsum Summit 1974
 7 No Business Mine 1973
 8 Lake Park 1973



51



R2E

R3E

R4E

R5E

T20N

T

T19N

T

T18N

T

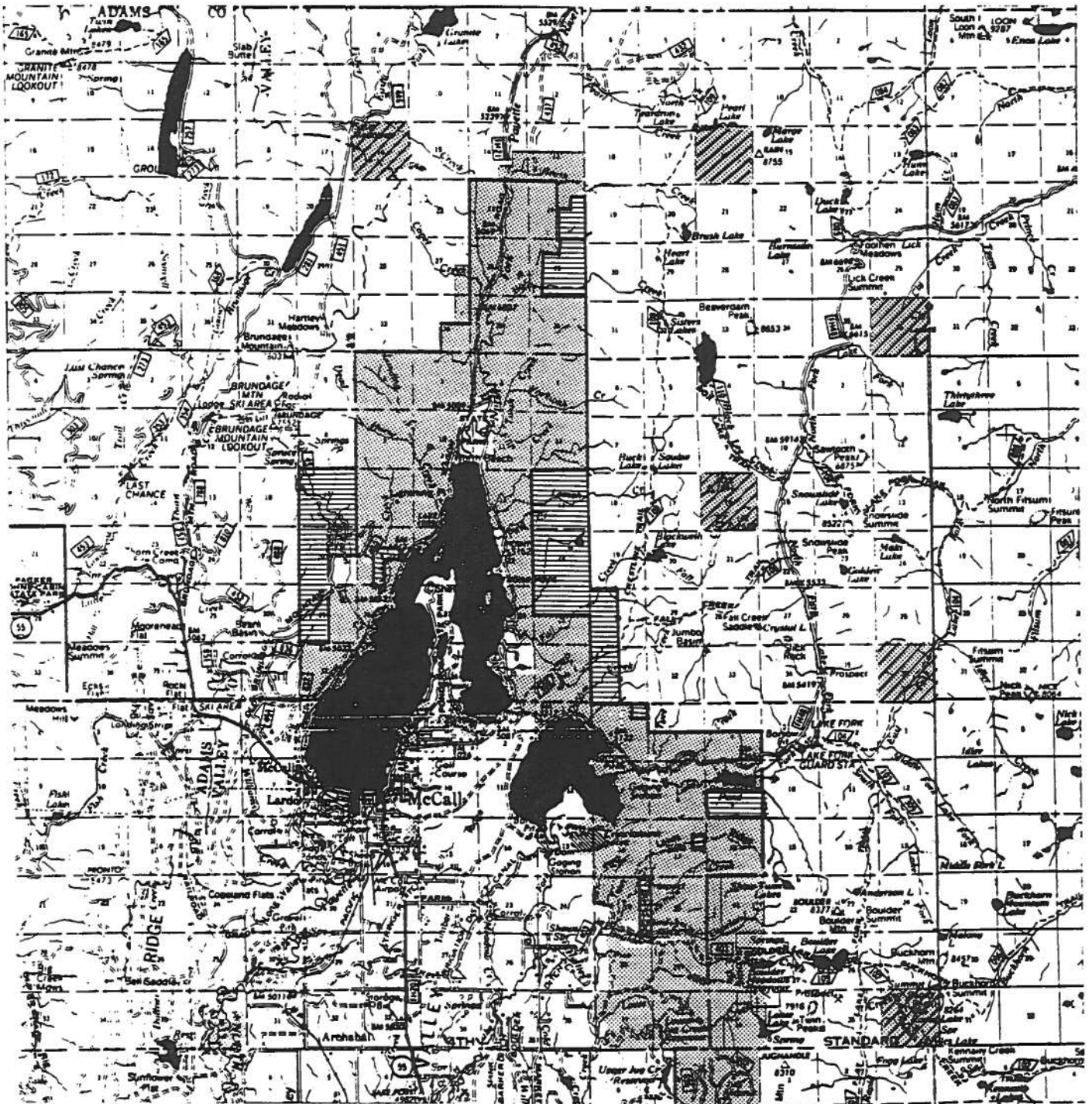





FIGURE 7 LAND EXCHANGE

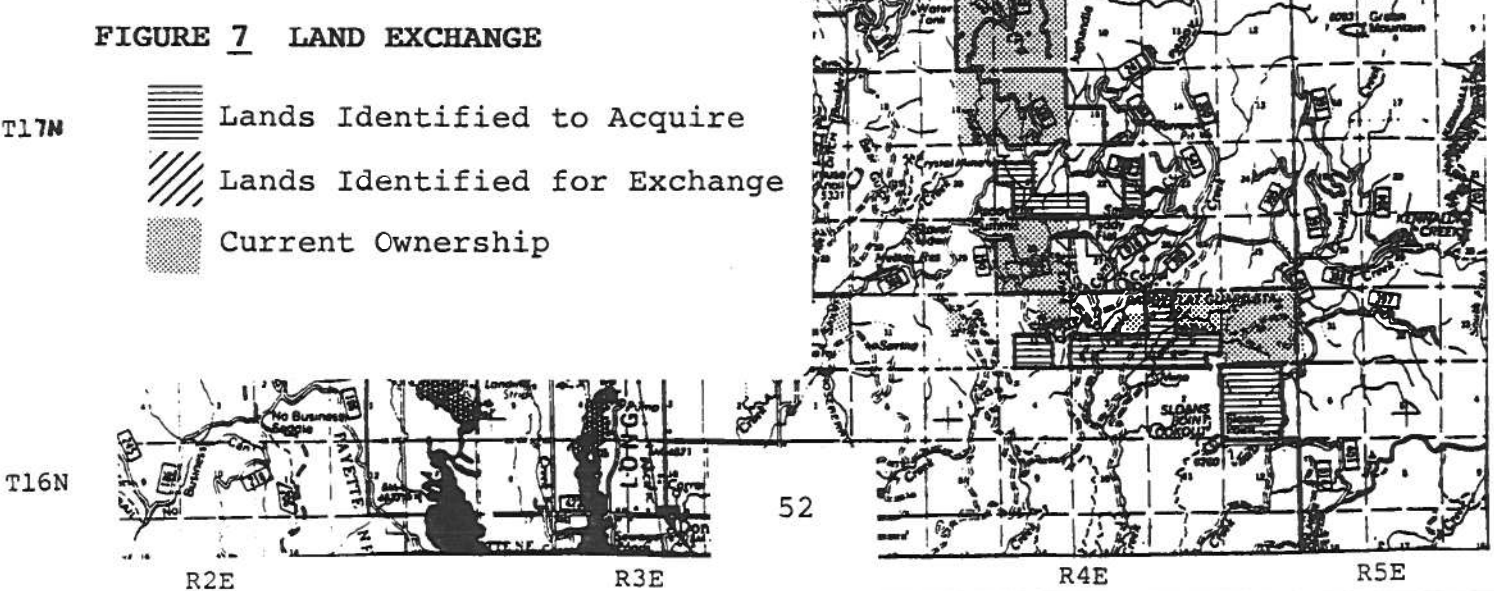
-  Lands Identified to Acquire
-  Lands Identified for Exchange
-  Current Ownership

T17N

T

T16N

T






R2E

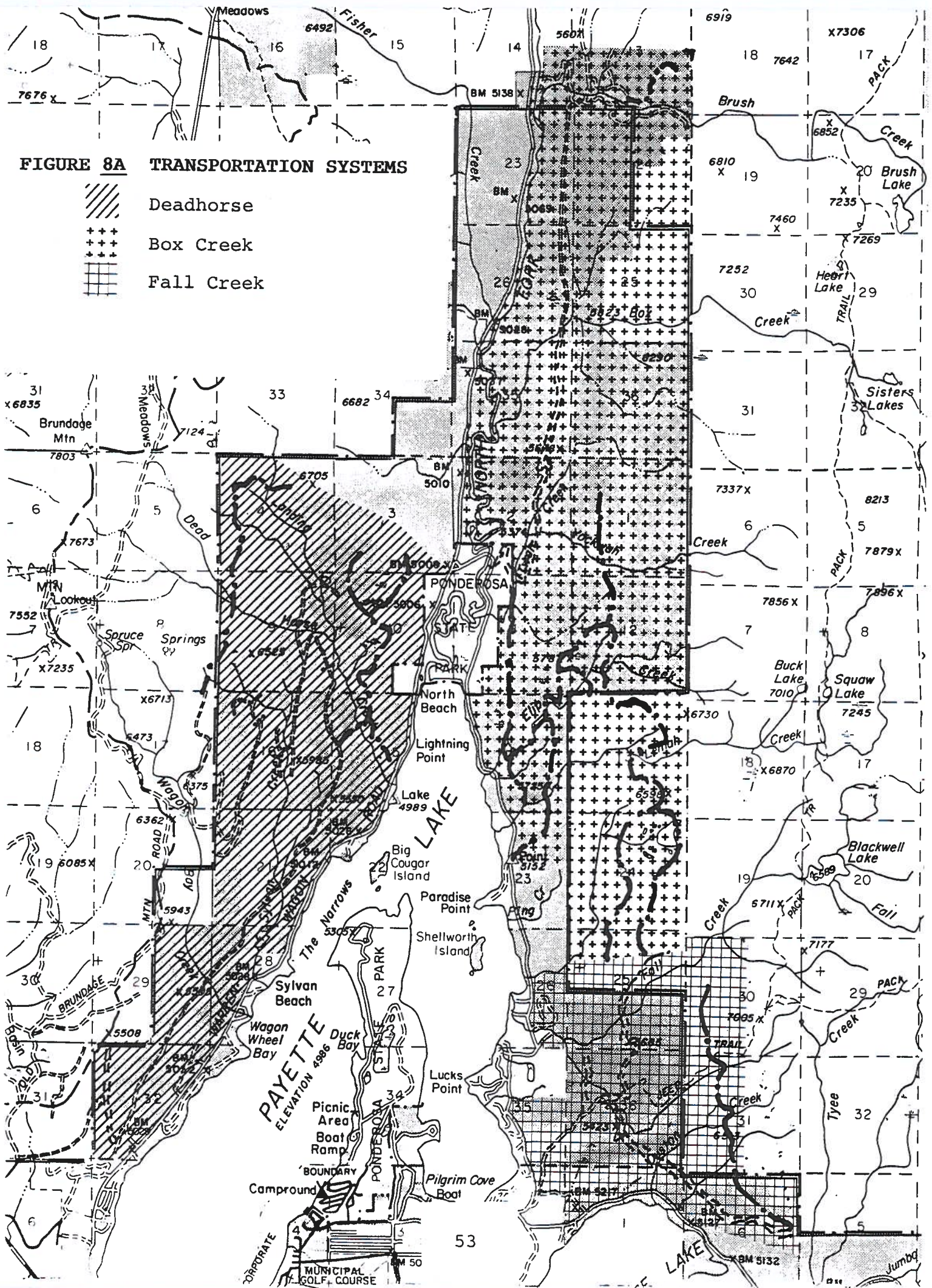
R3E

R4E

R5E

FIGURE 8A TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

-  Deadhorse
-  Box Creek
-  Fall Creek



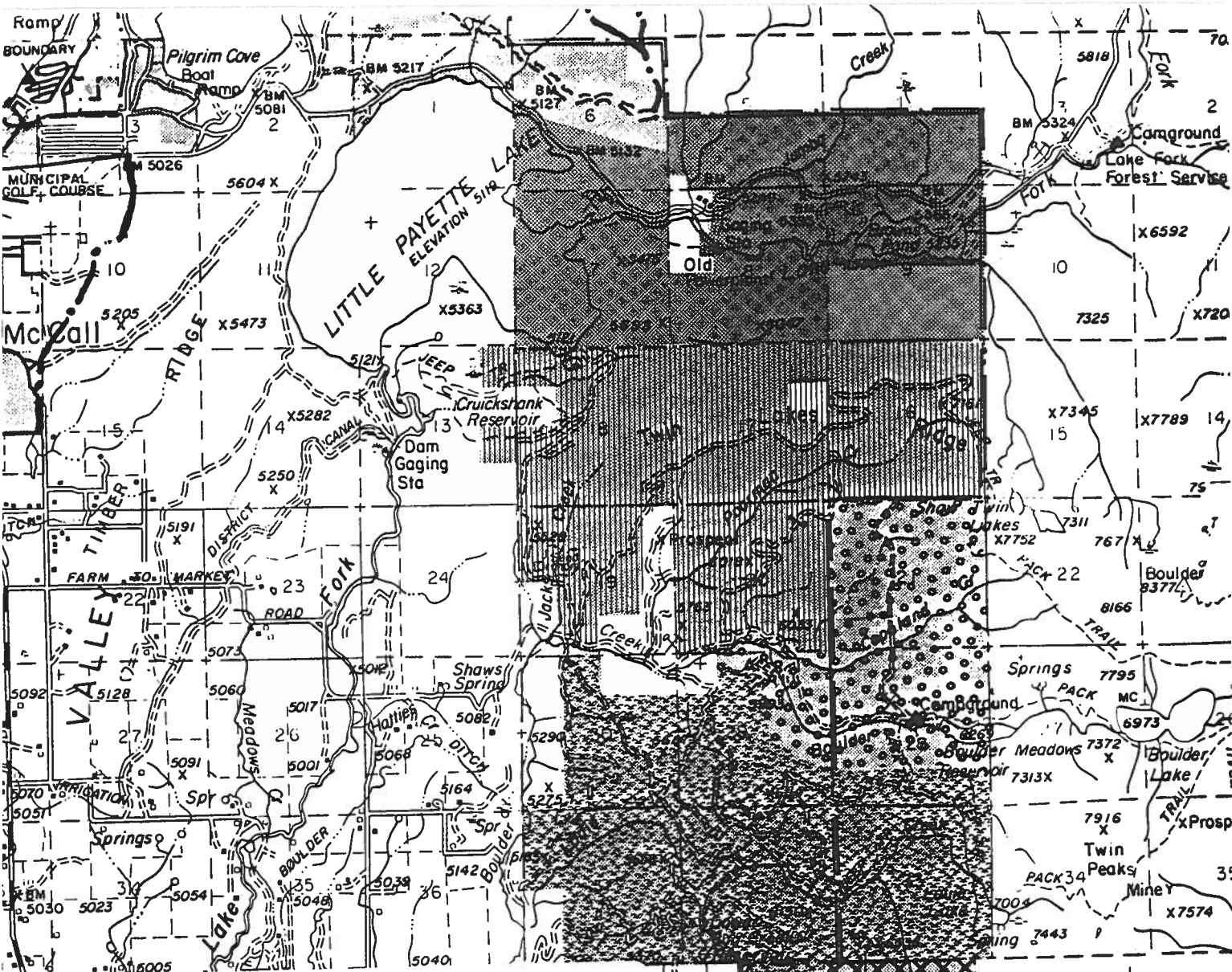







FIGURE 8B TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

-  Boulder Creek
-  Poorman
-  Louie Creek
-  Lower Lick Creek
-  Jug Meadows

