I. Decision:

I have decided to approve removal of approximately 100 hazardous trees from the Washington Creek Campground to provide safe picnicking and camping facilities. The activities will occur on approximately 11 acres in T39N, R7E, Section 22 (Boise Meridian). (see attached map).

II. Purpose of the Decision:

The purpose of this action is to manage the developed recreation site to prevent loss of site quality, to provide facilities that meet public demands and are safe, and protect resource values (USDA Forest Service 1987, pp. III-16-17) by removing root disease affected trees and to encourage growth of root disease tolerant conifers in and adjacent to the Washington Creek Campground site.

This recreation site lies within Management Area A5 – Developed Recreation Sites. Proposed activities comply with Forest plan direction for this management area to manage to meet public demands for facilities for camping and picnicking. Without treatment, some camp sites would be closed to public use because of safety concerns.

Existing Condition

The Washington Creek Campground is located along the mainstem North Fork Clearwater River upstream of the confluence with Washington Creek. This eleven acre site lies within 300 feet of the stream and has 25 developed sites with tables, fire rings and tent pads; two sources of potable water; and three pairs of outhouses. Mature Douglas fir, grand fir and young western redcedar occupy the site. Root disease is very active with advanced crown symptoms evident in much of the Douglas-fir and a large proportion of the grand fir. Dead and dying trees, thinning tops and branch dieback create hazardous conditions for campground users and facilities. Project activities are consistent with the Washington Creek Campground Vegetation Management Plan which provides detailed information on the condition of trees within the campground and the management recommendations for removal and long-term vegetative plans (see project record).

Proposed Action

The proposed action will remove approximately 100 hazardous dead and dying trees from the campground. This represents approximately 10 to 20 percent of the total trees within the area. Trees to be cut range from 5 to 30 inches in diameter. The trees may be removed or left on site. After felling and removal of the logs, slash will be piled and burned at designated locations to minimize mortality in the residual trees. Hardwood trees and tall shrubs would be planted in clumps along the road and between sites for visual screening, and most of the young, sapling to pole, Douglas-fir and grand fir would be removed to minimize competition.
with planted seedlings. Clumps of intermediate Douglas-fir and grand fir would be retained for screening or visual diversity. Western white pine, western larch and western red cedar trees will be planted as they are immune to annosus root disease.

My decision includes the following design criteria:

- To minimize ground disturbance within the interior of the campground, confine machinery to the road system and campsites and directionally fell trees to the road or campsite for removal.
- Remove trees after the normal campground season. Suspend access to the campground as necessary during tree removal operations.
- Conduct falling and removal of hazard trees to minimize damage to residual trees.
- To minimize localized impacts to the North Fork Clearwater River, retain the existing riparian vegetation between the north road segment and the North Fork Clearwater River (approximately 50 to 100 feet) unless specific trees pose a safety risk to the campground area. Only four trees were identified for removal within this area.
- Where appropriate, leave some woody debris on-site to provide for long-term soil productivity and to direct foot traffic.
- Use silt fences during the operations where needed to minimize surface fines movement into the mainstem North Fork Clearwater River.
- Clean equipment of external oil, grease, dirt and mud, and repair leaks prior to arriving at the project site. Remove all dirt and plant parts to ensure that noxious weeds and aquatic invasive species are not brought to the site. Correct problems before entering areas that drain directly to streams or wetlands.
- The FS shall inspect all equipment before delivery to the site, and daily for leaks or accumulations of grease.
- Fuel and service equipment used for riparian work (including chainsaws and other hand power tools) in an area that will not deliver fuel, oil, etc. to riparian areas and streams.
- Follow the provisions to minimize equipment fuel/oil leakage and spills (project record).
- Pile and burn slash at designated locations to minimize fire damage and mortality in the residual trees and minimize effects to the aquatic resources.
- Provide erosion control and noxious weed control following the burning of slash piles.

III. Rational For Decision:

A. **Category of Exclusion and Rationale for Using the Category**

Based on information in this document and the project record, I have determined that no extraordinary circumstances affecting resource conditions exist (36 CFR 220.6), that this project may be categorically excluded from documentation in an EA or EIS, and that it meets all the criteria outlined for 36 CFR 220.6(d)(5) Repair and maintenance of recreation sites and facilities.

The rationale for my decision is based on: 1) the proposed action fully meeting the criteria for Categorical Exclusions, 2) the proposed action meeting the purpose and need, 3) the findings related to extraordinary circumstances, discussed below, 4) the project’s consistency with laws and regulations, including the Forest Plan, 5) the on-the-ground review and discussion with district resource specialists, and 6) my review of the
Biological Assessments (BA), Biological Evaluations (BE), and specialists’ reports. In addition, I have considered the potential for cumulative effects and have determined that there would be none.

B. Finding of the Absence of Extraordinary Circumstances to Resource Conditions

1. Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for Federal listing or proposed critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species:
   The Interdisciplinary Team Botanist, and Wildlife and Fisheries Biologists determined the proposed actions would have no direct or indirect effect or impact on listed or sensitive plant, wildlife, or fish species or habitat. They determined that suitable habitat would not be altered because habitat is not present in the project area, habitat is present but the species do not occur in the project area, or habitat is present and the species may occur, but the project would not affect the habitat for the species. Therefore, no incremental effects exist that would cause a cumulative effect, as documented in the BA and BE, and specialists’ reports (see plant, wildlife, and fish sections of the project record).

   Rare Plants
   The Botanist determined the proposed actions may impact individuals or habitat of maidenhair spleenwort, deer fern, crenulate moonwort, and clustered lady’s slipper, but are not likely to cause a trend toward federal listing or reduce viability for the populations or species. The proposed treatment would negatively affect these species if present; however, given the current state of the trees, if no action occurred, these species would be similarly affected as the trees die and fall down, opening up the overstory canopy. There is ample habitat for these species up and down the mainstem North Fork Clearwater River and Washington Creek, so overall the effects would not threaten the viability of these species, and no extraordinary circumstances were identified.

   Wildlife
   The Wildlife Biologist determined the proposed actions may impact individuals or habitat of bald eagle, black-backed woodpecker, flammulated owl, harlequin duck, pygmy nuthatch, fisher, fringed myotis, gray wolf, Townsend’s big-eared bat, wolverine, Coeur d’Alene salamander, western (boreal) toad, and ringneck snake, but are not likely to cause a trend toward federal listing or reduce viability for the populations or species. Activities associated with this project may involve human actions or use of motorized equipment or other tools which may create visual, auditory, or physical disturbances to wildlife species. Short-term displacement, harassment, disturbance, direct harm and aversion to use of suitable habitats may result from these activities. However, effects of activities are generally for a short duration and are limited in size and scope to the campground area, and there is sizeable habitat outside of the project area for these species up and down the mainstem North Fork Clearwater River and Washington Creek; therefore, the effects will be minor. Based on consideration of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, the project would not have any incremental effect that would cause a cumulative effect either, and therefore no extraordinary circumstances were identified.

   Fish Species and Habitat
   The Fisheries Biologist determined that due to the small riparian area affected and the substantial design criteria, it is very unlikely that project activities will have any direct or indirect impacts on westslope cutthroat trout. Therefore, the determination is may impact individuals or habitat for this fish species, but not likely to cause a trend toward federal listing or reduce viability for the populations or species.

   The proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect bull trout or their critical habitat, or essential fish habitat because bull trout spawning does not occur in the river along the project area due to habitat conditions (i.e. substrate size, water temperatures etc.). USDI Fish and Wildlife Service concurred with this determination on March 14, 2011.
Washington Creek Campground

Spring chinook salmon and coho salmon do not occur in the project area because of Dworshak Dam. Due to the absence of spring chinook salmon and coho salmon within the project area, no adverse effects will occur to essential fish habitat within the analysis area.

Determination rationale is further documented in the Biological Assessment for the Clearwater National Forest, Washington Creek Campground Vegetation Management Plan for Federally Listed Species.

2. Floodplains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds: The project is not located in a municipal watershed and will not adversely affect them. Portions of the campground lie within the floodplain of the North Fork Clearwater River; however, the project will not modify or occupy floodplains to an extent greater than already exists. The project does not propose to modify or destroy wetlands and as such, will not adversely affect wetlands.

The majority of the campground is within the RHCA of the North Fork Clearwater River. There are no waterbodies, adjacent to the campground, that are listed as water quality impaired (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) listed).

3. Congruessionally designated areas, such as wilderness, wilderness study areas or national recreation areas: The project area is not located within congressionally designated areas, including wilderness, wilderness study areas, national recreation areas, and Wild and Scenic River corridors, and therefore, no extraordinary circumstances were identified.

4. Inventoried roadless areas or potential wilderness areas: The project is not located within any Clearwater National Forest Plan Roadless Areas, Idaho Roadless Areas (36 CFR 294 Subpart C), or potential wilderness areas, and therefore, no extraordinary circumstances were identified.

5. Research Natural Areas: The project area does not include land designated as Research Natural Areas, and therefore, no extraordinary circumstances were identified.

6. American Indians and Alaska native religious or cultural sites and archaeological sites, or historical properties or areas: The proposed action will have no effect on religious, cultural, archaeological sites or historic properties because previous inventories have adequately covered the project area and no historic properties are present, or the stands are located in an area identified as having a low probability for the presence of historic properties. Therefore, no extraordinary circumstances were identified to native religious or cultural sites, archaeological sites, or historical properties or areas. Additionally, the Nez Perce Tribal Government Liaison and the Nez Perce Tribe reviewed the project and determined it would not affect Nez Perce Tribe Treaty rights or Nez Perce Tribal members’ abilities to exercise those rights.

IV. Interested and Affected Agencies, Organizations, and Persons Contacted

On April 5, 2010, the Clearwater National Forest mailed a letter providing information and seeking public comment to 48 individuals, organizations, a variety of state and local agencies, and the Nez Perce Tribe. A legal notice appeared in the Lewiston Tribune on July 20, 2011, inviting comments for 30 days from publication. Project information has also been made available at http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/clearwater/Projects/Projects.htm under NEPA projects. The comments received from various individuals or agencies are addressed in Appendix A.

V. Findings Required by other Laws:
Based on my review of the actions associated with this project, I find that the Washington Creek Campground Dead and Dying Tree Removal project is consistent with all applicable Federal laws and regulations, including the following.

**National Forest Management Act and Clearwater National Forest Plan:** This action follows the standards and guidelines contained in the Clearwater Forest Plan (see project record for further information). In addition, the decision considers the best available science [36 CFR 219.35(a) (Reinstatement of the 2000 Planning Rule; 74 FR 242)].

**PACFISH/INFISH Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs):** All activities associated with the proposed action comply with direction regarding PACFISH/INFISH because the project design criteria prevent adverse modification of aquatic habitat.

**Endangered Species Act:** No effects to threatened and endangered plant, wildlife and fish species are anticipated, and proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect bull trout or their critical habitat, or Essential Fish Habitat.

**Clean Water Act and State Water Quality Laws:** This proposal will have no substantial effects to the water quality of area or downstream waters, and will protect beneficial uses.

**Clean Air Act:** Any prescribed burning associated with this project will comply with state and federal air quality regulations. Compliance with procedures outlined in the North Idaho Smoke Management Memorandum of Agreement will result in no long term impacts to air quality. These measures protect air quality and comply with the rules, regulations, and permit procedures of the EPA and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

**National Historic Preservation Act:** This project meets the agency’s responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470), as amended, and is consistent with the Programmatic Agreement between the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Region 1 National Forests in Northern Idaho Regarding the Management of Cultural Resources.

**American Indian Treaty Rights:** The Nez Perce Tribal Government Liaison and the Nez Perce Tribe reviewed the Washington Creek Campground Dead and Dying Tree Removal project, and determined the proposed action would not affect Nez Perce Tribe Treaty rights or Nez Perce Tribal members’ abilities to exercise those rights.

**Environmental Justice:** I assessed the proposed action and determined it will not disproportionately impact consumers, Native American Indians, women, low-income populations, other minorities, or civil rights of any American Citizen, in accordance with Executive Order 12898. No disproportionate impacts to minority or low-income populations were identified during scoping or the effects analysis.

**Prime Farm Land, Range Land, and Forest Land:** The proposed action complies with the Federal Regulations for prime land. The definition of "prime" forest land does not apply to lands within the National Forest System. The project area does not contain any prime range land or farm land. Federal lands would be managed with appropriate sensitivity to the effects on adjacent lands. There are no unusual energy requirements for implementing the proposed action.

**VI. Review and Appeal Opportunities, and Implementation Date**

This decision is subject to appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 215. A written appeal must be submitted within 45 days following the publication date of the legal notice of this decision in the Lewiston Tribune, Lewiston, Idaho. It is the responsibility of the appellant to ensure their appeal is received in a timely manner. The publication date of the legal notice of the decision in the newspaper of record is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal. Appellants should not rely on date or timeframe information provided by any other source.
Paper appeals must be submitted to:
USDA Forest Service, Northern Region
ATTN: Appeal Deciding Officer
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807
Office hours: 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (MST).

Fax appeals must be submitted to: (406) 329-3411.

Electronic appeals must be submitted to: appeals-northern-regional-office@fs.fed.us
In electronic appeals, the subject line should contain the name of the project being appealed. An automated response will confirm your electronic appeal has been received. Electronic appeals must be submitted in MS Word, Word Perfect, or Rich Text Format (RTF).

It is the appellant's responsibility to provide sufficient project or activity specific evidence and rationale, focusing on the decision, to show why my decision should be reversed. The appeal must be filed with the Appeal Deciding Officer in writing. At a minimum, the appeal must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14, and include the following information:

- The appellant’s name and address, with a telephone number, if available;
- A signature, or other verification of authorship upon request (a scanned signature for electronic mail may be filed with the appeal);
- When multiple names are listed on an appeal, identification of the lead appellant and verification of the identity of the lead appellant upon request;
- The name of the project or activity for which the decision was made, the name and title of the Responsible Official, and the date of the decision;
- The regulation under which the appeal is being filed, when there is an option to appeal under either 36 CFR 215 or 36 CFR 251, subpart C;
- Any specific change(s) in the decision that the appellant seeks and rationale for those changes;
- Any portion(s) of the decision with which the appellant disagrees, and explanation for the disagreement;
- Why the appellant believes the Responsible Official’s decision failed to consider the comments; and
- How the appellant believes the decision specifically violates law, regulation, or policy.

If an appeal is received on this project, informal resolution meetings and/or conference calls may be scheduled between the Responsible Official and the appellant. These discussions would take place within 15 days after the closing date for filing an appeal. All such meetings are open to the public. If you are interested in attending any informal resolution discussions, please contact the Responsible Official or monitor the following website for postings about current appeals in the Northern Region of the Forest Service: http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r1/appeal-meetings.

If no appeals are filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of the decision may occur on, but not before, five business days from the close of the appeal filing period. When appeals are filed, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of the last appeal disposition.

VII. Contact Person
Questions regarding this decision should be sent to Marty Gardner, NEPA Coordinator, Nez Perce Supervisor’s Office, 104 Airport Road, Grangeville, Idaho 83530 or by phone at (208) 983-1950 or fax at (208) 983-4042 during normal office hours (weekdays, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.).

VIII. Signature of Deciding Officer
Washington Creek Campground

KATHY RODRIGUEZ
District Ranger

cc: Adam McClory

Enclosure: Map, Attachment A

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA’s TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA Forest Service is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Appendix A

Response to Public Comments

1. We think this is a great thing to do. There is a need for more campgrounds on the NF and more campsites in the Washington Creek area. Skyline ATV Riders

2. Removing hazard trees is a basic campground maintenance item that improves visitor safety. We encourage this district to move forward with this project before the campground opens for the season. Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

3. We are glad to see the Forest Service planning to restore the visual appearance of the campground by planting conifer seedlings and/or shrubs in the immediate vicinity. We also support the proposal to maintain visual screening along the river. Idaho Conservation League
Response: Thank you for your support.

4. This project could well be an EA. Removal of 50 trees may be significant in this campground. The proposal does not fall under the stated categories for CEs since those are related to the campground facilities themselves. Friends of the Clearwater
Response: Projects may be categorically excluded from documentation in an EA or EIS if they meet all criteria outlined in 36CFR 220.6. Project activities are consistent with 36 CFR 220.6 (d)(5) Repair and maintenance of recreation sites and facilities. Removal of trees that are a safety hazard to users of a campground is considered maintenance of the campground site.

5. Because activities are proposed in the RHCA, site-specific watershed analysis is required per INFISH. This analysis could assist in identifying specific measures that may be required in order to demonstrate improvement in Riparian Management Objectives. Idaho Conservation League

6. The RHCA concern is real. Removing trees within RHCA's does affect attainment of RMOs. The exception for safety trees is not intended to apply to large scale projects. Friends of the Clearwater
Response: Removing dead and dying trees is a necessary action in developed campgrounds to keep trees from falling on campsites and possibly injuring campers. This project includes various design criteria to minimize effects to RMOs.

The effects of tree removal from riparian areas are analyzed and documented in the Washington Creek Campground Vegetation Management Plan Biological Assessment (3/2/2011) and primarily involves the potential to change levels of large woody debris recruitment and riparian shade. The mainstem North Fork Clearwater has a relatively large flood plain between the high spring flows and the low summer flows. Due to the width of the river and the dry river bed between the campground vegetation and the lower summer stream flows, the majority of the trees to be removed would not provide for solar shade or potential woody debris. No measurable changes to existing riparian vegetation that is providing streamside shade to the mainstem North Fork Clearwater River is expected. Therefore, the project is expected to have inconsequential effects to stream temperatures. No erosion and associated sediment movement into the river is expected during tree felling and removal due to the relatively small (11 acres) and level project area.

The Washington Creek Campground project is consistent with applicable Forest Plan standards, including INFISH and Forest Plan Management Area A5 direction.

7. We encourage you to retain down woody debris from the hazard tree removal project and to consider in-stream placement of woody debris. Idaho Conservation League
Response: Project design criteria addresses down woody debris retention.

8. We also hereby request a copy of the Forest Health Protection insect and disease report for the project, and/or similar assessment of root rot, which warrants tree removal. We are particularly concerned with the potential for cutting to exacerbate any existing conditions and encourage you to consider alternative methods to protect public safety. Idaho Conservation League

Response: This document will be sent to you.

9. The North Fork is critical bull trout habitat. That is a change from when the BA was done. Thus, the BA is outdated and needs to be amended. Since consultation is required and there is no updated BA, it seems that a CE is not adequate. Friends of the Clearwater

Response: On March 14, 2011, the Forest Service received concurrence from the USFWS regarding bull trout for the Washington Creek Campground Vegetation Management Plan. The USFWS concurred that the project is not likely to adversely affect bull trout and its designated critical habitat.

10. We encourage you to consider whether public safety can be protected by closing some of the campsites in the east end and focusing camping in the east end where the root disease has already run its course. Idaho Conservation League

Response: Project activities will encourage use of existing hardened developed sites where resource impacts can be minimized (sanitation, soils, traffic, etc). Closure of these sites could encourage dispersed camping along the river corridor.

11. Any dead, dying or diseased trees should be carefully removed. To reduce impacts to the soil, watershed and recreational resources we encourage you to carry out the project in the winter. If winter logging is not utilized, steps should be taken to minimize skid trails, rehabilitate areas impacted by logging and skidding. Idaho Conservation League

Response: Design features included in the Decision Memo address your concerns.

12. The Forest Service should estimate how much sediment would be delivered to the streams during the project and take steps to avoid such delivery. Idaho Conservation League

Response: No wetland area will be disturbed or damaged. No new structures will be constructed in the floodplain. It is expected that soil disturbance will occur when trees are removed. It is expected that sediment transport will occur during these operations. It is possible that an immeasurable amount of sediment may be delivered to the North Fork Clearwater River as the result of this project being implemented; an effect to water quality that would be low in intensity and short in duration. As such, no adverse effects to the water quality of the North Fork Clearwater River are expected. Therefore no direct, indirect, or incremental effects that would cause a cumulative effect are anticipated to water quality of streams within the area; downstream waters; or resources in floodplains, wetlands, and municipal watersheds. The project includes design criteria to minimize any risks of sedimentation. For example, silt fences will be used during the harvest operations where needed to minimize surface fines movement into the mainstem North Fork Clearwater River.

13. Do streams currently meet beneficial uses? Will any small streams be impacted? Idaho Conservation League

Response: Beneficial uses for Washington Creek are cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning and secondary contact recreation. Washington Creek meets them all. (IDEQ, Integrated Report, 2008) There are no waterbodies, adjacent to the campground, that are listed as water quality impaired (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) listed).
Washington Creek Campground

14. Evaluate the current conditions and evaluate cumulative impacts to streams within the North Fork Clearwater River drainage along the projects boundaries. Idaho Conservation League
   **Response:** See response to #11 above. The direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of project activities and other ongoing projects to area streams was analyzed and are expected to be insignificant and discountable. Other than the ongoing road maintenance and decommissioning activities and fire management projects (i.e. prescribed burns), only two actions involving vegetative treatments and/or road related work (Osier Fuels and Middle Black Project) are expected to have negligible impacts to riparian conditions and long-term improvements to instream conditions. These projects were designed to avoid actions that would affect stream habitat conditions.

15. Given the sensitivity of riparian landscapes in a high use recreational corridor, we recommend avoiding steep slopes, or landslide prone areas. Idaho Conservation League
   **Response:** No erosion and associated sediment movement into the river is expected during tree felling and removal due to the relatively small (11 acres) and level project area.

16. OHVs can degrade water quality, spread noxious weeds, fragment wildlife habitat, disturb wildlife, increase potential for fires, and affect the enjoyment of non-motorized recreationists. The Clearwater National Forest needs to monitor and control the use of OHVs on forest service roads and trails in the campground if logging opens the area up. Idaho Conservation League
   **Response:** Designated routes and proper signage will direct traffic and educate the public about motorized recreational etiquette. Forest Service regulation limits OHV use to designated routes within campgrounds.

17. According to the numerous sources and studies, surface disturbance is a primary factor for noxious weed establishment. We strongly encourage and support efforts to prevent weed infestation from occurring through travel restrictions and high standards to prevent the spread of weeds. We recommend that the tires and undercarriage of all access vehicles must be hosed down with pressurized water both before vehicles enter the site. In addition, the Forest Service needs to provide funding for noxious weed surveys and treatment before and after treatment. Idaho Conservation League
   **Response:** Recreation personnel will monitor the area for noxious weeds during routine campground maintenance. A design criteria that requires cleaning of equipment before it is brought on site is included with this project.

18. We are concerned that this project needs more careful analysis because of the excessive logging in the Jerry Johnson campground. Friends of the Clearwater
   **Response:** Comments related to the Jerry Johnson Campground project cannot be addressed as they are not specific to this project. The effects of tree removal in the Washington Creek Campground are documented in the Washington Creek Campground Vegetation Management Plan and Biological Assessment.

19. The scoping letter is unclear whether 100 or 150 trees will be removed. How many will be removed? Also, will this be done with a timber sale or done by Forest Service personnel? If this is a Forest Service operation, there is less of a chance of damage from logging equipment and yarding as the goal would not be to necessarily remove the downed trees. Friends of the Clearwater
   **Response:** Approximately 150 hazard trees were initially identified for removal to address public safety and long-term vegetation management in the campground. Prior to opening the campground in the spring of 2010 and 2011, about 60 trees that posed an immediate safety
Washington Creek Campground

care were cut down. This decision addresses removal of the remaining hazard trees. Currently, it has not been decided who will remove the trees.

20. Where will the trees be cut? Will any be within the Siwash Roadless area? If so, what would the impact be on that area? Friends of the Clearwater

Response: The project is not located within any Clearwater National Forest Plan Roadless Areas, Idaho Roadless Areas (36 CFR 294 Subpart C), or potential wilderness areas.