



Management Area 02. Upper Salmon River Valley Location Map

## Management Area 2 Upper Salmon River Valley

### MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

**Management Prescriptions** - Management Area 2 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
1.2 – Recommended Wilderness	16
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	1
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	2
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	77
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	2
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	1
6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	1

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 2 is comprised of lands administered by the Sawtooth National Forest within the north central portion of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. This area includes the Salmon River corridor from its headwaters to Stanley, as well as the western portion of the White Cloud Mountains and the eastern foothills of the Sawtooth Mountains. Also in this management area is the northwest corner of the SNRA that includes Stanley Lake, Elk Meadows, and the community of Grandjean. The area lies in Custer, Blaine, and Boise Counties. Management Area 2 is an estimated 248,300 acres, of which the Forest Service administers 89 percent, 10 percent are private lands, and 1 percent are State lands. Virtually all of the private and State inholdings lie along the Salmon River or Valley Creek corridors. The management area is surrounded by lands administered by the Sawtooth and Salmon-Challis National Forests, including the Sawtooth Wilderness Area to the west. The primary uses and activities in this management area are developed and dispersed recreation, fish habitat protection and restoration, livestock grazing, and mining.

**Access** - The main access to the area is by Forest Roads 205 (Alturas Lake), 208 (Pettit Lake), 209 (Fourth of July Creek) and 214 (Redfish Lake) from State Highway 75, and Forest Roads 619 (Iron Creek), 455 (Stanley Lake), 824 (Grandjean) off State Highway 21. The Alturas, Stanley Lake and Redfish Lake Roads are paved, and the rest are well maintained and gravel-surfaced. The density of classified roads in the management area is an estimated 0.9 miles per square mile, although over half of the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 1.9 miles per square mile. This area also features an extensive system of well-used and well-maintained trails.

**Special Features** – An estimated 58 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including all of the Huckleberry and Pettit Roadless Areas, and portions of the White Cloud-Boulder, Hanson Lakes, Smoky Mountains, and Loon Creek Roadless Areas. The White Cloud-

Boulder and Hanson Lakes areas have been recommended for Wilderness designation. The entire area offers a variety of developed and dispersed recreational opportunities, attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. The Stanley Ranger Station and Work Center, and the Sawtooth Valley Work Center are located along Highway 75, as are the town of Stanley and many private residences. The State of Idaho has designated State Highway 75 as the Salmon River Scenic Byway and State Highway 21 as the Sawtooth Scenic Byway. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this area. Area streams and lakes provide critical habitat for threatened and endangered fish species.

The Redfish Lake Moraine RNA (1,470 acres) was established on the east side of Redfish Lake to preserve a large alpine glacier lateral moraine that includes cold springs, rocky lakeshore habitat, and Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir plant communities. The Sawtooth Valley Peatlands RNA (273 acres) was established to preserve rare peatland communities and plants found in the Sawtooth Valley. The Pole Creek Exlosure RNA (32 acres) was established at the mouth of Pole Creek Canyon to preserve a range of upland and riparian plant communities.

Segments of the following 13 streams are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation: Elk Creek, Stanley Lake Creek, South Fork Payette River, Goat Creek, Fishhook Creek, Redfish Lake Creek, Hell Roaring Creek, Yellowbelly Lake Creek, Pettit Lake Creek, Alpine Creek, Alturas Lake Creek, Beaver Creek, and the Salmon River (Management Area 2 Location Map).

**Air Quality** - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-17 and portions of Camas and Custer Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor in Salmon within the airshed to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth Wilderness and the Craters of the Moon National Monument are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring capabilities have been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in all counties improved for PM 10. PM 2.5 emissions in Custer County remained constant. The PM 2.5 trend for Camas County indicated an improving trend; however, annual emissions were increasing. The discrepancy in trend was due to a peak year of emissions caused by wildfires. The most common source of particulate matter within the counties was fugitive dust from unpaved roads and agricultural activities such as tilling. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions. The amount of agricultural-related burning was very low in Custer County (approximately 1,500 acres), and low in Camas County (approximately 3,000 acres). There were no point sources within these two counties.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from about 5,200 feet near Grandjean to 10,877 feet atop Patterson Peak. Management Area 2 is predominantly in the Stanley Basin/Sawtooth Valley and the Sawtooth Ranges/Boise Mountains subsections, featuring glaciated mountains, fluvial mountains, glacial outwash and depositional lands. Slope gradients range from near vertical to 45 percent in the glaciated and fluvial mountains, and from 0 to 35 percent in the glacial outwash and depositional lands. The surface geology is a mix of Idaho Batholith granitics and Challis volcanics. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and productivity is typically moderate. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from

low to high, with the majority being low (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized impacts—including soil instability, compaction, and reduced productivity, as well as accelerated sediment and stream channel modification—are occurring, primarily from livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, mining, and some irrigation use.

This management area comprises portions of five watersheds in the Upper Salmon River Subbasin, and two watersheds in the South Fork Payette River Subbasin. Streams in the Valley Creek, Basin-Casino, Redfish-Champion, Alturas Lake Creek and Upper Salmon River Watersheds drain directly north into the upper Salmon River. Streams in the Wapiti and Upper South Fork Payette River Watersheds drain into the South Fork Payette River. The major streams in the area are the Salmon River, the South Fork Payette River, Valley Creek, Elk Creek, Stanley Lake Creek, Redfish Lake Creek, Fourth of July Creek, and Alturas Lake Creek. Major lakes include Stanley Lake, Redfish Lake, Little Redfish Lake, Pettit Lake, Yellow Belly Lake, and Alturas Lake. The Grandjean subwatershed is considered part of a state-regulated public water system for the Sawtooth Lodge.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
2	2	25	5	22	2	4	25	0	7	0	1

Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas have accelerated sediment impacts, increased water temperatures, and stream channel and flow alteration from roads, developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and irrigation diversions. These localized effects can be individually severe. The Grandjean, Nip and Tuck-Sunny, Hell Roaring-Mays, Boundary-Cleveland, Gold-Williams, Redfish-Little Redfish, Warm-Taylor subwatersheds were listed in 1998 as having impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act due to sediment or temperature concerns. There are currently no TMDL-assigned subwatersheds associated with this management area.

Redfish Lake, Alturas Lake, Pettit Lake, Stanley Lake, and Yellowbelly Lake, their inlets and outlets to the Salmon River, and the Salmon River itself, are all currently designated critical habitat for Endangered Snake River sockeye salmon. The Salmon River and its tributaries provide spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat for Threatened chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout, and for Region 4 Sensitive westslope cutthroat trout. The management area has designated critical habitat for chinook salmon. Regulations have been implemented to reduce potential effects to these species from management actions and to promote recovery. Most or all of this area supports populations of bull trout and native cutthroat trout, with the Alturas Lake, Yellowbelly Lake Creek, Fishhook Creek, and Champion Creek subwatersheds having strong local populations of bull trout. Redband trout occur throughout this area. It is thought that strong local populations of native cutthroat trout also exist in the Yellowbelly Lake Creek and Champion Creek subwatersheds. Sockeye salmon spawn and rear in Redfish, Pettit,

and Alturas Lakes, which are now part of the ongoing captive brood sockeye recovery program. The main stem Salmon River, Redfish Creek, and Alturas Lake Creek provide migration access to sockeye spawning and rearing habitat. Chinook and steelhead spawn and rear in most of the upper Salmon River and its tributaries, and use the Salmon River as a key migration corridor. The Final Basinwide Salmon Recovery Strategy (“All H Paper” 2000) has identified that the Upper Salmon River is a high priority for restoration on non-Federal lands, and that actions on Federal lands should link to this priority where appropriate. Restoration emphasis focuses on resolving stream flow, passage, and diversion problems within ten years.

Many of the lakes have hatchery-stocked recreational fisheries, with species such as westslope cutthroat trout, golden trout, brook trout, arctic grayling, and rainbow trout. These lakes receive most of their impacts from increasing recreational use and the loss of native diversity due to recreational fish stocking. Localized grazing impacts and dewatering for agricultural irrigation also are affecting fish habitat in area streams. The Sawtooth Fish Hatchery, operated by Idaho Department of Fish and Game near Redfish Lake, focuses on raising chinook salmon and steelhead trout. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due to sedimentation and other impacts from roads, developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, past mining, and stream alteration from irrigation diversions. Physical in-stream modifications from road, highway and property protection, irrigation diversions, and recreation have altered habitat conditions and stream dynamics and stability. These localized effects can be individually severe. Native fish and amphibian populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native fish species and the habitat impacts described above.

The Beaver Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Champion Creek, Goat-Iron, Alturas Lake, Stanley Lake Creek, Redfish-Little Redfish, Fisher Creek, Yellowbelly Lake Creek, and Upper Salmon River subwatersheds have been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

**Vegetation** - An estimated 29 percent of the management area is non-forested, or covered by rock, water, grassland, shrubland, or meadows, including the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Montane Shrub, Basin Big Sage, Low Sage, and Dry Meadows vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are Persistent Lodgepole Pine (35 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (19 percent), and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (15 percent). Aspen is a minor but important component of the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups. Whitebark pine is an important component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir group.

The Montane Shrub group is near properly functioning condition, although older ages dominate structural stages due to fire exclusion. The Mountain Big Sagebrush, Basin Big Sage, and Low Sage groups are functioning at risk in localized areas due to livestock grazing impacts and the introduction of non-native species, particularly spotted knapweed. Dry meadows are functioning at risk in some areas because of historic grazing impacts, introduced species, and conifer encroachment.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk where fire exclusion has allowed the subalpine fir to out-compete the whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are functioning at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in

older, more decadent stands with more shade-tolerant species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with subalpine fir and Douglas-fir; however many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers due to fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in lodgepole stands due to mortality from mistletoe and mountain pine beetle outbreaks, and increasing fuel loads.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to loss of vegetation, and stream and floodplain alterations from roads, developed and dispersed recreation, water withdrawals, and grazing. Dead and down wood levels are low in some areas due to firewood gathering, and native sedge and willow species are being replaced by grass species due to livestock grazing. Fire exclusion and irrigation diversions have had the cumulative effect of reducing wet meadows, willows, and the overall amount of riparian areas.

**Botanical Resources** – Current Region 4 Sensitive species in this management area include bugleg goldenweed, guardian buckwheat, Stanley’s whitlow-grass, and Stanley thlaspi. Proposed Region 4 Sensitive species include Blandow’s helodium, least moonwort/grapefern, pale sedge, Lemhi milkvetch, and spoon-leaved sundew. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies’-tresses and slender moonwort. Ute ladies’-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

**Non-native Plants** – A number of noxious weeds and exotic plants occur in the management area, particularly along main road and trail corridors. The main weeds of concern are spotted knapweed and yellow toadflax, which currently are found in small, scattered populations. An estimated 6 percent of the area is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and spread.

Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a “yes” in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Grandjean	Yes	No	No	No	No
Gold-Williams	Yes	No	No	No	No
Huckleberry Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No

**Wildlife Resources (Updated** as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Antelope, elk, mule deer, and Brewers sparrow and habitat for pygmy rabbit and greater sage-grouse are found in low-elevation shrublands. Bald eagles winter and nest along the Salmon River and use the morainal lakes during spring and fall. Area forests provide habitat for the ESA listed Canada lynx, and a number of Region 4 Sensitive species including northern goshawk, flammulated owl, common loon, great gray owl, boreal owl, peregrine falcon, three-toed woodpecker, fisher, wolverine, Townsend’s big-eared bat and Columbia spotted frog. Other species of management concern

include pileated woodpecker, bighorn sheep and mountain goat. Much of the area provides nesting and foraging habitat for migratory landbirds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, mountain lion, and wolves. Riparian and adjacent forested areas provide habitat for moose. Gray wolves were re-introduced near here in 1995 and 1996, and the area is in the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. Several packs have established within the area since reintroduction. Greater sage-grouse were once common in the Sawtooth Valley but the population declined in the 1970's and very few occurrences have been recorded in recent years. Re-introduction was attempted in the 1980's and a very small, remnant population of greater sage-grouse is still present within the Sawtooth Valley.

Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due to human-caused disturbance, introduction of invasive species, grazing impacts, and long-term fire exclusion. Increasing recreation has increased disturbance to wildlife populations year-round and there are localized concerns with elk and mountain goat winter range and wolverine winter denning habitat. Introduced spotted knapweed and other non-native species are affecting sagebrush communities and other habitats. Current livestock grazing in some areas is not allowing localized areas of historic grazing impacts to recover. Long-term exclusion of fire has altered some habitats so that they no longer function the same way they did historically. In recent years, two large fires, Valley Road (2005) and Trailhead (2006), have occurred in the area in the montane and subalpine community types, setting vegetation back to early seral conditions. A recent large-scale mountain pine beetle epidemic has resulted in high mortality rates in mature lodgepole and whitebark pine stands.

Idaho's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS) was completed in 2005 and provides a framework for conserving State designated 'Species of Greatest Conservation Need' (SGCN) and the habitats upon which they depend. The Forest assisted the State in identifying focal areas, or areas known to be important for SGCN. Most of the Management Area falls within the Sawtooth designated focal area, or biologically important area. This designation was given to the area due to its exceptional diversity of SGCN based on species' richness models. The area is identified as core habitat for terrestrial wildlife species including wolverine, mountain goat, and sandhill crane. This area also contains limited elk winter range.

Aspen and the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine fir vegetation type are restoration priorities for forested wildlife habitat. These vegetation types occur in moderate to high elevations and are identified as moderately to highly departed from their historic condition. Aspen communities support high species diversity. Whitebark pine communities provide an important food source for many animals and provide important microclimates in harsh, exposed alpine environments for trees to establish, providing important habitat for many wildlife species. The priority watershed for treatment is the Upper Salmon HUC5 watershed (1706020112). This watershed was selected due to its relative abundance of High Elevation Subalpine fir vegetation type and the potential to expand the whitebark pine component in this vegetation type.

**Recreation Resources** – The Sawtooth National Recreation Area is an internationally recognized recreation destination with heavy recreational use, particularly during the summer season. Developed recreation is centered around the Sawtooth morainal lakes, and the Stanley and Grandjean areas. Stanley Lake has three campgrounds, a picnic area, boat ramp, and

trailhead. Redfish Lake has five campgrounds, two picnic areas, a boat ramp, lodge, trailhead, and visitor center. Pettit Lake has a picnic area, boat ramp, trailhead, and 2 summer home tracts (Valley View and Pettit Lake). Alturas Lake has three campgrounds, four organizational camps, a boat ramp, picnic area, and trailhead. Grandjean has a campground, lodge, and trailhead. The community of Stanley provides lodging, gas, food, outfitter and guide services, information, and a museum. Additional lodging, goods and services can be found at Obsidian and Smiley Creek along Highway 75. Numerous other developed campgrounds, trailheads, and rest areas exist within the area. Airstrips located in Stanley and Smiley Creek are open to the public and operated under permit to the State of Idaho. This area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Units 36 and 35.

Portions of four mountain ranges provide outstanding primitive and semi-primitive recreation opportunities. High-quality dispersed recreational activities occur throughout Management Area 2 and include river floating, boating, kayaking, driving for pleasure, horse and llama packing, hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, trailbike riding, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and camping. Dispersed campsites, and user-developed ghost roads providing access to the sites, are negatively affecting the recreation experience. In some areas—such as Pole Creek, Fourth of July Creek, and Stanley Lake Creek—the camping experience suffers from close proximity of camps, lack of sanitation facilities, and vandalism to trees. Campsites continue to grow in size and number, along with associated impacts. Motorized access to campsites affects user experience due to increased noise, impacts to vegetation, erosion, flow channeling, and soil compaction, and the overall loss of visual quality. A number of user conflicts between backcountry skiers and snowmobile users have been successfully reduced or eliminated in this area by the efforts of the Coalition collaborative team.

There is an extensive system of well-maintained trails in the area, providing a variety of motorized and non-motorized opportunities. Illegal off-trail use by motorized vehicles in some areas has resulted in landscape scarring, impacts on other users, impacts to vegetation, flow channeling, and increased erosion.

Recreation special uses include several outfitter and guide operations, river-running permits, two lodges (Redfish Lake and Sawtooth), several church and organizational camps (Cabin Creek, Luther Heights, Camp Perkins, and Smokey Lodge), and two recreation residence tracts (Pettit Lake and Valley View).

**Cultural Resources** - Cultural themes in this area include prehistoric, mining, ranching, Forest Service Administration, and recreation. The Salmon River corridor is a known prehistoric travel corridor, documented by camping and fishing sites associated with anadromous fish. Shoshone winter camps were located within the corridor and in south tributary drainages. A National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) site, the Redfish Overhang, establishes prehistoric use of the drainage for at least 6,000 years. Mining, which first occurred in the 1880s, stimulated early Euro-American settlement. Mining mills, cabins, and placer mining remains are found in several drainages, the most extensive being in historic Vienna City and Sawtooth City, a potential NRHP site. Historic ranching and recreation activities are represented by numerous log cabin homes and the Redfish Lake Lodge, a potential NRHP property. Early Forest Service administrative



sites include NRHP-nominated Stanley Ranger Station, and Pole Creek, Redfish Lake, and Sawtooth Valley Ranger Stations.

**Timberland Resources** - Of the estimated 123,300 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 1,800 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 1 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2 and 6.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. Previous timber management activities have included small commercial sales, precommercial thinning, reforestation, and sales of fuelwood, posts, poles, ornamentals, and Christmas trees.

**Rangeland Resources** - This area contains part or all of sixteen cattle and three sheep allotments. An estimated 25,000 acres are considered capable for livestock grazing. This represents an estimated 5 percent of the Forest's capable rangeland. The Stanley Basin AMP revision in 1996 resulted in a major reduction in livestock grazing within this area of the SNRA. It was implemented primarily to protect threatened and endangered fish habitat by improving riparian vegetative conditions and reducing direct impacts to spawning fish.

**Mineral Resources** – Miners originally settled the upper Sawtooth Valley in the 1860s, and considerable historic mining has occurred, particularly in the Smoky Mountains around Vienna and Sawtooth City. Although little activity currently occurs, the potential for mineral development is considered moderate to high in this area, and relatively low elsewhere. Under Public Law 92-400, subject to valid existing rights, all federal lands located in the SNRA are withdrawn from all forms of mineral location, entry, and patent.

**Fire Management** - No large wildfires have occurred in the management area in the last 15 years. However, mixed2 to lethal fires are a common component of the fire regimes in this area, particularly following bark beetle outbreaks. Stanley is a National Fire Plan community, and there are many wildland-urban interface subwatersheds in this area due to the private residential development adjacent to the Forest, including: Beaver Creek, Redfish-Little Redfish, Smiley Creek, Sawtooth City-Frenchman, Alturas Lake, Cabin-Vat, Pettit Lake Creek, Lake Creek, Warm-Taylor, Champion Creek, Hell Roaring-Mays, Fisher Creek, Gold-Williams, Boundary-Cleveland, Nip and Tuck-Sunny, Iron-Goat, and Stanley Creek. There are 18 subwatersheds that are considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. They include all of the wildland urban interface subwatersheds listed above (minus Lake Creek), plus Grandjean and Joes-Little Casino.

Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 48 percent lethal, 50 percent mixed1 or 2, and 2 percent non-lethal. None the area regimes has vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 42 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

**Lands and Special Uses** – Non-recreational special uses include utility corridors, the Stanley solid waste site, mineral material sites, utilities and access permits, and miscellaneous uses.

Opportunities exist for acquisition of private lands and conservation easements. Also, an undesignated communication site is located north of the town of Stanley on NFS lands.

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Sawtooth NRA General Management</b>	Standard	0201	Manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0202	Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. "Substantial impairment" is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
<b>MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness</b>	General Objective	0203	Develop a management plan for the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness.
	General Standard	0204	Management actions, including wildland fire and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	General Standard	0205	Defer implementation of any development within the Loon Creek Inventoried Roadless Area pending re-evaluation for wilderness recommendation by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.
	General Standard	0206	Within the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness, the following is prohibited: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Having greater than 20 persons in a group.</li> <li>2. Being in the area with a combined number of pack and saddle stock in excess of 25 animals.</li> <li>3. Shortcutting trail switchbacks on foot or with pack and saddle stock.</li> <li>4. Tethering pack and saddle stock within 100 feet of springs, lakes, or streams.</li> <li>5. Tying pack and saddle stock to live trees for periods longer than one hour.</li> </ol>
	Recreation Standard	0207	Do not construct new trails within trail-less areas of the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness, unless trails are determined to be necessary to prevent resource damage.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness</b>	Vegetation Standard	0208	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	0209	No new motorized or mechanical uses will be allowed, except where these uses must be allowed in response to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty.
	Recreation Standard	0210	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	0211	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Standard	0212	Wildland fire and prescribed fire must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0213	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize full suppression within wildland-urban interface areas. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
<b>Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers</b>	General Standard	0214	Manage the eligible Wild and Scenic River corridors to their assigned classification standards, and preserve the outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing status, until the rivers undergo a suitability study and the study finds them suitable for designation by Congress or releases them from further consideration as Wild and Scenic Rivers.
	Vegetation Standard	02179	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. <sup>1</sup> ( <b>Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0215	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.
	Fire Guideline	0216	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0217	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.
<b>MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas</b>	Range Objective	0218	Maintain the historic log worm fencing around the Pole Creek RNA to exclude sheep use.
	Recreation Objective	0219	Relocate the recreational trail that bisects the Redfish Moraine RNA to reduce recreational impacts in the RNA.

<sup>1</sup> 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 fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas</b>	General Standard	0220	Mechanical vegetation treatment, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire 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 records or management plans. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0221	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 Research Natural Areas were established.
	Fire Guideline	0222	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNAs were established.
<b>MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</b>	General Standard	0223	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0224	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.
	Vegetation Standard	02180	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 $\geq$ 10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. <sup>1</sup> ( <b>Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Standard	0225	Wildland fire 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. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0226	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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.1	Fire Guideline	0227	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0228	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0229	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire 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 reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments. <b>(Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Standard	02181	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. <sup>1</sup> <b>(Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0230	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.
	Fire Guideline	0231	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0232	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standards, below. <b>(Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities</b>	Vegetation Standard	02182	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 $\geq$ 10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. <sup>1</sup> ( <b>Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0233	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.
	Road Standard	0234	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 Recreation Resource Opportunity Spectrum objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0235	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 in the area.
<b>MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis</b>	Vegetation Standard	02183	For commercial salvage sales, retain 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 $\geq$ 10 inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. <sup>2</sup> ( <b>Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0236	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, 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. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Timberland Standard	0237	Timber harvest shall not be scheduled on suited land with a 4.2 MPC during the planning period. Although harvest may occur if needed, the primary emphasis on these lands will be recreation.
	Fire Guideline	0238	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.
<b>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes</b>	Vegetation Standard	02184	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 $\geq$ 10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. <sup>2</sup> ( <b>Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

<sup>2</sup> 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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes</b></p>	Road Standard	0239	<p>New roads and landings shall be located outside RCAs in the MPC 6.1 portion of the Champion Creek subwatershed, unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and</li> <li>b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and</li> <li>c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats.</li> </ul> <p>An exception to this standard is where construction of new roads in RCAs is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).</p>
	Vegetation Guideline	0240	<p>The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur. (<b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)</p>
	Fire Guideline	0241	<p>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.</p>
	Road Guideline	0242	<p>Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or</li> <li>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or</li> <li>c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or</li> <li>d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or</li> <li>e) To meet access and travel management objectives.</li> </ul>
	Road Guideline	02185	<p>Public motorized use should be restricted on new roads built to implement vegetation management projects. Effective closures should be provided in road design. When the project is over, these roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned, if not needed to meet future management objectives. (<b>Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b></p>	Objective	0243	<p>Remove human-caused migration barriers and resolve instream flow and habitat quality conflicts, primarily related to the numerous irrigation diversions to assist in the restoration of depressed populations and degraded fish habitat for listed species. Work cooperatively, or assert existing fee title interest, with landowners to help achieve this objective on private lands. Priorities are in the Beaver Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Champion, and Iron-Goat subwatersheds.</p>

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0244	Maintain and restore the important inlet habitat in the Alturas Lake subwatershed for bull trout, sockeye, and Chinook salmon.
	Objective	0245	Remove the rough fish barrier in the Stanley Lake Creek subwatershed to restore fish passage for listed and other native species.
	Objective	0246	Discourage additional development in streamside areas on private lands, to avoid degrading fish habitat particularly within the communities of Stanley and Lower Stanley. Nip and Tuck-Sunny and Iron-Goat subwatersheds are a priority.
	Objective	0247	Reduce lakeshore pressure at the morainal lakes, particularly in areas of current or historic sockeye shoal spawning. Redfish-Little Redfish Lake subwatershed is the priority.
	Objective	0248	Reduce road- and grazing-related sediment delivery within southern and eastern drainages, including Fisher Creek, Upper Salmon River, Fourth of July Creek, Pole Creek, Frenchman Creek, Smiley Creek, and Beaver Creek. Fisher Creek subwatershed and Upper Salmon River subwatershed are the priorities.
	Objective	0249	Modify localized portions of roads and trails within Salmon River headwaters, Frenchman Creek, Pole Creek, Fisher Creek, Alturas Lake Creek, Boundary Creek, Nip and Tuck Creek, Iron Creek, and Fourth of July Creek drainages to reduce accelerated contributions to instream sediment, eliminate impairments to proper floodplain function, and restore water quality and geomorphic integrity.
	Objective	0250	Provide riparian woody and hydric vegetation composition, age class structure, and pattern, that restores or maintains stream bank stability, low width/depth channel ratios, and provides for a properly functioning condition along the main stem Salmon River, Valley Creek and significant tributaries.
	Objective	0251	Restore or maintain native vegetation that provides naturally resilient and productive shoreline habitats, through management of lakeside recreation use and developments, with emphasis at Stanley, Redfish, Little Redfish, Perkins, Pettit, and Alturas Lakes.
	Objective	0252	Reduce impacts to soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources in dispersed recreation sites. Emphasize restoration activities in the Salmon River headwaters, Pole Creek, Alturas Lake Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Iron Creek, Elk Creek, Valley Creek, and the main Salmon River areas.
	Objective	0253	Manage habitat to reduce brook trout and provide a competitive advantage to native salmonids, with emphasis in the Valley Creek drainage.
	Objective	0254	Remove man-made fish migration barriers and resolve instream flow conflicts, with emphasis on the eastern tributaries of the Salmon River.
Objective	0255	Within the Sawtooth Valley sub-populations, maintain the strong local populations of bull trout within Alturas Lake Creek, Yellowbelly Lake Creek, and Fishhook Creek. Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat within Valley Creek to help strengthen the bull trout populations.	



MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Objective	0256	Work cooperatively with IDFG in their stream and lake fish stocking programs as a tool in achieving soil, water, riparian, and aquatic goals as they relate to recreational fishing. Focus on lakeshore and aquatic goals of high-elevation lakes, and TES fish spawning security and habitat goals along the primary recreation corridors.
	Objective	0257	Coordinate with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and causes for listing of the Salmon River (Hell Roaring Creek to Redfish Lake Creek and Redfish Lake Creek to East Fork Salmon River) and Lost Creek as 303(d) impaired water bodies, and to determine which Forest Service management activities may be contributing to the listing.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Objective	0258	Initiate management actions in the Persistent Lodgepole Pine and Warm Dry Subalpine Fir vegetation groups to reduce the risk of mortality from insects, diseases, and stand-replacing fires and move toward desired conditions as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0259	Enhance public awareness of natural processes, including fire regimes and insects and disease, through interpretive and education programs.
	Objective	0260	Maintain or restore the early seral aspen component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Lodgepole Pine groups. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	0261	Restore the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Low Sage, and Basin Big Sage vegetation groups to desired range of composition and structure, as described in Appendix A, to improve sagebrush-obligate species habitat by improving the diversity and distribution of age classes.
	Objective	0262	Maintain or increase aspen stands. Give priority to stands within wildlife wintering areas.
	Objective	02185	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize restoration in the Upper Salmon River (1706020113) watershed. ( <b>Added</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Guideline	0263	Consider the impacts to whitebark pine from high-elevation fire suppression when developing Fire Use Plans.
	<b>Botanical Resources</b>	Objective	0264
Objective		0265	Preserve botanical resources in Pole Creek, Sawtooth Valley Peatlands, and Redfish Lake Moraine RNAs consistent with the established guidelines.
Standard		0266	Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Stanley whitlow-grass and guardian buckwheat to maintain or restore habitat and populations for these species.
Guideline		0267	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, occupied or potential habitat, and pollinators of these plants.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Non-native Plants</b>	Objective	0268	Contain yellow toadflax on the Sawtooth Valley Allotment (formerly Busterback Ranch) area. Prevent, control, or eradicate noxious weed infestations with emphasis on Highway 75 corridor, Pole Creek, and Forest Road 194 (Valley Road).
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	Objective	0269	Maintain or restore elk winter range to help meet address Idaho Department of Fish and Game population goals and reduce the dependence on winter feed programs.
	Objective	0270	Provide for mountain goat habitat by reducing competition for forage by domestic livestock where allotments overlap mountain goat habitat.
	Objective	0271	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat adjacent to the Salmon River.
	Objective	0272	Modify or re-locate fences where big-game passage is hindered.
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	<b>Recreation Use and Facilities</b>		
	Objective	0273	Provide winter habitat security for mountain goats and reproductive denning habitat security for wolverine in the Sawtooth, White Cloud, and Smoky Mountains by minimizing disturbance from winter recreation activities.
	Standard	0274	Restrict or modify winter recreation activities where conflicts exist with mountain goats and/or wolverine.
	Objective	0275	Reduce impacts to soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources associated with off-road vehicle use within the Salmon River headwaters, Alturas Lake Creek, Pole Creek, Smiley Creek, Pettit Lake Creek, Frenchman Creek, Elk Creek, Nip and Tuck Creek, upper Valley Creek, Fisher Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Iron Creek, and Crooked Creek.
	Objective	0276	Complete recreation complex plans for high use areas with attention to lakeshore activities, parking, boat launches, and day uses. Complete plans for Pettit Lake, Alturas Lake, Stanley Lake, and Grandjean, including identification of development levels and vegetation management. Evaluate compatibility of sites at Alturas Inlet and Stanley Lake Inlet with riparian objectives. Revise Redfish Lake Complex Plan, including boating restrictions and carrying capacity.
	Objective	0277	Maintain developed recreation sites around morainal lakes at full standard level.
	Objective	0278	Convert, as needed, lakeshore camping sites to strictly day use.
	Objective	0279	Monitor sites where recreation is concentrated, and modify or discontinue use if resources progressively deteriorate.
	Objective	0280	Investigate an alternative location for the Grandjean Campground and Trailhead facilities at a more stable and suitable site in the South Fork of the Payette River drainage.
	Objective	0281	Re-locate boat launch at Pettit Lake away from the swimming area. Locate a new boat launch site on the northwest corner of north shore point.
	Objective	0282	Rehabilitate or physically barrier roads or routes that are closed to vehicle or ORV use. Barriers are to be rustic in design and appearance.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Recreation Resources	Objective	0283	Expand the Visitor Information Services (VIS) program and facilities to better meet user needs and desires.
	Objective	0284	Install sanitation facilities at highly used winter sports sites. Facilities may be portable.
	Objective	0285	Maintain the opportunity for uncrowded, scenic, white-water float-boating.
	Objective	0286	Manage recreation site developments at morainal lakes to provide for a variety of recreation opportunities and levels of site modification. Care should be taken not to over-develop. Keep development at the following levels: a) Redfish Lake – Usually not to exceed Level 4, heavy site modification. Some Level 5 development by the private sector may be allowed. Some facilities may be at Level 3. b) Limit single-family recreation development at the Redfish Lake complex to not exceed 1,010 PAOT. A group camping area may be developed. c) Little Redfish Lake, Alturas Lake, Stanley Lake – Development Level 3, moderate site modification. d) Pettit Lake – Development to a low Level 3 and high Level 2. e) Perkins Lake – Development Level 2, low development. No camping facilities anticipated. f) Yellowbelly Lake – Development Level 2, low development.
	Objective	0287	Close or relocate dispersed campsites and access routes, such as Decker Flat, Iron Creek, and Alturas Lake Creek, that develop or are at risk of developing the following conditions: unacceptable vegetation loss, soil erosion; or soil compaction; public waste and litter, and crowding that adversely affects other users' experiences.
	Objective	0288	Manage recreation use at backcountry lakes and travel corridors to address impacts to soil, water, vegetation, riparian, and aquatic resources.
	Objective	0289	Manage recreation use in key wildlife, fish, and rare plant habitats, including TEPCS and MIS species habitat to avoid or minimize recreation use impacts to these habitats. Key habitats include, but are not limited to, mountain goat habitat, wolverine denning habitat, big game winter range, guardian buckwheat and Stanley whitlow-grass habitat, and fish spawning habitat.
	Objective	0290	Coordinate with the appropriate state and local agencies to manage motorized use on morainal lakes.
	Objective	0291	Maintain all trails to established standards for their intended use.
	Objective	0292	Continue to support travel agreements drafted between ski and snowmobile user groups to address user conflicts. Continue to work towards future agreements of this kind.
	Objective	0293	Develop education, monitoring, and travel management and enforcement programs to minimize conflicts and to provide quality recreation experiences.
	Objective	0294	Update or amend the SNRA Design Theme for recreation signs and facilities to make it compatible with current and future technology and needs.
	Objective	0295	Evaluate existing roads and trails for mechanized use opportunities.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																							
Recreation Resources	Objective	0296	<p>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th> <th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Summer</th> <th>Winter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primitive</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td> <td>36%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>12%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>26%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>22%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>3%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning</p>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Primitive	1%	1%	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	36%	10%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	12%	80%	Roaded Natural	26%	9%	Roaded Modified	22%	0%	Rural	3%	0%
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	Standard	0297	Competitive events, including those historically permitted, will be limited to those that are consistent with the management objectives of the area, and are in the public interest.																							
Standard	0298	No motorized or mechanized competitive events, except snowmobiling, shall be permitted.																								
Standard	0299	Allow increase in, or new construction of, recreation facilities to provide for expanding recreation demands within the established recreation development levels. Ensure that recreational development does not prevent attainment of other resource desired conditions, including conditions for aquatic, riparian, soil-hydrologic, botanical, and wildlife resources.																								
Standard	02100	Recreation use shall not be allowed to significantly impact other SNRA values.																								
Standard	02101	Restrict motorized use, except over-snow vehicles, to designated roads and trails as per Forest Travel Plan to reduce impacts to other resources. Authorization for exception is made on a case-by-case basis.																								
Standard	02102	The landing of aircraft is allowed only at designated airstrips, with the exception of emergency and rescue activities.																								
Standard	02103	Powerboat engines must exhaust directly into the water to reduce noise levels from motorized watercraft.																								
Standard	02104	Permits for competitive water sports on lakes and rivers between June 22 and September 15 (inclusive) will not be issued. However, events proposed for Alturas Lake during this time period will be considered for permit if the proposed events will not conflict with public safety and the overall recreation enjoyment of others using the lake. Consideration for proposed events on Alturas Lake will be on a case-by-case basis.																								
Standard	02105	No new camping facilities will be constructed within 150 feet of lakeshores to avoid degradation of scenic, soil-hydrologic, riparian, and aquatic resources.																								
Standard	02106	Prohibit motorized boats on Perkins Lake, Yellowbelly Lake, and Little Redfish Lake to provide non-motorized recreation opportunities and reduce potential conflicts.																								

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Recreation Resources	Standard	02107	Limit boating on morainal lakes as follows: a) Alturas Lake – No restrictions. b) Perkins Lake, Yellowbelly Lake, Little Redfish Lake – Closed to boats with motors. c) Pettit Lake – No motor size restriction. d) Redfish Lake – No motor size restriction. e) Stanley Lake – No motor size restriction.
	Standard	02108	Management activities on National Forest System lands should meet desired recreation settings. Impairment of the recreation values may occur when an action creates a change in the desired recreation setting by one ROS class of any area on the SNRA and occurs over a time period of greater than six months cumulatively. Substantial impairment of the recreation values may occur when an action creates a long term or permanent change in the desired recreation setting by one or more ROS class and that effects 2 percent or more of the acreage in that individual ROS zone. Substantial impairment may also occur when cumulatively an ROS classification across the entire SNRA is altered by more than 1 percent as a result of smaller changes within individual ROS zone designations.
	Guideline	02109	Maintenance or rehabilitation of existing recreation sites should be considered before committing to construction of new sites.
	Guideline	02110	Construction of new facilities adjacent to lakeshores and streams should be avoided to avoid degradation of scenic, soil-hydrologic, riparian, and aquatic resources.
	<b>Recreation Residences</b>		
	Objective	02111	The development, improvement, and use of recreation residences, resorts or other private developments within the SNRA should not detract from the values for which the SNRA was established.
	Objective	02112	Discourage the upgrading, reconstruction, substantial repair or modification of any recreation residence on termination notice.
	Objective	02113	Re-survey recreation residence tracts to eliminate undeveloped lots.
	Standard	02114	Boat docks maintained in conjunction with Pettit Lake recreational residences will be authorized by special use permit. a) Existing dock standards are: ➤ Maximum length – 35 feet ➤ Maximum width – 8 feet ➤ Maximum height from water surface – 37 inches. b) New dock standards are: ➤ Maximum length – 30 feet ➤ Maximum width – 6 feet ➤ Maximum height from water surface – 18 inches. c) All docks will be straight with no laterals.
	Standard	02115	Reconstruction of recreation residences on termination notice that are 50 percent or more destroyed by fire or other causes shall not be allowed.
	Standard	02116	Recreation residence living space shall be confined to existing foundations. The only exceptions are bathrooms, which shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Standard	02117	Recreation residences that are constructed or reconstructed shall not exceed 1,200 square feet of living area.
	Standard	02118	Trees and shrubs used for landscaping of recreation residences or resorts shall be native or naturalized species. The specifications in the Private Land Regulations shall be used as a guide for approving signs. Illuminated signs shall use downcast and shielded lighting. No neon or flashing signs shall be permitted. No signs advertising specific products shall be permitted on the exterior of buildings.
	Guideline	02119	Use the SNRA Private Land Regulations, 36 CFR 292, as a guide to help define permitted development on recreation residences and resorts within the SNRA, and to ensure that permittee actions are consistent with the intent of Public Law 92-400.
	Guideline	02120	When re-surveying recreation residence tracts, one or two undeveloped lots may be left as "in lieu" lots.
<b>Scenic Environment</b>	Objective	02121	Manage federal and private lands to retain a pastoral or natural-appearing landscape consistent with the scenic values for which the SNRA was established.
	Objective	02122	Cooperate with the Salmon River Electric Co-op and Idaho Power Company in relocating those sections of power lines that impair scenic values.
	Objective	02123	Coordinate with the State Department of Transportation to implement Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plans.
	Standard	02124	All new utilities shall be placed underground if technically feasible.
	Standard	02125	Existing overhead power lines shall use non-specular hardware and conductors.
	Guideline	02126	Use the SNRA Private Land Regulations (36 CFR 292.14-16) in conjunction with current visual management direction to provide the basis for visual management on private lands.
	Guideline	02127	Development or uses on private lands should meet inventoried VQOs wherever feasible. Where the inventoried VQO of retention or partial retention cannot be met, a reduction of one VQO constitutes impairment. Any activity that produces discordant elements in excess of the next lower VQO may constitute substantial impairment. This will be determined through a comparative evaluation of the dominant elements of form, line, texture, color and variable factors, such as distance and scale of the activity on the landscape. A reduction of two VQOs constitutes substantial impairment, and the proposal would not be in conformance with the Private Land Regulations. Specific uses or developments may deviate from objectives if no other alternative to the proposal exists, including but not limited to relocating the building site, revising architectural elements, or providing visual screening.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Scenic Environment</b>	Guideline	02128	On National Forest System lands, development or uses should meet inventoried VQOs wherever feasible. Where the inventoried VQO of Preservation, Retention, or Partial Retention cannot be met, a reduction on one VQO constitutes "impairment". Any activity that produces discordant elements in excess of the next lower VQO may constitute substantial impairment. This will be determined through a comparative evaluation of the dominant elements of form, line, texture, color and variable factors, such as distance and scale of the activity on the landscape. A reduction of two VQOs constitutes "substantial impairment". Specific projects or uses may deviate from the objectives if recreation or other SNRA values are enhanced. Mining operations may deviate if mineral objectives cannot otherwise be met. Use landscape architect guidance for all projects where deviation might occur.
	Objective	02129	Maintain historic ranching and recreation themes of the SNRA.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	Objective	02130	Work with communities and other partners for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of historic properties located on private and public lands.
	Objective	02131	Rehabilitate or maintain historic administrative properties, such as the Horton Fire Lookout, for public use.
	Objective	02132	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard.
<b>Timberland Resources</b>	Objective	02133	Use tree removal to maintain vegetative and ecosystem diversity, maintain or enhance SNRA values, maintain healthy forest stands, and provide forest products for personal and commercial uses.
	Objective	02134	Use release, weeding, and precommercial thinning to maintain healthy stands and enhance SNRA values.
	Objective	02135	Favor the use of natural regeneration in harvest units over tree planting, except where species diversity can be improved by planting.
	Objective	02136	Provide post and pole material for personal use and scenic easement fencing projects that would further the goals of the SNRA and Public Law 92-400.
	Objective	02137	Treat logging and personal use and commercial fuelwood slash in view of main roads to be unnoticeable.
	Standard	02138	Silvicultural needs shall not override visual, recreational, or fish and wildlife resource needs.
	Standard	02139	Long-term and large timber sales shall only be permitted if the overall objective is to restore ecosystem diversity and SNRA values.
	Guideline	02140	Landscape architect review should occur on all sawlog sales, clearcut areas exceeding 3 acres, and harvest units in foreground view areas and around morainal lakes.
	<b>Rangeland Resources</b>	Objective	02141

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Rangeland Resources</b>	Objective	02142	Reduce grazing impacts to soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources through more intensive grazing management practices. Emphasize restoration within the Valley Creek system, Frenchman Creek, Smiley Creek, Salmon River headwaters, Pole Creek headwaters, Huckleberry Creek, and Champion Creek.
	Standard	02143	Forage utilization for riparian areas shall not exceed 30 percent use of most palatable forage species, or must retain a minimum 6 inch stubble height of hydric greenline species, whichever occurs first, when riparian goals and objectives are not being met.
	Standard	02144	Livestock fences must provide for big-game passage.
<b>Mineral Resources</b>	Objective	02145	Manage mineral resources in a manner that does not detract from the values for which the SNRA was established.
	Objective	02146	Make available borrow sources for gravel, rock, and decomposed granite to the Idaho Transportation Department and local communities, including individuals and governmental agencies, under the following conditions: a) Removal is not detrimental to the values for which the SNRA was established. b) The material is surplus to Forest Service internal needs, and c) Use complies with the management plan for mineral material use at the specific site.
	Objective	02147	Reclaim mineral operations and borrow sources so that the affected landscape will meet visual management objectives and other resource objectives identified in the required project reclamation plan.
	Standard	02148	Valid mining operations and construction of related access and transportation facilities shall be allowed only when such operations can be accomplished in harmony with the SNRA natural, scenic, historic, watershed, fish, and wildlife values.
	Standard	02149	Mining operation, borrow source, and associated roads shall be reclaimed per the approved operating plan as work is completed. Reclamation shall meet visual requirements.
<b>Fire Management</b>	Objective	02150	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	02151	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings. ( <b>Modified</b> as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	02152	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
<b>Lands and Special Uses</b>	<b>Lands</b>		
	Goal	02153	Control the use, subdivision, and development of private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of SNRA values.



MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Lands and Special Uses</b>	Objective	02154	Preserve and protect the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values, and provide for the enhancement of recreational values within the SNRA through acquisition and administration of conservation easements.
	Objective	02155	Selectively acquire conservation easements or rights of way, as needed, within this area to provide public access. As stipulated in PL 92-400, the overall amount of easements or acquisitions for access to and utilization of public property will not exceed 5 percent of the total private property acreage within the SNRA when the law was enacted.
	Objective	02156	Negotiate and acquire, by priority area, conservation easements on property that could be used in a way that does not conform to the regulatory standards described in the Private Land Regulations, 36 CFR part 292, subpart C. Priority areas in this management area are: 1) Sawtooth Valley and private land around Stanley and Lower Stanley, and 2) Valley Creek properties.
	Objective	02157	Use landowner cooperation, easements, withdrawals, rights of way, purchases, or administrative action to restore or maintain natural and productive aquatic habitat conditions.
	Objective	02158	Acquire fee simple title, where necessary, to private lands that are being used or are in non-conformance with the Private Land Regulations. Acquire by priority areas previously described.
	Objective	02159	Assist designated communities of Stanley, Lower Stanley, and Sawtooth City (Smiley Creek) in the development, revision, and enforcement of ordinances that are at least as restrictive as the applicable standards of the Private Land Regulations. Acquire non-conforming properties within communities only as a last resort to bring property into conformance with regulations. Rely primarily on local governing bodies to enforce ordinances.
	Objective	02160	Acquire additional public and administrative access where private lands could potentially prohibit future access to public lands.
	Standard	02161	Lands identified for disposal within SNRA boundaries shall only be used to acquire real property interest in the SNRA.
	Guideline	02162	Use the land exchange process where practical to acquire needed interest (conservation easement and fee title) in private property to protect SNRA values and resolve conflicting land uses.
	Guideline	02163	Lands identified for disposal within SNRA boundaries should be deeded with the necessary restrictions to protect SNRA values.
	Guideline	02164	Work with other Forests and agencies to determine what other lands within the State of Idaho may be available for exchange.
	Guideline	02165	Use non-profit organizations to facilitate purchase and exchange packages that are advantageous to the SNRA.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Lands and Special Uses	Guideline	02166	Actively participate with fee title owners of easement-encumbered properties to ensure that the management, use, and development of those properties is in conformance with the terms of the easement deed and consistent with SNRA objectives. This includes the following: a) Physically inspect each easement area as needed to determine conformance with easement terms. b) Encourage landowners to maintain and perpetuate a late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century character of their ranches or homesteads. c) Encourage preservation of historically significant structures on private land. The Forest Cultural Resources Specialist can provide guidance on a case-by-case basis.
	Guideline	02167	The SNRA Certification Committee should review all proposals by private landowners of easement-encumbered property that could affect the use and scenic character of the property. The committee will recommend approval or disapproval of proposal to the Area Ranger, 36 CFR 292.15(d).
	Guideline	02168	Encourage use of the certification process by private landowners of non-easement-encumbered properties to ensure that use, subdivision, and development plans conform to applicable standards of the Private Land Regulations.
	<b>Special Uses</b>		
	Objective	02169	Provide for continued use of existing special use authorizations as long as such uses are consistent with SNRA values and in the public interest. Process new special use requests in accordance with the SNRA policy and the Special Use Proposal and Application Screening Process as referenced in CFR 251.54.
	Standard	02170	Authorization for use of closed roads or ORV travel in restricted areas by miners and permittees shall be included in their operation plan or special use permit.
	Facilities and Roads	Objective	02171
Objective		02172	Designate sites for disposal of highway slough material.
Objective		02173	Construct all new facilities to comply with the SNRA Design Theme.
Objective		02174	Cooperate with the Idaho Transportation Department to develop and maintain signing along State Highways 75 and 21 that is compatible with SNRA values and the SNRA Design Theme.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Facilities and Roads</b>	Objective	02175	<p>Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Grandjean, Gold-Williams, and Huckleberry Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable.</li> <li>➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites.</li> <li>➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities.</li> <li>➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way.</li> <li>➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.</li> </ul>
	Guideline	02176	Work with highway departments to ensure that roads are compatible with the rustic character of the area.
<b>Pastoral</b>	Objective	02177	Maintain a land use pattern that is dominated by open space, primarily irrigated and/or dry land pastures and fields, within the agricultural envelope.
	Standard	02178	Development on National Forest system lands within the pastoral envelope shall have pastoral, agricultural or ranching features as the dominant elements. Non-pastoral developments shall not dominate the landscape in these areas. (Pastoral envelope map is in Appendix I)