

Figure 4
Wetlands - Ponderosa State Park

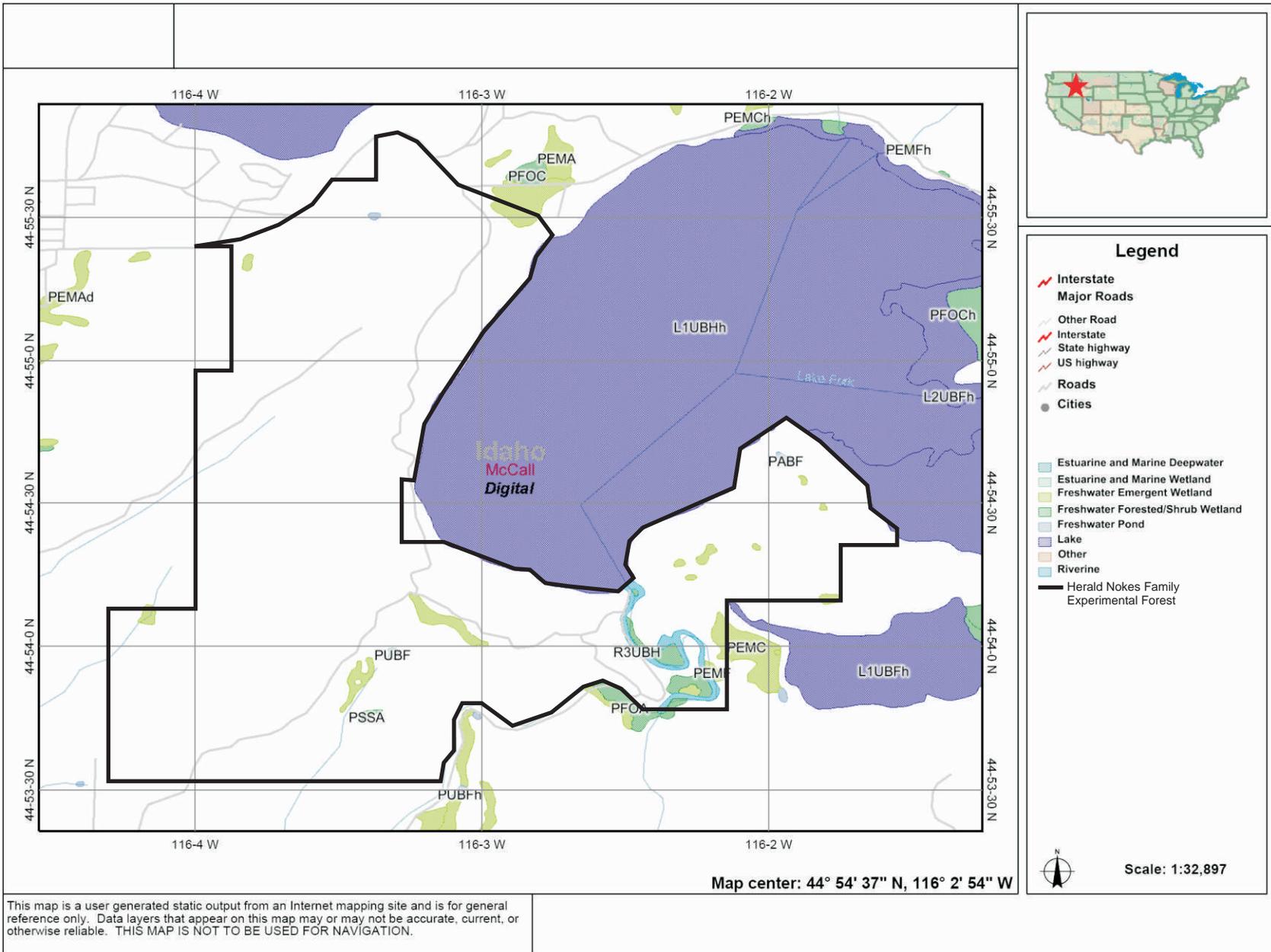
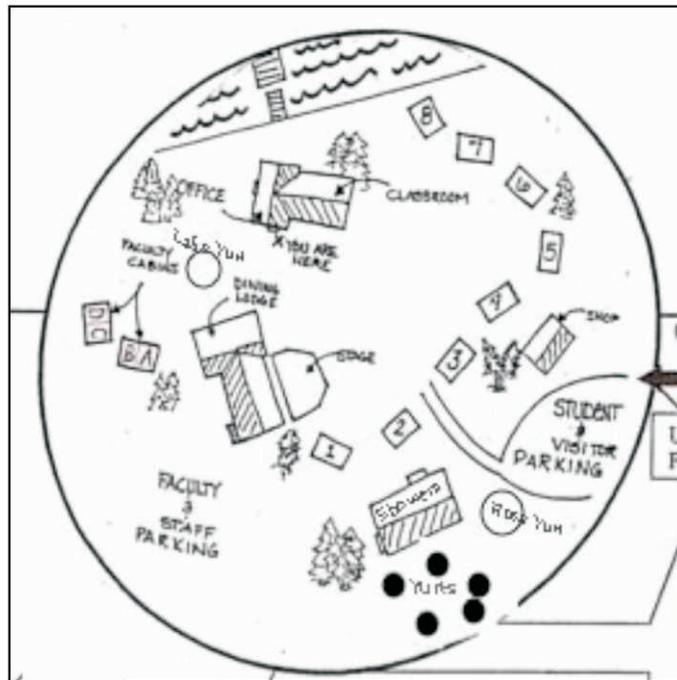


Figure 5
Wetlands - Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest



Historic view of the dining lodge looking southeast, c. 1940s.



Site plan sketch of the UI McCall Field Campus buildings.

Source: University of Idaho

Job No. 15707350

Figure 6
Photographs - Dining Lodge

FireCorps
Valley County, Idaho

Appendix B
Migratory Bird Species Lists

ReGAP Environmental Classifications

Project Site	Re-GAP Ecological System
FireCorps	Northern Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Woodland
	Rocky Mountain Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow
	Northern Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna
	Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Riparian Shrubland
	Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic-Wet Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland
	Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill and Valley Grassland
	Northern Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland
	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh
	Inter-Mountain Basins Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland

Migratory Birds with the Potential to Occur Within the Project Areas

Common name (<i>Scientific name</i>)	Habitat Associations	Species Consideration ¹
American Dipper (<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>)	Fast-moving, clear streams with cascades and waterfalls. Can be found less frequently along lakes and ponds.	Considered. Suitable wetland features occur within or adjacent to the project area.
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Bald eagles utilize rivers and lakes during the breeding and wintering seasons. Snags and trees near open bodies of water are used as winter daytime roost sites.	Considered. Project areas are adjacent to open bodies of water including Payette Lake, Little Payette Lake, Cruickshank Reservoir, Lake Fork Creek, and the Lake Irrigation District Canal.
Barrow's Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala islandica</i>)	Rivers and large lakes, freshwater wetlands in forested regions.	Considered. Project area contains freshwater wetlands and forested areas for nesting.
Black Swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>)	Typically found in mountainous terrain. Nests on canyon walls near water and sheltered by overhanging rock or moss, preferably near waterfalls.	Considered. Project area contains suitable habitat along riparian features.
Black-backed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	Preference for lodgepole pine. Also ponderosa pine, spruce-fir, and aspen.	Considered. Project area contains suitable habitat for this species.
Black-billed Magpie (<i>Pica hudsonia</i>)	Valley bottoms, riparian zones, agricultural areas, sagebrush foothills and coniferous forests.	Considered. This widespread species can utilize a wide variety of habitats and can be expected to occur throughout the state of Idaho.
Blue Grouse (<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>)	Edges of montane forest communities from ponderosa pine up to the alpine timberline. Will extend into sagebrush and mountain mahogany in the summer.	Considered. Montane coniferous forests exist within the project area.
Brewer's Sparrow (<i>Spizella breweri breweri</i>)	Brewer's Sparrow's breed primarily in shrubsteppe habitats. However, they may be found in high desert scrub near shrubsteppe habitat as well as in large sagebrush openings in Pinyon-Juniper or conifer forests. Breeding habitats are usually dominated by Big Sagebrush.	Not Considered. Preferred habitats are not located within the project area.
Brown Creeper (<i>Certhia Americana</i>)	Montane pine forests, mixed cedar/hemlock, and other coniferous forests. Also prefers lodgepole pine and Douglas fir.	Considered. Project area contains montane woodlands and lodgepole pine habitats.
Calliope Hummingbird (<i>Stellula calliope</i>)	Prefers mountain areas and open montane forests near water. Alpine and subalpine meadows are used for foraging.	Considered. The project area contains montane forests and meadow habitats near water.

Common name (Scientific name)	Habitat Associations	Species Consideration¹
Cassin's Finch (<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>)	Inhabit dry, open coniferous forests east of the Cascade crest. They are most common in mid-elevation Ponderosa pine forests but can also be found in Douglas fir, spruce, or fir forests. Also known to inhabit sagebrush and juniper communities.	Considered. Project area contains ponderosa pine and spruce-fir forests.
Dusky Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>)	Scrub, brushy areas, thickets, aspen groves, and open coniferous forests. Montane shrub/steppe.	Considered. Shrub, aspen, and conifer forest communities provide suitable habitat.
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	Grassland and sagebrush country, saltbrush, greasewood. Flat rolling terrain in grassland or shrub/steppe regions. Avoids high elevations, forest interior and narrow canyons.	Not Considered. A majority of the project area is forested and not considered typical habitat for this species.
Flammulated Owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	Open forests with a ponderosa pine component.	Considered. Project area contains ponderosa pine.
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	Moderately open grasslands and prairies.	Not Considered. Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.
Greater Sage Grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Sage-grouse occur only in the sagebrush and sagebrush steppe ecosystems of western North America. Critical habitat is primarily big sagebrush along with wet meadows, forb-dominated meadows, and south and west-facing ridges and slopes where grouse are known to winter.	Not Considered. Extensive sagebrush habitat is absent from the project area.
Hammond's Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>)	Cool forests and woodlands. Ponderosa, mixed conifer, riparian woodland, and aspen.	Considered. Riparian woodlands and ponderosa pine communities provide suitable habitat.
Hooded Merganser (<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>)	Emergent marshes, lakes, ponds, forested wetlands, and wooded river areas supporting good fish populations.	Not Considered. Project area is outside the expected species distribution.
Killdeer (<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>)	Inhabits open landscapes from urban, agricultural, meadows, freshwater margin lawns, sandy beaches, and lake shores.	Considered. Suitable habitat occurs within the project area.
Lewis's Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>)	Open forests, often at lower elevations, white oak woodlands, ponderosa pine woodlands, mixed oak-pine woodlands and cottonwood riparian woodlands.	Considered. Potential habitat exists in ponderosa pine woodlands.
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	Includes sagebrush, bitterbrush, greasewood and juniper woodlands, also very open pine or oak woodlands and mountain shrub communities.	Not Considered. Typical habitat does not occur or is not common within the project area.

Common name (<i>Scientific name</i>)	Habitat Associations	Species Consideration ¹
Long-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	Dry grasslands and shrub savannahs are the traditional breeding habitats of Long-billed Curlews. They also nest in grain fields and pastures.	Not Considered. Typical habitat does not occur or is not common within the project area.
MacGillivray's Warbler (<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>)	Coniferous clearcuts, riparian thickets, and brushy hillsides. Prefers dry, tall willow areas with grasses and forbes.	Considered. Coniferous forests and clearings and riparian thickets exist within the project areas.
Northern Goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	Prefer to nest within ¼ km of water in large blocks of coniferous and mixed forests (including aspen) of mature to old growth. Occasionally found in second growth or lodgepole pine.	Considered. Suitable habitat exists in coniferous forests within ¼ km of water.
Olive-sided Flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)	Prefers higher elevation montane coniferous forests such as Douglas fir and lodgepole pine. Found below alpine zone and above ponderosa pine zones.	Considered. Project area contains montane coniferous forest communities within the preferred elevation range of the species.
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Peregrine falcons can be found in a wide variety of habitats in the Intermountain West. They prefer to nest on high cliffs in mountainous areas or deep canyons.	Considered. Cliff and canyon habitats are not within the project area. The large foraging area utilized by peregrines could result in incidental occurrences at the project area.
Plumbeous Vireo (<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>)	Mixed conifer forests, montane woodlands and pine woodlands.	Considered. Montane coniferous forests and ponderosa pine communities provide suitable habitat.
Ruffed Grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>)	Deciduous hardwood forests, especially aspen. Conifer and mixed forests also used. Associated with disturbed forests and riparian woodlands.	Considered. Conifer forests exist within the project area. Proximity to water also makes their occurrence likely.
Sage Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli nevadensis</i>)	Prefers big sagebrush whether pure stands or interspersed with bitterbrush, saltbrush, shadscale, rabbitbrush, or greasewood.	Not Considered. Suitable habitat does not occur within the project area.
Sage Thrasher (<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>)	Considered a shrubsteppe obligate. Requires healthy stands of mature sagebrush.	Not Considered. Sagebrush habitat is located within the project area, but not to the extent where this species would be expected to occur.
Sandhill Crane (<i>Grus canadensis</i>)	Inhabits isolated river valleys, edges of lakes, marshes, and open meadows. Nests in marshes, wet meadows, grasslands, or pastures.	Not Considered. The project area is not within the predicted distribution of the species.
Sharp-shinned Hawk (<i>Accipiter striatus</i>)	Coniferous or mixed forests and open woodlands.	Considered. Project area contains mixed conifer forests.

Common name (Scientific name)	Habitat Associations	Species Consideration¹
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	Open country in prairie, shrub-steppe, agriculture, shrubby riparian, open woodlands, marshes, and meadows.	Considered. Marsh and meadow habitats exist within the project area.
Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	Shrub steppe, prairie, open woods, shelterbelts, cultivated land with few trees. Open sagebrush areas. Open stands of grass dom. vegetation, sparse shrubs, small open woods, agriculture areas.	Considered. Open woodlands occur within the project area. The project area is within the predicted distribution of the species.
Townsend's Warbler (<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>)	Coniferous forests. Douglas fir/ponderosa pine with high canopy closure. Shrubby riparian areas.	Considered. Coniferous forests and riparian areas create suitable habitat for the Townsend's warbler.
Trumpeter Swan (<i>Cygnus buccinators</i>)	Occur in large ponds, lakes, rivers or marshes with emergent vegetation.	Not Considered. Trumpeter swans are only found in the southern portions of Idaho, typically within the Snake River Plain.
Varied Thrush (<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>)	Shrubby riparian areas and coniferous forest. Breeds at low elevation and ponderosa pine forests but is more typical of higher elevation areas above ponderosa pine.	Not Considered. Project area is outside the predicted distribution of this species.
Vaux's Swift (<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>)	Coniferous forests. Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer. Forages over open areas.	Considered. Conifer forest communities provide suitable habitat within the project area.
Virginia's Warbler (<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>)	Breeds in deciduous woodlands on steep mountain slopes. Also found along mountain streams in sagebrush, juniper, and associated brushy riparian areas.	Not Considered. Deciduous woodland and juniper habitats do not exist within the project area.
Western Grebe (<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>)	Freshwater lakes and marshes bordered by emergent vegetation.	Considered. Project area borders a freshwater lake and contains marsh habitats.
Western Meadowlark (<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>)	Grasslands and pastures, borders of croplands, orchards, grasslands and prairies. Occasionally found in open woodlands and meadows.	Considered. Although preferred habitat does not exist, western meadowlarks could potentially utilize the open woodlands and meadows within the project area.
Western Tanager (<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>)	Montane coniferous forests and woodlands, riparian woodlands and aspen groves.	Considered. Montane coniferous forests and riparian woodlands occur within the project area.
White-headed Woodpecker (<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>)	Closely associated with ponderosa pine and ponderosa pine-mixed conifer forests.	Considered. Project area contains ponderosa pine woodlands.

Common name (Scientific name)	Habitat Associations	Species Consideration¹
Williamson's Sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>)	Uses mature, higher-elevation conifer forests. Prefers open ponderosa pine but may also use lodgepole pine, red fir, grand fir subalpine spruce, Douglas fir and aspen. Also breeds in riparian thickets within conifer forest mosaics	Considered. Project area contains ponderosa pine forests.
Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonas traillii</i>)	Willow Flycatchers are limited to riparian habitats, primarily willow.	Not Considered. Willow riparian habitats are not common within the project area.
Yellow Warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia</i>)	Riparian woodlands, shrub riparian and riparian thickets of stream edges and lakes.	Considered. Project area is adjacent to or borders rivers and lakes within the predicted distribution of the species.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	Considered a riparian obligate and found in large tracts of cottonwood/willow habitats with dense sub-canopies.	Not Considered. Project area does not contain significant cottonwood/willow riparian habitats.

¹ Species considerations are based on habitat preferences of the species and ReGAP habitat analyses of the project sites. IDVMD Predicted Species Distributions are also incorporated.

Appendix C
Historical Survey Report

HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT
for the
FireCorps: Fire Mitigation and Education in Valley County
FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Management Grant



University of Idaho McCall Field Campus Dining Hall, c. 1945

Prepared for
URS Corporation-Seattle
Under Contract with FEMA

Prepared by
Sally Donovan, M.S.
Donovan and Associates

September 2009 Revised

HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT

FireCorps: Fire Mitigation and Education in Valley County, Idaho

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HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT
FireCorps: Fire Mitigation and Education in Valley County
FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Management Grant

A. KEY INFORMATION

1. **Project Name:** FireCorps: Fire Mitigation and Education in Valley County
2. **Report Number:** LPDM-PJ-10-ID-2008-009 (FEMA application number)
3. **FEDERAL AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
4. **AUTHOR:** Sally Donovan, M.S. Historic Preservation Consultant
5. **DATE OF THE REPORT:** 12 June 2009
6. **COUNTY:** Valley County, ID
7. **LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** Idaho 83638, Southwestern Idaho, 2 miles NE of McCall city center; 1800 University Lane, McCall, Idaho
8. **ACRES:** 3,165 acres

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources applied for a FEMA pre-disaster grant entitled “FireCorps: Fire Mitigation and Education in Valley County.” The project area is located in Valley County near the town of McCall, Idaho that has a population of about 2,567 people. The area is one of the fastest growing counties in Idaho and has experienced rapid growth in the urban areas adjacent to wildlife areas. McCall is surrounded by state and national forest land. Ponderosa State Park (PSP) is north of McCall on Payette Lake (elevation 5,031 feet), and Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest is east of the town (Attachment 1). Thousand of visitors travel to the area for the various recreational opportunities.

Project Areas and Uses

There are three properties encompassing the 3,165-acre Project Area (Attachment 1).

- Ponderosa State Park (PSP), a 1,515-acre park owned and managed by Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. The PSP includes wildlife viewing areas, hiking, biking, guided walks, campfire programs, beach access, picnic areas, skiing, and snowshoeing.
- University of Idaho (UI) McCall Field Campus, is a 14-acre site within PSP and owned by the Idaho Department of Lands and managed by the UI. The College of Natural Resources has been using the field campus since 1940 as the base camp and educational facility for summer forestry courses. In the recent past, the field campus has been home to the McCall Outdoor Science School (MOSS). MOSS prepares graduate students for careers in environmental science education, and introduces hundreds of Idaho school children and teachers to environmental studies and natural resource management. The campus is also used as a retreat center for groups involved in natural resource management and activities related to the outdoors.
- The Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest (UIEF) is a 1,650-acre forest owned and managed by the University of Idaho. The Nokes family owns a life estate on the property and are still active in the management of the UIEF. Managed as a working forest, the forest is also used to develop, test, study, teach, investigate, and research forestry practices in its undeveloped state without any industrial, commercial, or residential uses.

Project Goals

The project goals are to reduce the risk from wildfires to people and property on the 3,165 acres encompassing the UIEF, PSP and UI McCall Field Campus in Valley County's urban-wildland interface, including reducing risk to nearby developments and the over 240,000 annual visitors to the PSP and field camp. These goals will be achieved through fire mitigation activities and outreach programs 1) retrofitting structures and adding to firefighting infrastructure; 2) reducing fuels and managing vegetation; 3) increasing knowledge, awareness, and skills associated with fire mitigation through outreach workshops that showcase the project. The UI McCall Field Campus project will be open to the public to observe the results of the vegetation removal activities, learn about wildland-urban educational programs that communicate the purpose, goals, and techniques used in fire mitigation, and show the public how to take lessons back to their private property.

1. Potential Direct & Indirect Impacts

Ponderosa State Park: There would be no direct impacts to any structures/buildings or historic landscape features in the PSP. The proposed work includes reducing the risk of fire by vegetation management, including thinning understory true firs, removing dead and dying vegetation, and pruning branches of ponderosa pines and Douglas firs. The former Nazarene Camp, the only recorded historic resource in PSP, will not be impacted by the project. There are non-historic buildings in the PSP that include four staff residences, shop, outbuildings, four shower houses, visitor and staff centers, and campsite facilities; these will also not be impacted.

UI McCall Field Campus: There is one historic resource in the 14-acre UI McCall Field Campus, the Dining Lodge, a building constructed in 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Previously in 2008, UI replaced the deteriorated cedar shake roof with a metal roof to reduce the risk of fire from flue sparks or wildfire embers. Fire was cited as the number one threat to the field campus. The other buildings and structures on campus were built after 1960, and are not historic resources.

Indirect impacts to the McCall Field Campus include the installation of landscaping and irrigation systems, improving hydrants and fire hoses, and removing dry duff and ground cover in three acres near the open area around the Administration building, student living units, and the faculty/family units. The proposed ground disturbance would be temporary and minimally invasive. Little or no vegetation currently exists within the three-acres due in large part to the prevalence of non-shade tolerant vegetation in a heavily shaded area and severe compaction from foot traffic.

Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest: There will be no direct impacts to the Experimental Forest; there are no historic structures/buildings in the UIEF. Fire mitigation projects will be conducted using best fire reduction practices including pruning lower branches, thinning understory true firs, and removing downed and dying vegetation. The work will first be concentrated in areas of the forest adjacent to property with commercial and residential developments.

- 2. Area of Potential Effects (APE):** There are three areas in the APE (PSP and the UI McCall Field Campus (1,515 acres), and the Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest (1,650 acres).
- 3. Acres in the Project Area:** 3,165 acres (1,515 in PSP, plus 1,650 acres in the Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest).

4. Owners:

Ponderosa State Park: Owned by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

McCall Field Campus: State-endowment Idaho Department of Lands property managed by the University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources.

Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest: Owned and managed by the University of Idaho

C. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR SURVEY: The objective of the survey is to identify and evaluate cultural properties within the project's area of potential effects.

D. LOCATION AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

1. USGS Topographic Map: Last Chance, ID (Attachment 1)

2. Setting Description:

PSP and UI McCall Field Campus are located on 1,515 acres on a peninsula protruding into Payette Lake two miles northeast of McCall's city center on State Route 55 (Attachment 1). The PSP has hiking, cross-country skiing, and biking trails; guided walks with park naturalists; evening campfire programs; beach accesses, and picnic areas. The diverse topography of the PSP varies from arid sagebrush flats to forested lakeside trails, from even ground to steep cliffs; and from dense forest to spongy marsh. The landscape includes ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, grand fir, lodgepole pine, true fir, and western larch also grow in the park. Wildlife in the PSP include Canada geese, osprey, bald eagles, wood ducks, mallards, songbirds, deer, moose, beaver, muskrats and bear.

McCall Field Campus is on the western shore of PSP along Payette Lake near the southern boundary. The 14-acre campus is in a forested setting with a cluster of buildings in the center. The 1939 Dining Lodge with its outdoor stage area is the focal point of the campus. Non-historic buildings in the campus include yurts, cabins, shower house, storage shed, shop, a classroom, pump house, and parking areas. Payette Lake is on the west side of the complex.

UIEF is located on 1,616 acres of land east of McCall, Idaho and southeast of PSP bordering Little Payette Lake to the northeast. Timber Ridge extends through the property and an irrigation canal is along part of the eastern border of the property. Forests compose the majority of the landscape, although there are some wetland and riparian areas.

E. PRE-FIELD RESEARCH:

1. Sources of information

X Overviews

[] Historical records/maps (list)

[] National Register

X Archaeological site records/maps

[] Individuals/groups with special knowledge (list)

X Architectural site records/maps

X Survey records

X Other: County fire mitigation plan, FEMA Fire-Mitigation Grant Application

2. Summary of Previous Studies:

City of McCall. *McCall Area Idaho Comprehensive Plan*. July 2000. Chapter 6 lists identified significant historic resources in the McCall area.

Idaho Historic Sites Inventory Form. Brown Tie and Lumber Company Mill and Burner. 1985. Listed on the National Register in 1978 and burned in 3/12/84. Removed from the National Register in 1/31/86 (78001103). Site forms and letter about removal of the property after a fire destroyed the mill.

Idaho Historic Sites Inventory Form. Ponderosa State Park; Nazarene Church Camp survey. Completed by Donna Hartmans, Boise, Idaho, 9/24/03. The inventory is a survey of buildings in the Nazarene Camp, which is now part of Ponderosa State Park. These resources include Outdoor Theater, Baseball Backstop, Amphitheater, Well House, Shed 1 & 2, Nurse’s Cabin, Cabins 12/13, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 21, Craft’s Shed, Cook’s Cabin, Superintendent’s Cabin, Men’s Restroom, Women’s Restroom, and Cabin ABCDEF.

University of Idaho Library. Special Collections & Archives. Property files. Historic photographs and building records. 1947-48 historic photograph of the Dining Lodge at UI McCall Field Campus.

Valley County Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan Committee & Northwest Management, Inc. Valley County, Idaho, Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, Main Document. 26 July 2004.

F. EXPECTED HISTORIC USE

1. List of Cultural Properties Recorded:

a) Ponderosa State Park

1) **Former Nazarene Church Camp, PSP.** Survey date: 9/24/03; SHPO Determination-2/19/04. Areas of Significance. A and C (Evaluated as Potential District). 19N 3E Sec. 34

Resource Type	Date	Evaluation	IHSI#
Outdoor Theater	Unknown	Ineligible	85-18003
Baseball Backstop	1946	Eligible	85-18002
Amphitheater	1995	Ineligible	85-18001
Well House	1946	Eligible	85-18000
Shed 1	1946	Eligible	85-17975
Shed 2	1946	Eligible	85-17999
Nurse’s Cabin	1946	Eligible	85-17998
Cabins 12/13	1946	Eligible	85-17989
Cabin 16	1946	Eligible	85-17997
Cabin 17	1946	Eligible	85-17996
Cabin 18	1946	Eligible	85-17995
Cabin 19	1946	Eligible	85-17994
Cabin 21	1961/86	Eligible	85-17992
Craft’s Shed	1946/86	Eligible	85-17993
Cook’s Cabin	1964	Ineligible	85-17991
Superintendent’s Cabin	1946	Eligible	85-17990
Men’s Restroom	1946	Eligible	85-17974
Women’s Restroom	1946	Eligible	85-17973
Cabin ABCDEF	1960	Ineligible	85-17972

b) Recorded Historic Resources NOT IN APE but in the Vicinity of the Project Area

- 1) There are nineteen (19) historic sites that have been previously recorded in the project vicinity. Some of these properties have been formally evaluated. These properties are NOT in the APE. See Attachment 2 for a list of these resources.
2. **Types of Cultural Properties Expected:** Cabins, restrooms, residences, sheds, garages, dining halls, meeting halls, boat ramps and docks, classrooms, and outhouses.
3. **Cultural Themes/Contexts Expected.** Recreation/Tourism and Education.
4. **Expected Locations of Cultural Properties.** Historic resources in the 1,515-acre PSP include UI McCall Field Campus Dining Lodge and a former Nazarene Church Camp, a private camp complex now incorporated into PSP acreage. There are no documented historic structures or buildings in the 1,650-acre Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest.

G. FIELD METHODS

1. **Areas Examined and Type of Coverage.** Portions of the PSP have been surveyed in previous studies as noted above. No additional survey work was completed for this project because of the weather conditions and limited impacts of this project.
2. **Ground Surface Conditions:** Currently, snow covered (April 2009).
3. **Areas Not Examined and Why.** N/A
4. **Names of Field Personnel.** Sally Donovan, M.S., Donovan and Associates. (Resume attached).
5. **Survey Dates:** N/A
6. **Problems Encountered.** N/A

H. RESULTS

1. List of all Cultural Properties including their Types:

- a) UI McCall Field Campus Dining Lodge: Education- Field Campus Facility
- b) Nazarene Church Camp (previously surveyed): Recreational Camp

2. Summary Description of Properties

- a) UI McCall Field Campus Dining Lodge:

Historic Overview: Under the programs established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation, the UI secured property in 1938 to start forestry "Summer Camp" for students in the College of Natural Resources. In 1939, the CCC built a rustic log-constructed dining lodge for the field school that was first used in the summer of 1940. The summer school was open from late May through early September. The facility served the needs of the field school for over thirty years until the campus was expanded in the 1970s by the addition of cabins, classrooms, showers facilities, and administrative/support buildings.

In 1986, the State of Idaho Land Board approved a land swap whereby UI endowment land was exchanged for the Field Campus property. The exchange allowed the UI to conduct educational and outreach programs at the facility. Due to financial constraints; however, the summer camp

program was eliminated from the forestry curriculum in the 1990's. Although the field school ended, agencies and non-profit groups used the facility for educational programs, workshops, and professional retreats.

In partnership with the Palouse-Clearwater Environmental Institute and with the support of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, the University converted the field campus into a residential learning center for K-12 students and graduate education in 2001. The new McCall Outdoor Science School (MOSS) was created. In 2003, the MOSS graduate student residency program began, and three years later, year-round operation began. In 2008, the program became part of UI National Science Foundation EPSCoR Program. Today, the field campus includes the administration building, shop, storage shed, shower house, three cabins, four yurts, a pump house, and the historic dining lodge.

Architectural Description: Built in 1939 by the CCC, the T-shaped lodge is a one-story log building that has a gable roof covered with cedar shakes, a large rock exterior chimney, double-hung windows, and an entrance door on the west facade. The rear extension houses the kitchen. A large rock fireplace is the focal point of the interior of the lodge that retains its rustic finishes.

Alterations over the last 20 years include: a walk-in cooler on the back (east); modernizing the kitchen to meet food service demands and building codes; installation of a double doorway and a stage/deck/disability access ramp on the north facade; replacement of the wood windows with units that match the original window style; and replacement of the cedar shake roof with a new metal roof.

- b) Nazarene Camp: Most of the wooden buildings in the camp complex were constructed in 1946. The original structures/buildings include: a baseball backstop, well house, sheds, nurse's cabin, multiple cabins, craft's shed, and restrooms. The camp was incorporated into the PSP in the 1990s. See IHSI inventory forms #17989 to #18003 on file at the Idaho SHPO for architectural descriptions.

3. Recommendations for National Register Eligibility:

- a) McCall Field Campus Dining Lodge: UI McCall Campus Dining Lodge is potentially eligible under National Register Criteria A for its association with the development and expansion of the UI's forestry and natural resources curriculum and outreach programs during the last few years of the Great Depression. Built in 1939 by the CCC, the building represents one of the first facilities constructed for use by the UI's College of Natural Resources as an outdoor classroom facility for forestry students. The lodge also represents the far-reaching types of projects undertaken by the CCC through President Roosevelt's New Deal legislation.

Although the architectural integrity has been compromised by the installation of the stage and wheel chair ramp and double doors on the north facade; replacement of the windows in-kind; new metal roof; and the small addition on the rear, the building may still retain sufficient integrity to meet the National Register criteria of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The historic contexts of Agriculture and Education are represented.

- b) Nazarene Church Camp: In 2004, the Idaho SHPO formally determined the camp complex eligible for the National Register after the historic survey was completed in 2003.

4. **Recommendations for Further Investigation to Evaluate Properties:** Research the UI's property files for the architectural history of the building and the historical development of the camp.
5. **Cultural Properties Noted but Not Formally Recorded:** UI McCall Field Campus Dining Lodge has not been formally surveyed and recorded on Idaho SHPO Inventory forms.

I. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Potential Contributions to Historic Contexts.** The historic information about both the UI McCall Field Campus Dining Hall and the Nazarene Church Camp will add to the understanding of the historic contexts of education and agriculture; and religious institutions in the area.

2. **Potential Threats to Properties:**

Natural deterioration, incompatible alterations, and fire are threats to the Dining Lodge at the UI McCall Field Campus and other park buildings, including the former Nazarene Church Camp buildings. Threat of destruction of the historic Dining Lodge and other park buildings by the spread of wildfires has been cited as a number one concern of management.

Specifically, a 2006 fire risk assessment (by the Student Conservation Association) determined that the primary wildfire threat at the McCall Field Campus is of falling embers on the facilities aging cedar shake roofs. Embers carried by the wind could travel several miles and descend on the campus buildings, potentially igniting the roofs. A fire could spread from roof to roof, and roof to tree, endangering the entire campus. Other threats to the buildings and campus include excess dry duff and groundcover on the campus, and the lack of adequate fire hydrants and hoses.

3. **Project's Effect on Each Property:**

- a) UI McCall Field Campus Dining Lodge: As part of the broader fire mitigation and education grant projects, structural and non-structural retrofitting will be undertaken to bring the field campus buildings up to current building and fire codes. Upgrades to the current irrigation system, hydrants, and fire hoses, plus removal of excess dry duff, groundcover, and vegetation on three acres of the open area around the Administration building, student living units, and the faculty/family units would be completed to aid in fire suppression. Limited ground disturbance is planned for installation of the irrigation system. Contractors would dig shallow, narrow trenches (approximately 3 inches wide by 8 inches deep) and bury automated irrigation lines. Contractors would augment and improve the remaining soil and seed with native vegetation throughout the 3 acres and install turf grass in high impact areas. Turf placement would be on approximately 1/3 acre. **No Effect** to archaeological resources.

The installation and upgrades to the current irrigation system, hydrants and fire hoses to aid in fire suppression and removing excess dry duff, groundcover, and vegetation on and around the McCall Campus would have no impact on the historic Dining Lodge or its setting. **No Adverse Effect** to the historic Dining Lodge.

- b) Nazarene Church Camp: There would be **No Effect** on the buildings and structures associated with the former Nazarene Church Camp. If fire reduction treatment is recommended for this area of the PSP, only the vegetation around the buildings/camp would be removed or thinned. **No Effect** to the Nazarene Church Camp.

4. **Avoidance or Mitigation Options for Each Property:** No avoidance or mitigation measures are

recommended.

- 5. Recommendations for Additional Investigations or for Management Procedures:** No additional investigations or management procedures are recommended.

J. ATTACHMENTS

1. Last Chance USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map with Project Boundary and APE
2. Photographs of UI McCall Field Campus Dining Hall
3. List of buildings previously surveyed
4. Resume, Sally Donovan

- K. REPOSITORY** - Copies of all survey reports and site forms are located at the Idaho SHPO office. The original report for this project is located in the office of Donovan and Associates, 1615 Taylor Avenue, Hood River, OR 97031.

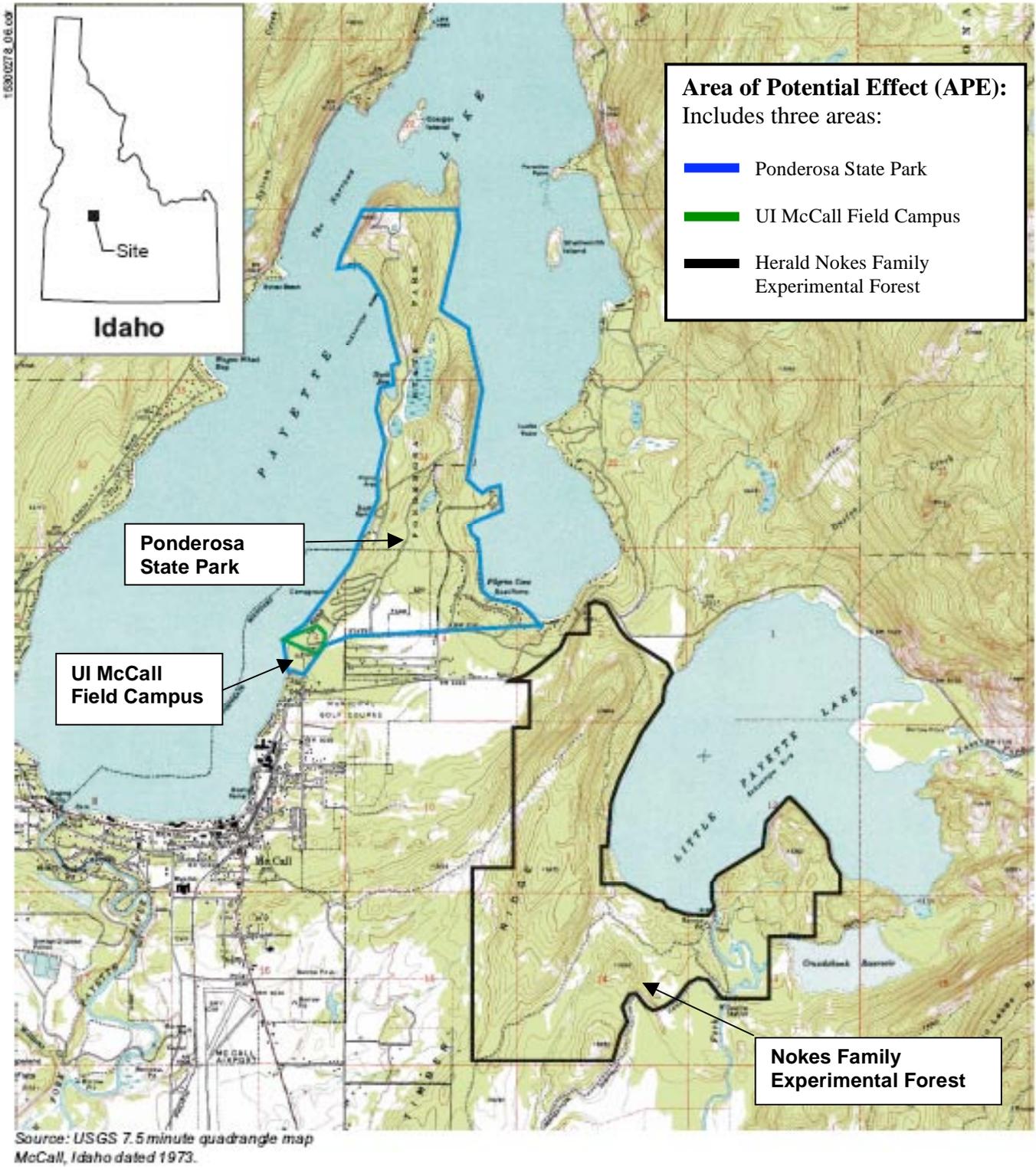
L. CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS

Sally Donovan, M.S., Historic Preservation consultant certifies that the investigation was conducted and documented according to Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines and that the report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

<u>Consultant Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
Sally Donovan, M.S. Donovan and Associates	September 22, 2009
_____	_____

Attachment 1-Maps

Project APE



Approximate Scale in Miles

Attachment 1

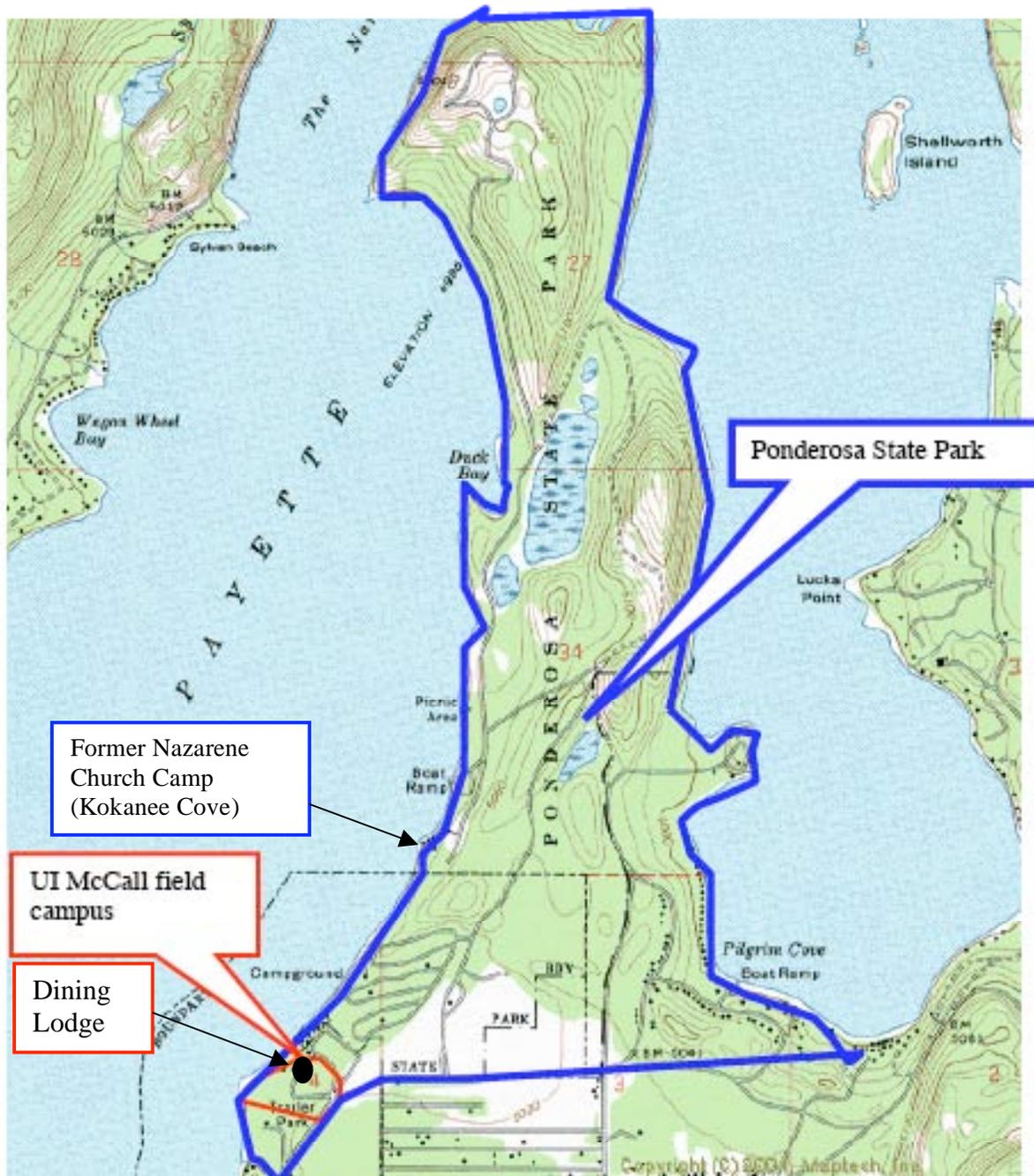
Area Map

UI McCall field campus

The UI McCall field campus land is owned by the Idaho Department of Lands and leased to the University of Idaho for 10 years at a time. The property is home to the McCall Outdoor Science School, which serves over 3000 Idaho students, parents and teachers each year.

Ponderosa State Park

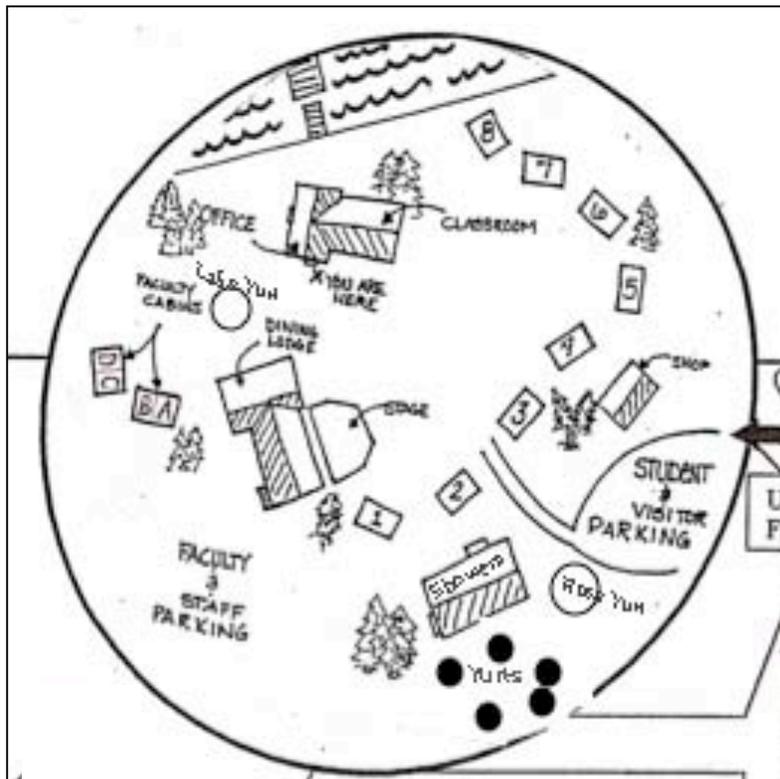
PSP is located 2 miles NE of McCall city center. A new campground developed to the South of the UI McCall field campus completely encloses the UI McCall field campus.



Attachment 2 Photographs & Site Plan



Historic view of the dining lodge looking southeast, c. 1940s.



Site plan sketch of the UI McCall Field Campus buildings.

Appendix 3

List of Previously Recorded Historic Sites

**Previously Recorded Historic Resources in the Vicinity of the Project Area but
NOT in APE**

Resource Type	Date	Evaluation	IHSI#	Street
Conifer Cabins	1940s/50s	Eligible		308 Hwy. 55
McCall District Admin	1933-41	National Reg		Pilgram Cove
SITPA Complex	1937	National Reg		1001 State Street
Long Valley School	Unknown	Not Evaluated		McCall Vicinity
Edgewater Cabins	1938-39/50s	Historical Significance		336-356 Mather
Payette River Bridge	1910	Not Evaluated		McCall Vicinity
Log Building	Unknown	Not Evaluated	85-2644	Roseburg Road
Koski Homestead Hs	1907	Not Evaluated	85-3660	1-1/2 miles SE McCall
Wargelin Brooder Hs	1910	Not Evaluated	85-4158	2-1/2 miles SE McCall
Wargelin Barn	1918	Not Evaluated	85-3663	Market Road
Wargelin Sauna	1915	Not Evaluated	85-3664	Market Road
Matt Hill Barn	1903	Not Evaluated	85-3668	Market Road
Elo Teacher Cottage	1919	Not Evaluated	85-3669	Market Road
Elo Teacher School	1906	Not Evaluated	85-3670	Market Road
Eloheimo Cemetery	1909-24	Not Evaluated	85-4157	2m SE McCall
Fence	N/A	Not Evaluated	85-6112	
Bridge over Lake Canal	1951	Not Eligible	85-17912	Elo Road
Rice Meeting House	1928	National Reg.	85-17943	Pilgram Cove
Brown Tie and Lumber Company Mill and Burner	1940	National Reg.	85-2540	Near McCall
		Destroyed by fire and delisted in 1986		

Attachment 4

**Resume
Sally Donovan, M.S.**

DONOVAN AND ASSOCIATES

1615 Taylor Street • Hood River • Oregon • 97031 • (541) 386-6461 • sjdono@aol.com

RESUME

Sally Donovan, Donovan and Associates
Cultural Resource Specialist and Photographer

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

1991-Present Women-Owned Business Enterprise (WBE-Oregon and Washington)
1989-Present Guest Speaker/Adjunct, U of O Preservation Program, AAA, Eugene, OR.
1984-1987 Master of Science in Historic Preservation, University of Oregon
1974-1979 Bachelor of Fine Arts, University of Nebraska

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1987-Present Donovan and Associates, Cultural Resource Specialist/Photographer
1988-1992 Dames and Moore, Technical Illustrator
1982-1984 Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Technical Illustrator
1978-1982 University of Nebraska, Cartographer/Photographer

106 MITIGATION DOCUMENTATION/HABS PROJECTS/TAX ACT

Oregon Hotel. Parts II & III Tax Act Project. 2000.

Corvallis High School, Corvallis, OR. Contractor. Large format photography, 2006.

South Union Armory, Seattle, WA. DOE prior to rehabilitation work on armory. Subcontract with FEMA, 2005.

Wesier Bridge, Weiser, Idaho. IDOT. HABS: Large format photography, 2005.

Gilliam Farm, Lyle WA. WA State Fish and Wildlife. Mitigation photography and historic documentation, 2005.

Portland Pioneer Courthouse, Portland, OR. HABS: Large format photography, 2003.

Shriners Children's Hospital, Portland, OR. HABS: Large format photography, 2003.

Irrigation Pipeline, Prospect, OR. Contractor. HABS Level: HRA Contract. Large format photography, 2002.

East Wenatchee, WA. WSDOT. DOE and DEIS for highway department of highway widening project, 2002.

Elgin, OR. ODOT. DOE for historic downtown for highway widening project, 2002.

Vancouver Hotel, Vancouver, WA. HABS: Large format photography, 2001.

Still Creek Summer Home Tract, Mt. Hood NF, OR. DOE & FOE for homes in Mt. Hood National Forest, 2002.

Nicolai Door Factory, Portland, OR. HABS Level: Large format photography, and historic documentation, 2001.

Sacramento Nat. Wildlife Refuge. Sacramento, CA. US Fish and Wildlife. HABS: Large format photos of manager's house and grounds, 2000.

Bayside Cannery, Alviso, CA. US Fish and Wildlife HABS: Large format photos & historic documentation, 1999.

Terminal 4, Pier 1, Port of Portland, OR. HABS Level: Architectural analysis and historic research, 1999.

Vale, OR. ODOT. DOE for downtown historic area for ODOT, 1999.

City of The Dalles, The Dalles, OR. Historic assessment, research, and evaluation of The Port of The Dalles Elevator. Development of mitigation plan prior to demolition, 1998-99.

Tulelake, CA. US Fish and Wildlife. HABS: Large format photography of WWII Japanese internment camp, 1997.

Red's Horse Ranch, Eagle Cap Wilderness Area near La Grande, OR. USDA Forest Service. HABS: Large format photography documentation of thirty-five log structures, 1996.

Sandy River Delta Project, Troutdale, OR. Historic documentation of CCC-era dam on Sandy River, 1995.

Umatilla Project / Irrigation Canals, Hermiston, OR. HABS Level: Large format photography, and historic and architectural documentation. National Register DOE and large format photography, 1992-93.

The Wallowa Ranger Station, Wallowa, OR. USDA Forest Service. HABS: Architectural assessment and large format photography of cultural resources in CCC Forest Service complex, 1992.

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS/ MULTIPLE PROPERTY NOMINATIONS

Downtown Pomeroy NR Historic District, Pomeroy, WA., 2003.

La Grande Commercial NR Historic District, La Grande, OR., 2000.

Condon Commercial NR Historic District, Condon OR., 1998.

The Dalles Commercial NR Historic District, The Dalles, OR., 1997.

The City of Echo, OR. Multiple property nomination, 1996.

HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENTS AND HISTORIC SURVEY INVENTORIES

Hood River Heights Survey, WA. 2008

Roslyn Historic Survey, Roslyn, WA. 2006-07.

USDA Forest Service, Region 6. Architectural analysis of building types within forest, 2005.

Survey of Camp Williams National Guard Training Camp for determination of eligibility for the National Register, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1998

Survey of Post-WWII Utah National Guard Armories, Utah, 1998.

City of Hood River, context and inventory, Hood River, OR., 1988, 1991, and 1992.

Lighthouses of the Oregon Coast, context and inventory, 1990-91.

Northwest Portland, context and inventory, Portland, OR., 1990-93.

City of Sherwood, context and inventory, Sherwood, OR., 1989.

Astoria's Adairs Historic Resource Inventory, Astoria, OR., 1987-88.

Gresham Historic Resource Inventory, Gresham, OR., 1987.

Eugene Historic Resource Inventory, Eugene, OR., 1986.

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS/ MULTIPLE PROPERTY NOMINATIONS

Trevitt's Addition NR Historic District, The Dalles, OR., 1995.

Mt. Hood Railroad Linear District, Hood River, OR., 1993.

Bridal Veil Historic District, Bridal Veil, OR. (not listed, owner objection), 1992-95.

Lighthouses of the Oregon Coast, Oregon Coast, Multiple property nomination, 1990-91.

Uniontown Historic District, Astoria, OR., 1987-88.

Chinatown Historic District, Portland, OR., 1988.

Independence Historic District, Independence, OR., 1987-88.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Portland National Guard Armory, Portland, OR.; Wright House, Sumpter, OR; Anderson House, Gresham, OR; Butler Bank Building, Hood River, OR; Hood River High School, Hood River, OR.; McDougall Residences, Portland, OR; Hood River Co. Library; Umatilla Co. Library, Pendleton, OR; J. Stephens House, Umpqua River Coast Guard Station, The Cardwell/Parrish Residence, The Erhman/Ball Residence, Swigert Residence, Pen-y-Brin, The Ayer Residence, Loomis Residence, The Paris Fair/I.O.O.F. Building, The George Pipes Residence, The Lester Murphy Residence, Nichols Residence, J. M. Mosier Residence, E.D. DeHart Residence, O.B. Hartley Residence, The Childs Residence, The Edward St. Pierre Residence, Duckwall Residence, O.R.W. & N. Railroad Depot, The Parker/Roe Residence, The Kirk Residence, W.H. Potter Residence, Ries/Thompson Residence, Moore House, Kelly Residence, The Dalles, OR; and Mt. Hood Hotel.

HISTORIC CEMETERY PROJECTS

Salem Pioneer Cemetery, Salem, OR. Preservation master plan, 2003.

Crystal Lake Cemetery, Corvallis, OR. National Register nomination, 2003.

Crystal Lake Cemetery, Corvallis, OR. Preservation master plan, 2002.

Eugene Pioneer Cemetery, Eugene, OR. Preservation master plan, 2001.

Keil Family Cemetery, Aurora, OR. Assessment and preservation plan, 2000.

Rainier Cemetery, Rainier, OR. National Register nomination, 1999.

Applegate Pioneer Cemetery, Yoncalla, OR. Historic cemetery survey workshop, 1999.

City of Seattle, Seattle, WA. Assessment plan for a Seattle area cemetery, 1998.

Union Cemetery, Tumwater, WA. Preservation master plan, 1996-97.

Tichnor Cemetery, Coos Bay, OR. Cemetery preservation workshop and documentation, 1996.

Cemetery Survey and Inventory Class, Eugene, OR. University of Oregon preservation class on the rural cemetery movement and historic cemetery inventory, 1995.

Eugene Masonic Cemetery, City of Eugene, OR. Inventory of the Eugene Masonic Cemetery, 1995-96.

Jacksonville Cemetery, Jacksonville, OR. Preservation master plan & booklet for cemetery users, 1989.

OTHER PRESERVATION PROJECTS

City of Hood River, Hood River, OR. Conduct preservation workshops, assist in the public hearing process, and develop historic context statement and ordinance. Develop design guidelines for historic district, 1991-Present.

City of Eugene, Shelton-McMurphey-Johnson House. Landscape restoration plan for the historic house museum; circulation patterns, outbuildings, fencing types, and landscape features, 2001.

OR&N Co. Railroad Depot, Eugene, Oregon. Drafted DOE for historic depot, 2001.

City of Condon. Downtown master plan, historic ordinance, and design guidelines for downtown district, 1997-99.

Luscher Farm, Clackamas County, Preservation consultant for the Lake Oswego Dept. of Parks and Recreation. Evaluation of historic farm complex and work with citizen task force, 1997.

Moyer House, Brownsville, OR. Paint analysis for 1881 Italianate house, 1995.

Springwater Trail, Gresham, OR. Research and development of interpretative signage for recreational trail, 1993.

Appendix D
Project Conditions and Conservation Measures

Project Conditions and Conservation Measures

The Proposed Action would comply with the following conditions and conservation measures:

- The applicant is responsible for selecting, implementing, monitoring, and maintaining best management practices to control erosion and sediment, reduce spills and pollution, and provide habitat protection.
- Any change to the approved scope of work will require re-evaluation for compliance with NEPA and other laws and Executive Orders.
- In the event that archaeological or historic materials are discovered during project activities, work in the immediate vicinity shall be discontinued, the area secured, and the SHPO and FEMA notified.
- Care should be taken during project implementation to avoid affecting historic properties including the McCall Field Campus Dining Lodge and Nazarene Camp facilities in Ponderosa State Park.
- In the event that Canada lynx or northern Idaho ground squirrels are discovered during project activities, work in the immediate vicinity shall be discontinued and the IDFG and USFWS would be notified.
- Work on the trees should occur outside of the nesting season of migratory birds, which typically occurs from March to the end of August. If clearance activities must take place within the nesting season, a breeding bird survey shall be performed prior to removal activities by a qualified professional.
- Vegetation removal shall not occur within 100 feet of wetlands and water resources.

Appendix E
Public Notice for the Draft EA

PUBLIC NOTICE
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Draft Environmental Assessment
Wildfire Fuels Reduction in Valley County, Idaho

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide funding to the University of Idaho for a wildfire fuels reduction project in central Idaho. Funding would be provided as authorized by §203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Assistance and Emergency Relief Act (Stafford Act), 42 USC.

FEMA prepared a draft environmental assessment (EA) for the proposed project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and FEMA's implementing regulations found in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10. The EA evaluates alternatives for compliance with applicable environmental laws, including Executive Orders #11990 (Protection of Wetlands), #11988 (Floodplain Management), and #12898 (Environmental Justice). The alternatives evaluated in the EA are the (1) no action; and (2) reduction and management of fuel loads through manual and mechanical means in the University of Idaho McCall Field Campus (14 acres), Ponderosa State Park (1,515 acres), and the Herald Nokes Family Experimental Forest (1,650 acres).

The EA is available for review online at the FEMA environmental Web site at: <http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments> under Region X. If no significant issues are identified during the comment period, FEMA will finalize the EA, issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), and fund the project. Unless substantive comments are received, FEMA will not publish another notice for this project. However, should a FONSI be issued, it will be available for public viewing at <http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments> under Region X.

The draft EA is also available for review on July 10, 2009 at the Valley County Planning and Zoning Department at 219 N. Main Street, Cascade, Idaho.

Written comments on the draft EA should be directed no later than 5 p.m. on August 10, 2009 to Mark G. Eberlein, Regional Environmental Officer, FEMA Region X, 130 228th Street SW, Bothell, WA 98021, or by e-mail at mark.eberlein@dhs.gov. Comments also can be faxed to 425-487-4613.