MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION AND DIRECTION

This introductory section is a user's guide for the Management Area descriptions and direction that follow. The Management Areas describe current resource conditions, management emphasis, goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines for the major resource programs within the area. Program areas are organized similar to Forest-wide direction, beginning with biophysical resources, and followed by socio-economic resources. In some cases a program area may not have any additional direction at the Management Area level beyond that already provided at the Forest-wide level.

To provide more effective and efficient management, the Forest has been divided into smaller units called Management Areas that are organized around a combination of watershed and administrative boundaries. The Management Area Description and Direction section describes each of these areas in detail, highlights resource areas of importance or concern within each area, and prescribes more specific management direction to address specific concerns that were not covered in the more general Forest-wide direction. Each Management Area is divided into two separate but connected subsections: (1) Management Area Description, and (2) Management Area Direction. The intent and content of these subsections are described in detail below.

Management Area Descriptions

The Management Area description summarizes the current conditions for important features and resources within each area. The purpose of this description is to familiarize the reader with the area and its special characteristics and concerns. These concerns also set the stage for management area direction that follows.

Each description begins with a general depiction of the area's size and location, and then discusses the main access routes to and within the area, and special features associated with the area. Then specific resources are described, starting with biophysical resources and finishing with social and economic resources.

Many of the biophysical resources (Soils, Water, Riparian and Aquatic, Vegetation, Wildlife) have their conditions rated in terms of how well they are currently functioning. These ratings are the result of recent Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) assessments that the Revision Team conducted with Forest personnel who were most familiar with the areas. District specialists were asked to rank conditions for their resources in relation to how much "risk" those resources were facing if a large disturbance event (wildfire, disease, rain-on-snow, etc.) were to occur. "Risk" for this exercise was assessed on a sliding scale of how resilient those resources would be to disturbance. The Revision Team assumed that if the resource conditions were well within their historical range of variability, the resources should be resilient and resistant to disturbance. If conditions were outside of the historical range, the resources would generally be less resilient and resistant, and therefore, at greater risk to uncharacteristic change from a disturbance.

Resource conditions rated at high risk are characterized as "not functioning properly" in the assessments. Resources rated at moderately high to low risk are characterized as "functioning at risk." Resources rated at very low or no risk are characterized as "functioning properly."

These PFC assessments were conducted at a variety of mid- and fine-scales and were based on available information from existing broad-, mid- and fine-scale assessments, as well as local experience and knowledge. The assessments are both qualitative and quantitative. Their main purpose was to provide a relative comparison of resource conditions from which specific management concerns and priorities might emerge. For instance, the Revision Team assumed that where resource conditions are "not functioning properly," additional management area direction to restore (or begin restoring) those conditions within the planning period should be considered. Resource conditions "functioning at risk" might also need direction to help restore them, especially if those resources themselves were already considered at risk, such as listed species or 303(d) water bodies. Conversely, resource conditions "functioning properly" might only need a maintenance management strategy, or might not require attention until future planning periods. These strategies were based on the fact that the Forest can only accomplish so much during any planning period, so Forest managers must focus on addressing the most pressing needs first.

Air Quality was described by airsheds developed for Smoke Management Program operations. For more information on these airsheds, see the Air Quality and Smoke Management section, Chapter 3, Forest Plan Revision Final EIS. The management area descriptions summarize existing conditions using information available from a variety of sources. Descriptions include:

- Key sensitive areas that need to be considered during fire use planning and implementation;
- The closest ambient air and visibility monitoring data sources;
- County emissions data (1995-1999) for PM 10 and PM 2.5, including annual amounts and trends; and
- Amount of agricultural-related burning by county.

The descriptions can be used to help support fire use planning and implementation at the project level. Each management area has a list of the airsheds and counties that the area lies within or intersects, and a description of current conditions. Information contained in the descriptions will need to be supplemented over time as new data becomes available. Project planners will need to periodically re-evaluate current conditions and trends rather than rely on the summaries in the management areas. In particular, for projects that include Class I areas within 100 kilometers, data regarding seasonal patterns and trends will change and become more available over time due to information updates from the Regional Haze Monitoring Network.

Historical fire regimes and the vegetative conditions that contribute to uncharacteristic wildfire hazard were evaluated at the mid-scale. Historical fire regimes were assigned to the forested Potential Vegetation Groups or non-forested cover types based on scientific literature and expert knowledge of the vegetation groups. Hazard ratings were developed also using available scientific literature and expert input. The ratings represent departure between the effects of the historical and current fire regimes on vegetation, which in turn affects other ecosystem components and processes. The areas with the greatest departure are those in the historically non-lethal fire regimes where conditions are such that a fire occurring in the assessed conditions would be lethal. The areas with the lowest departure are in the historically lethal fire regimes. The National Fire Plan (Schmidt et al. 2002) historical fire regimes correspond to the historical fire regimes developed for the assessment as follows:

National Fire Plan Historical Fire Regimes	Forest Plan Corresponding Fire Regimes
I (0-35 year frequency, low)	PVGs 1, 2, and 5 (nonlethal or nonlethal-mixed1)
II (O-35 year frequency, stand replacement)	Communities where sagebrush is dominant or co-dominant (mixed1 or mixed2)
III (35-100+ year frequency, mixed	PVGs 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11 (mixed2 or mixed1-mixed2)
IV (35-100+ year frequency, stand replacement)	Climax aspen and pinyon-juniper stands (lethal)
V (200+ year frequency, stand replacement)	PVGs 8, 9, 10 (lethal)

The hazard ratings developed for the mid-scale assessment were defined as low, moderate, high, and extreme. The Condition Classes for the National Fire Plan and the hazard ratings described in the Forest Plan were developed using the same concept of departure. The Condition Classes correspond to the hazard ratings developed for the assessment as follows:

Condition Class 1 = low departure
Condition Class 2 = moderate departure
Condition Class 3 = high and extreme departure

Each Management Area displays the percent of total Management Area acres assigned to the various historical fire regimes and hazard (departure) ratings.

Management Area Direction

Management Area direction is designed to tier to Forest-wide direction, and to meet Forest-wide goals and desired conditions. However, Management Area direction is intended to be more specific than Forest-wide direction, addressing specific concerns related to each program area, and setting the stage for specific actions that can be implemented to resolve those concerns.

Management Areas use the same types of direction—goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines—that are defined in the Introduction to Chapter III. The distribution of this direction is somewhat different, however, at the Management Area level. Much of the Management Area direction is expressed as *objectives* to be implemented at this level in order to achieve Forest-wide goals and desired conditions.

Time frames for achieving Management Area objectives are essentially the same as for Forest-wide objectives—10 to 15 years (the planning period) unless otherwise stated. More specific timeframes are not typically used because accomplishment can be delayed by funding, litigation, environmental changes, and other influences beyond the Forest's control.

Standards and guidelines do appear in Management Areas to address two areas that Forest-wide direction cannot address specifically. First, they are used to provide more explicit protection or guidance than can be provided through Forest-wide direction. This more explicit direction is based on the site-specific needs or concerns of the area. Put another way, Forest-wide standards and guidelines generally apply to all Management Areas on the Forest; however, this direction may be refined or expanded at the Management Area level to address specific concerns unique to that Management Area.

The second type of standards and guidelines relates to Management Area Prescription Categories (MPCs) found within a Management Area. Each emphasis provided by an MPC carries with it varying degrees of constraints on the types and intensity of management practices that can be used to maintain or restore conditions that best align with the MPC emphasis. These constraints result from a common set of standards and guidelines that apply, regardless of the Management Area in which the MPC is applied. Application of this common set of MPC standards and guidelines helps ensure that management emphasis for the MPC is generally attained, regardless of location. Refer to the more detailed discussion of MPCs below.

MPC Maps and Tables

Each Management Area has a map that precedes the area description. This map is designed to provide reference points for the reader. It displays the area boundaries and includes relevant communities, water bodies, and other features within or near the area. It also shows the Management Prescription Categories (MPCs) that have been assigned to each area. These prescriptions are also summarized by percentage in a table that begins each Management Area description. The purpose of the MPC map and table is to give the reader a quick and general impression of the management emphasis for each area. MPCs are described in detail below.

Management Prescription Categories

Management prescriptions are defined as, "Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives" (36 CFR 219.3). MPCs are broad categories of management prescriptions that indicate the general management emphasis prescribed for a given area. They are based on Forest Service definitions developed at the national level, and represent management emphasis themes, ranging from Wilderness (1.0) to Concentrated Development (8.0). The national MPCs have been customized during Forest Plan revision to better fit the needs and issues of the Forest.

MPCs were assigned by subwatershed where possible. Although they are intended to show general management emphasis within a subwatershed, they do not necessarily define emphasis for every single acre within that subwatershed. As with most rule sets, there are exceptions within MPCs. For example, some administrative areas—such as Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River corridors, Research Natural Areas, and National Recreation Areas—cut across subwatershed boundaries, and these areas are managed according to the laws or policies governing their establishment. Also, there are many distinctive areas that may have different management requirements than the overall MPC emphasis/direction for the subwatershed. Examples include administrative and recreation sites, designated communications sites or utility corridors, mining sites, plantations, Riparian Conservation Areas, and cultural or historic sites.

MPC management emphasis is further defined by Forest-wide and Management Area direction. For instance, almost all MPCs could feature vegetation management to some degree. The type and intensity of vegetation management that may occur in a given MPC area is reflected in its common set of standards and guidelines (described below by MPC), and may be further refined within an individual area to reflect that unique Management Area needs or concerns.

Each MPC emphasis is described below. Following the emphasis description, the standards and guidelines for management practices and intensity that apply to each MPC are stated. Except where noted, these MPC standards and guidelines have also been incorporated into the management direction of each Management Area in which the MPC occurs.

1.1 – Existing Wilderness

This prescription applies to areas designated by Congress as Wilderness. The main management objective is preserving wilderness attributes, including natural appearance, ecological integrity, opportunities for solitude, opportunities for primitive recreation, and identified special features. The area is managed to allow ecological processes to prevail, with little or no evidence of human development. Current wilderness management plans and approved fire management plans provide specific direction for management activities.

MPC 1.1 Standards	
Standard	Management actions shall be designed and implemented in manner that protects wilderness character.
Standard	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
Standard	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed and determined to be the minimum necessary: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
Standard	The full range of fire management strategies may be used to manage wildfires. When suppression actions are necessary, emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to wilderness character.

1.2 – Recommended Wilderness

This prescription applies to areas the Forest Service recommends for Wilderness designation. The primary management objective is to maintain wilderness attributes until Congress decides to designate the areas as wilderness or release them to some other form of management. Although these areas do not fall under the authority of the Wilderness Act, they are managed to maintain wilderness attributes where feasible, and to generally allow ecological processes to prevail.

MPC 1.2 Standards and Guideline	
Standard	Management actions, including wildland fire use and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
Standard	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
Standard	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
Standard	No new motorized or mechanical uses will be allowed, except where these uses must be allowed in response to reserved or outstanding rights, statute, or treaty.
Standard	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on wilderness values.

2.1 – Wild and Scenic Rivers and Their Corridors

This prescription applies to areas that have been Congressionally designated [1] as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers and their associated land corridors, which extend an average of 0.25 mile from each bank. Wild and Scenic Rivers and their corridors are managed to protect their free-flowing waters, outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs), and their classification status. A "Wild" classification is the most primitive or least developed. These rivers have essentially undeveloped corridors and are generally inaccessible except by trail. "Scenic" river corridors may have some development, and are accessible in places by roads. "Recreational" rivers are readily accessible by roads and often have development within their corridors.

MPC 2.1 Guidelines	
Guideline	In Scenic or Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs) are maintained within the river corridor.
Guideline	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.

2.2 – Research Natural Areas

This prescription applies to areas that have been administratively established as Research Natural Areas and that provide unique opportunities for research. Existing and proposed Research Natural Areas are managed to protect the unique values for which they were established. Management plans are developed for each area to provide guidance and protection of values.

MPC 2.2 Standards and Guideline	
Standard	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use may only be used to maintain values for which the areas were established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
Standard	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To maintain the values for which the RNA was established.
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize fire suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to values for which the RNA was established.

3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial and Hydrologic Resources

This prescription is designed to minimize temporary-term risks and avoid short- and long-term risks from management actions to soil/hydrologic conditions and aquatic and terrestrial habitats. The objective of 3.1 is to keep management-related impacts from degrading existing conditions

[1] Eligible rivers are provided similar emphasis as listed above but were not assigned to this MPC. Management direction for eligible rivers, including the MPC guidelines below, is included in the Management Area where the rivers are located, and in the Forest-wide direction for Wild and Scenic Rivers.

for TEPCs fish, wildlife, and botanical species, or 303(d) impaired water bodies. Low levels of management activities occur, and these activities are expected to have minimal and temporary degrading effects to soils, water quality, riparian areas, and aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Other uses and activities, such as salvage harvest or Wildland Fire Use, may occur and may have some temporary effects, provided they do not retard attainment of short- and long-term objectives for aquatic and terrestrial habitat, or soil/hydrologic resources. Tools associated with this prescription—such as special order restrictions, operating plan adjustments, and prescribed fire—are typically of low intensity and designed to maintain existing conditions, primarily through ecological processes.

MPC 3.1 Standards and Guideline	
Standard	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years). Degrade and degradation are defined in the glossary.
Standard	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
Standard	Mechanical vegetative treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
Standard	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
Standard	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[2] **(Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.

[2] This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use firewood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial and Hydrologic Resources

This prescription is designed to minimize temporary- and short-term risks and avoid long-term risks from management actions to soil/hydrologic conditions and aquatic, botanical and terrestrial habitats. The objective of this prescription is to actively restore or maintain conditions for TEPCS fish, wildlife, and botanical species, or 303(d) impaired water bodies through a combination of management activities and natural processes. Management activities used to achieve this objective include watershed restoration, noxious weed treatments, and vegetative treatments that include prescribed fire, wildland fire use, and mechanical. Restoration is focused on those components of the ecosystem that are not functioning properly, or are outside the range of desired conditions, while maintenance helps to preserve those components that are functioning properly.

MPC 3.2 Standards and Guideline	
Standard	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term time periods, and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the long term (greater than 15 years).
Standard	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments
Standard	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
Standard	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[3] (**Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.

4.1a – Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Inventoried Roadless Areas

This prescription applies to lands where dispersed and undeveloped recreation uses are the primary emphasis. Providing dispersed recreation opportunities in an inventoried roadless area is the main objective. Both motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities may be provided. Other resource uses are allowed to the extent that they do not compromise the roadless

[3] This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use firewood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

and undeveloped character of the IRA. The area's environment appears predominantly natural, with slight evidence of the sights and sounds of people. Habitat and recreation uses are generally compatible, but recreation uses may be adjusted to meet the needs of TEPCS species.

MPC 4.1a Standards and Guideline	
Standard	Management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and special use authorizations—must be designed and implemented in a manner that does not adversely compromise the area's roadless and undeveloped character in the temporary, short term, and long term. "Adversely compromise" means an action that results in the reduction of roadless or undeveloped acres within any specific IRA. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1a road standard, below.
Standard	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: d) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or e) To respond to statute or treaty.
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the roadless or undeveloped character of the area.

4.1c – Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities

This prescription applies to lands where dispersed recreation uses are the primary emphasis. Providing dispersed recreation opportunities in an unroaded landscape is the main objective. Both motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities may be provided. Other resource uses are allowed to the extent that they do not compromise the area's ROS settings. The area's environment appears predominantly natural, with slight evidence of the sights and sounds of people. Species habitat and recreation uses are generally compatible, but recreation uses may be adjusted to meet the needs of TEPCS species.

MPC 4.1c Standards and Guideline	
Standard	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire use, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standards, below.
Standard	Within Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs), road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
Standard*	Outside IRAs, road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To provide transportation systems that support accomplishment of Management Area ROS objectives.
Standard	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable,

	retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[4] (**Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape.

* 4.1c allocations in most Management Areas occur completely within IRAs, and therefore those Management Areas do not include this standard.

4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis

This prescription applies to lands where dispersed and developed recreation uses are the primary emphasis. A wide range of recreational activities and developments occurs. Facilities are maintained, and both motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities may be provided. Multiple uses such as timber harvest and grazing are allowed to the extent that they do not compromise recreation resource objectives. Human use and presence are generally obvious. The area has a predominantly natural-appearing environment, with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of people. Generally, a mix of mechanical and fire activities are used to treat vegetation to achieve desired conditions for recreation settings and developments, and to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic vegetative damage or loss from insects, diseases, and fire.

MPC 4.2 Standard and Guideline	
Standard	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
Standard	For commercial salvage sales, retain at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[5] (**Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.

4.3 – Concentrated Recreation

This prescription applies to lands where developed recreation uses are the primary emphasis. These lands are typically characterized by substantial recreation-related infrastructure and capital investment. Facilities are maintained, and both motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities may be provided. Multiple uses such as timber harvest and grazing are allowed to the extent that they do not compromise recreation resource values. Human use and presence are obvious. The area may have a substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices largely serve specific recreation activities and needs while

[4] This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use firewood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

[5] This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

maintaining vegetation cover and soil productivity. Generally mechanical activities are used to treat vegetation to achieve desired conditions and to reduce the risk of impacts from insects, diseases, and fire on recreation settings and developments.

MPC 4.3 Common Standards and Guidelines	
Standard	Wildland Fire Use is prohibited.
Guideline	Vegetation management actions, including prescribed fire and mechanical treatments, may be used to manage fuel conditions and support recreation resource objectives.
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.

5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes

This prescription applies to lands that are predominantly (> 50 percent) forested. Emphasis is on restoring or maintaining vegetation within desired conditions in order to provide a diversity of habitats, reduced risk from disturbance events, and sustainable resources for human use. Commodity production is an outcome of restoring or maintaining the resilience/resistance of forested vegetation to disturbance events; achievement of timber growth and yield is not the primary purpose. The full range of treatment activities may be used. Restoration occurs through management activities and succession. Combinations of mechanical and fire treatments are used to restore forested areas while maintaining or improving resources such as soils, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation settings. The risk of temporary and short-term degradation to the environment is minimized, but impacts may occur within acceptable limits as resources are managed to achieve long-term goals and objectives.

MPC 5.1 Guidelines	
Standard	For commercial salvage sales, retain at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[6] (**Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)
Guideline	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
Guideline	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat, or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
Guideline	On new permanent or temporary roads built to implement vegetation management activities,

[6] This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

	public motorized use should be restricted during activity implementation to minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat and associated species of concern. Effective closures should be provided in project design. When activities are completed, temporary roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned and permanent roads should be put into Level 1 maintenance status unless needed to meet transportation management objectives. (**Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)

6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes

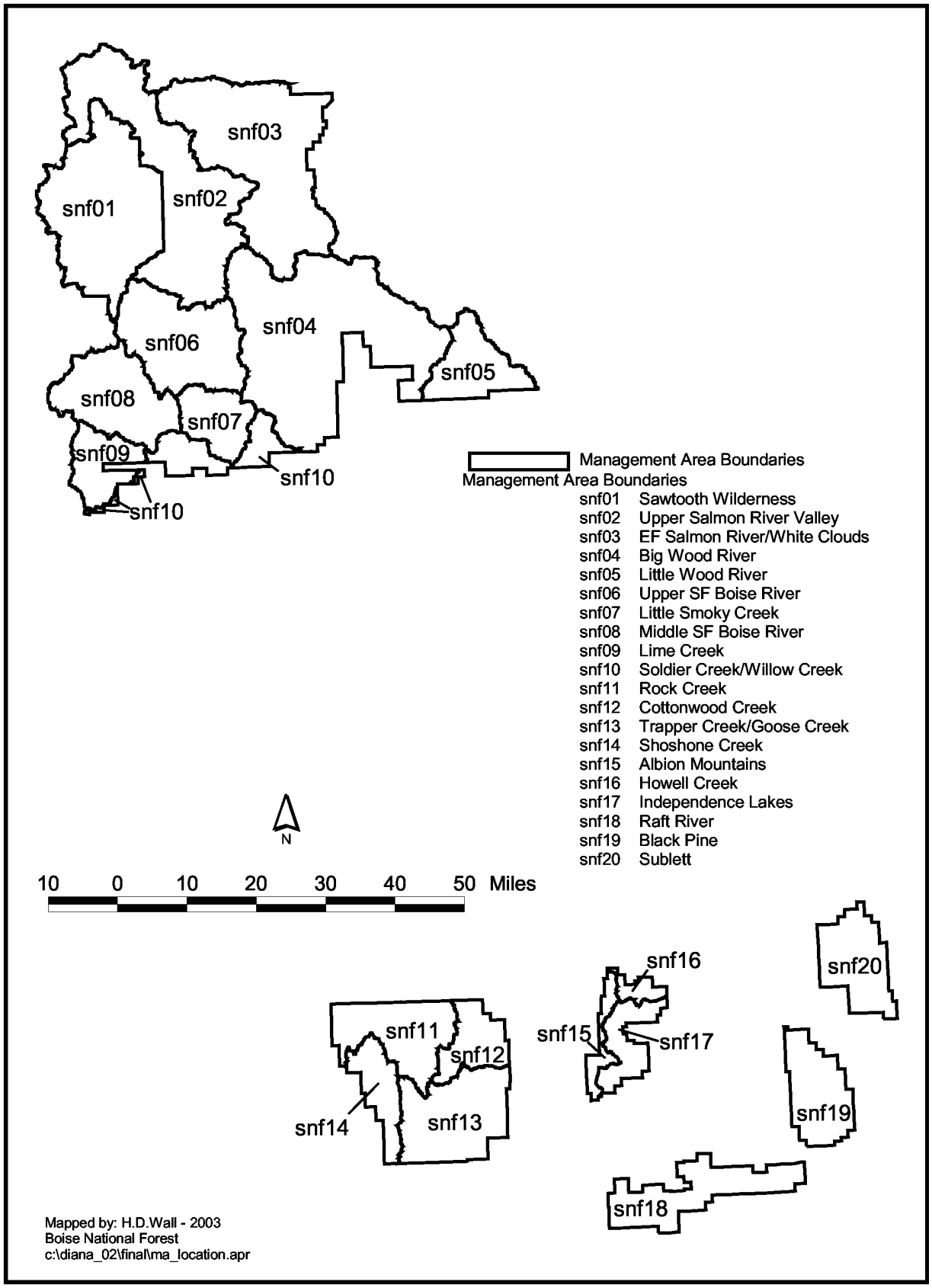
This prescription applies to lands that are predominantly (> 50 percent) shrubland and grassland.. Emphasis is on restoring and maintaining vegetation within desired conditions in order to provide a diversity of habitats, reduced risk from disturbance events, and sustainable resources for human use. The full range of treatment activities may be used. Restoration occurs through management activities and succession. Combinations of mechanical and fire treatments are used to restore shrubland and grassland areas while maintaining or improving resources such as soils, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation settings. The risk of temporary and short-term degrading effects to the environment are minimized, but impacts may occur within acceptable limits as resources are managed to achieve long-term goals and objectives.

MPC 6.1 Guidelines	
Standard	For commercial salvage sales, retain at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[7] (**Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)
Guideline	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
Guideline	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat, or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
Guideline	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
Guideline	On new permanent or temporary roads built to implement vegetation management activities, public motorized use should be restricted during activity implementation to minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat and associated species of concern. Effective closures should be provided in project design. When activities are completed, temporary roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned and permanent roads should be put into Level 1 maintenance status unless needed to meet transportation management objectives. (**Added** as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment for WCS)

[7] This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

The map below shows the general location of all the Sawtooth National Forest Management Areas. Following the map is a description and direction for each individual management area.

Sawtooth National Forest - Management Area - Location Map



Boulder Peak - Boulder Mountains

Castle Peak – White Cloud Mountains