



Management Area 08. Middle South Fork Boise River Location Map

Management Area 8 Middle South Fork Boise River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 8 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	68
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	3
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	29

General Location and Description - Management Area 8 is comprised of Forest Service administered lands within the South Fork Boise River drainage from Featherville east to the confluence with Little Smoky Creek (see map, preceding page). The management area is an estimated 111,000 acres, including small private land inholdings that make up less than 1 percent of the area. These inholdings are along the South Fork Boise River corridor. The area is bordered by lands administered by the Sawtooth and Boise National Forests. The primary uses and activities in this area have been dispersed and developed recreation, livestock grazing, and timber management.

Access - The main access to the area is from the south via Forest Road 094 from Fairfield, or from the west via Forest Road 227, along the South Fork Boise River from Featherville. Both of these roads are well maintained. Other roads in the area are generally dirt-surfaced, steep, and rough. Motorized access restrictions have been established on some roads during hunting season to reduce elk vulnerability. The density of classified roads for the management area is an estimated 0.5 miles per square mile, and 68 percent of the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.1 and 1.8 miles per square mile. A good network of trails exists in the roadless portion of the area.

Special Features - The South Fork Boise River corridor is a focal recreation area. The Shake Creek Administrative Site is also in the corridor. The area contains portions of the Smoky Mountains and Lime Creek Inventoried Roadless Areas. Several hot springs occur within or near the area, including Willow, Baumgartner, and Lightfoot.

A portion of the South Fork Boise River is eligible for Wild and Scenic River status. This river segment has a Recreational classification, and is an estimated 22.8 miles long, with an associated river corridor of 7,290 acres.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-21 and Elmore and Camas Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. The closest ambient air monitors are located in Idaho City and Mountain Home to

obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns. The Sawtooth Wilderness and the Craters of the Moon National Monument are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Elmore County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The PM 10 trend for Camas County was also improving. The PM 2.5 trend for Camas County indicated improvement; however, annual emissions were increasing. The discrepancy in PM 2.5 trend was due to a peak year of emissions caused by wildfires. The most common source of particulate matter in 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 burning for agricultural-related use was moderately low (an estimated 5,000 acres) in Elmore County, and low in Camas County (an estimated 3,000 acres). Elmore County was the only county that had point sources. However, the contribution to the total annual PM 2.5 emissions was minor.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range between 4,500 feet on the South Fork Boise River to 10,095 feet atop Smoky Dome. Management Area 8 is in three major subsections: Cayuse Point, Upper South Fork Boise River Streamcut Lands, and Soldier Mountain Foothills. These feature a mixture of glaciated mountains, fluvial mountains, over-steepened canyon lands, and depositional lands. Slope gradients range between near vertical to 45 percent in the glaciated, over-steepened canyon lands, and fluvial mountains, and 0 to 35 percent in the depositional lands. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate to low productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas have impacts from roads, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation. These impacts include accelerated erosion, as well as stream bank and channel modification.

The management area is comprised of the Willow-Boardman Watershed, which drains into the South Fork Boise River Subbasin. The main streams in the area are South Fork Boise River, Willow Creek, Skeleton Creek, Salt Creek, Boardman Creek, Deadwood Creek, Shake Creek, Kelly Creek, Big Water Gulch, and Beaver Creek. Heart Lake and Smoky Dome Lakes occur in the southern portion of the area. Water Quality Integrity ratings for all subwatersheds are moderate (see table below). Localized areas have accelerated sediment from roads, livestock grazing, timber harvest, and dispersed recreation. Natural sediment levels are relatively high. There are currently no impaired water bodies listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act or TMDL-assigned subwatersheds associated with this area.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Subs in Public Water Systems
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
4	3	1	0	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	

Anadromous fish species no longer occur within this area because downstream dams have blocked migration routes to and from the ocean. Native redband trout occur throughout area streams. Populations of bull trout, a Threatened species, are likely well below historic levels, but still occur in substantial numbers in Willow, Deadwood, Skeleton, and Boardman Creeks. The South Fork Boise River is a migratory corridor for fluvial and adfluvial bull trout. Other species present in the South Fork include rainbow, brook, and westslope cutthroat trout, sculpin, dace, squawfish, whitefish, and sucker. Brook and westslope cutthroat trout have been introduced to a few lakes and streams. Kokanee salmon, introduced to Anderson Reservoir, migrate upstream to spawn within the management area. Overall, aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to sedimentation impacts and elevated summer water temperatures. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of introduced fish species. The Skeleton Creek and Boardman Creek subwatersheds have been identified as important to bull trout recovery, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

Vegetation (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Vegetation is naturally patchy throughout much of the area, with islands of coniferous forest surrounded by open shrubland and sagebrush/grass communities. Lower and mid-elevations feature sagebrush/grasslands on south and west aspects. North and east aspects support Douglas-fir communities. Lodgepole pine occurs at these elevations in cold air drainages and frost-pockets. The subalpine fir zone occupies higher elevations. Sites within this zone are generally dry and support Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. Engelmann spruce occurs infrequently and is restricted to small areas that stay moist throughout the year or along waterways. Whitebark pine is found at the highest elevations interspersed with alpine meadows, rock bluffs, and talus slopes.

About 25 percent of the management area is non-forested, covered by grasslands, shrublands, meadows, rock, or water. Much of this 25 percent is comprised of the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Montane Shrub, and Alpine Meadows vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-Fir (10 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-Fir (14 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-Fir (20 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (20 percent), and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (5 percent). Aspen and lodgepole pine are minor but important components in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups.

The Montane Shrub and Mountain Big Sagebrush groups are functioning at risk in some areas due to fire exclusion, infestations of leafy spurge, and historic grazing and trailing impacts which have altered structure and species composition. Older, closed-canopy structure dominates. Alpine Meadows are not functioning properly in some areas because of historic sheep grazing impacts that have removed or set back the sedge component.

The High Elevation Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to dominate, to the detriment of the whitebark pine component. The Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed a higher than desired percentage of Douglas-fir. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk, and Cool Dry and Cool Moist Douglas-Fir groups are not functioning properly in some areas because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen and lodgepole pine. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir however, many

stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers. Older aspen stands are infected with leaf blight and fungus, and are not regenerating satisfactorily. Fire hazard is increasing in conifer stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe, Douglas-fir tussock moth, and Douglas-fir beetle.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due primarily to grazing impacts, introduced plant species, and fire exclusion. In some areas, sedges are being replaced by less desirable grass species due to livestock grazing. Leafy spurge and other exotic species are also replacing native plants. Cottonwood and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to recent flooding, fire exclusion, and livestock grazing. Snag levels are likely below desired levels in some areas due to fuelwood gathering. The Salt and Bowns Creek watersheds are high priority for active management to restore the large tree size class.

Botanical Resources - Giant helleborine orchid, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is known to occur in this management area. Bugleg goldenweed, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is found in adjacent management areas and potential habitat may exist within this area. 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, small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine, and open rocky outcrops.

Non-native Plants – Spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and leafy spurge occur in the area, particularly along the main road and trail corridors. The main weed of concern is leafy spurge, which occurs along the South Fork Boise River up to Skeleton Creek. An estimated 34 percent of the area is highly susceptible to noxious weed and exotic plant establishment 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
Abbot-Shake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Willow Creek	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Big Water-Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Houseman-Beaver	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Wildlife Resources (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - The cool shrublands and forests provide big game summer range but only a minor amount of winter range in the South Fork Boise River corridor. However, elk winter feeding sites in the corridor keep elk in the area throughout the winter. Lower-elevation forests provide habitat for Region 4 Sensitive species, including goshawk, white-headed woodpecker, Townsend’s big-eared bat and flammulated owl, and other species of management concern including pileated woodpecker. High-elevation forests

provide habitat for boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, fisher, wolverine and the ESA listed Canada lynx, as well as summer range for deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Bald eagle nesting and winter habitat is found along the lower portions of the South Fork Boise River. Habitat for spotted frogs can be found in montane and subalpine lakes, ponds and wetlands. Riparian and adjacent forested areas provide habitat for moose. Much of the area provides nesting and foraging habitat for migratory landbirds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, and mountain lion. Mountain goats occur in the high-elevation cliffs in the northern edge of the area. This area is within the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area and wolf packs have established in this area since reintroduction. Habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo, a Candidate species, may be present in the lower portions of the South Fork Boise River.

Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due primarily 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 winter range. Other localized concerns are due to impacts from roads and timber harvest. However, other than in the South Fork Boise River corridor and Shake and Marsh Creeks, the level of human disturbance and habitat fragmentation from roads and timber harvest is low. Introduced 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 as they did historically. One large fire, Barker-Marsh (2008), recently occurred within the area, creating small patches and mosaics in the lower elevation pine and montane vegetation and setting some upper montane and subalpine vegetation back to early seral conditions.

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. The extreme, western portion of the Management Area falls within the Anderson Ranch 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. It is identified as core habitat for terrestrial wildlife species including bald eagle and white-headed woodpecker, and provides important winter range for large ungulates.

The low elevation Ponderosa Pine, Cool-Dry and Cool-Moist Douglas-Fir, and aspen vegetation types are restoration priorities for forested wildlife habitat. These vegetation types occur in low to moderate elevations and are identified as moderately to highly departed from their historic condition. Aspen communities support high species diversity and Ponderosa Pine and Douglas-fir in the large tree size class is an important component of old forest habitat upon which numerous Forest Sensitive, MIS and Idaho SGCN depend. The Willow-Boardman HUC5 watershed (1705011306), which encompasses the entire Management Area, is the priority watershed for treatment. This watershed was selected due to its relative abundance of aspen, Ponderosa Pine and Douglas-fir vegetation types and due to the relatively high percentages of large and medium size tree classes that exist within the Ponderosa Pine and Douglas-fir

vegetation types. These attributes offer the best opportunity to develop old forest habitat within the time span of this Forest Plan.

Recreation Resources - The South Fork Boise River corridor has six Forest Service campgrounds with 65 developed campsites, hot springs, several residences on private inholdings, and the Big Smoky recreation residence tract. The rest of the management area provides high quality dispersed recreation opportunities year-round, including hunting, fishing, backpacking, hot spring soaking, horseback riding, mountain biking, motorbiking, and snowmobiling. Overall use is increasing, particularly off-road vehicle and snowmobile use. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this management area. Most of the area is in Idaho Fish and Game Unit 43. Recreation users come mostly from the Treasure and Magic Valleys. This area has an extensive trail system. Most trails are open to off-road vehicle use and follow stream courses. Many of these trails were pioneered by shearers and were not designed to any standard. Opportunities exist to reconstruct or relocate trails to increase public safety and reduce impacts to wildlife, water quality, and fish habitat. Recreation special uses include three outfitter and guide operations and the Big Smoky recreation residence tract.

Cultural Resources – The main cultural theme in this area is Forest Service Administration. Little information has been recorded to indicate prehistoric use; however, the drainage could have been a prehistoric travel way through the corridor to access the Salmon River from the Camas Prairie, presumably by ancestors of the Shoshone. Historic Forest Service administration structures are located at Shake Creek.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 66,000 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 17,200 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 12 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2 and 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. The level of past timber activities have been relatively low, and current activities are primarily limited to small salvage sales in roaded areas. Future opportunities for vegetation management may be limited by roadless areas and concerns for listed species habitat, visual quality, and economic efficiency. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, and poles are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains all or portions of ten sheep allotments. This area provides an estimated 16,400 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 3 percent of capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Some historic mining has occurred in this area, but little if any occurs today. Although some claims still exist, the potential for mineral development is considered low.

Fire Management (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Prescribed fire is used to improve habitat conditions and reduce activity-generated fuels. During the last 20 years, 61 fire starts have occurred within the management area, 48 percent caused by lightning. Approximately 40,000 acres have burned within the management area since 1988, or 36 percent of the area. The 1400-acre Willow Creek Fire occurred in 1992 and the 37,000- acre South

Barker fire occurred in 2008. There are no National Fire Plan communities in this area, but Miller-Browns-Salt, Big Water-Virginia, and Abbot-Shake are considered wildland-urban interface subwatersheds due to private development adjacent to the Forest. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 8 percent lethal, 71 percent mixed¹ or 2, and 21 percent non-lethal. An estimated 9 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. About half of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 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, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - Special uses include several irrigation ditches, one spring and pipeline water development, one telephone line, and two elk feed sites.

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.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0801	Manage the South Fork Boise River eligible corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing status until the river undergoes a suitability study and the study finds it suitable for designation by Congress, or releases it from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.
	Vegetation Standard	0860	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. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0802	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as the ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0803	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0804	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 the river classifications and ORVs.

¹ 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.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0805	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. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Standard	0861	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. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0806	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 Guideline	0807	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.
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Standard	0862	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 ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0808	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. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0809	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.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	0863	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. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0810	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. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

² 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.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Fire Guideline	0811	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.
	Road Guideline	0812	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 objectives for forest 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.
	Road Guideline	0864	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. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0813	Reduce accelerated sediment from existing roads in the upper Miller and Boardman Creeks, Warbois Creek, Marsh Creek, lower Shake Creek, upper Skeleton Creek, upper Virginia Gulch, and upper West Fork Kelly Creek drainages. Also consider sediment reduction activities on the South Fork Boise River/Big Smoky Creek, Lower Bowns, Abbot/Log Chute, and Salt-Bowns Roads.
	Objective	0814	Restore water quality by improving soil conditions and reducing accelerated erosion from recreation use and livestock trailing and use on non-forested southern aspects along Boardman Creek.
	Objective	0815	Restore watershed conditions and water quality where they have been degraded by stream channel head cuts in the Shake Creek drainage.
	Objective	0816	Improve water quality through reconstruction or relocation of segments of existing trails in the Kelly, Skeleton, Beaver, Boardman, Deadwood, Virginia Gulch, Willow, Big Water, Little Water, Jumbo, Conant Gulch, Van Gulch, Stevens Gulch, Camp Gulch, Gardner Gulch, Haypress, Shake, Miller, Salt, Bowns, and Edna Creek drainages.
	Objective	0817	Improve streambank stability and water quality by reducing impacts from current recreation trail use and past livestock grazing or trailing in the Boardman and Kelly Creek drainages to restore native fish habitat.
	Objective	0818	Improve riparian areas and streambank stability by reducing soil compaction, accelerated sediment, and loss of desired vegetation caused by dispersed camping and fishing recreation in the South Fork Boise River and Willow Creek drainages.
	Objective	0819	Maintain or restore riparian and in-stream habitat in the existing bull trout strongholds of Willow, Deadwood, Skeleton and Boardman Creeks and their tributaries.
	Objective	0820	Inventory and modify culverts in the Beaver Creek subwatershed and other locations as needed to ensure bull trout fish passage occurs during required times of the year.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0821	Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to maintain or restore native fish populations and currently unoccupied habitat by reducing the threat of hybridization and competition from non-native fish species, especially in Salt, Bowns, and Miller Creeks.
Vegetation	Objective	0822	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool, Moist Douglas-fir and Cool, Dry Douglas-fir groups, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in Boardman, Salt, Bounds and Miller creeks in the Willow-Boardman (1705011306) watershed. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	0823	Restore the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0824	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0825	Maintain or restore the bitterbrush component and restore herbaceous cover in the Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation group adjacent to the South Fork Boise River and its tributaries.
	Objective	0826	Maintain mature ponderosa pine stands in Willow Creek Transfer Camp, Shake Creek Guard Station, and Abbot Gulch, Bird Creek, Chaparral, Willow Creek, and Baumgartner Campgrounds.
	Objective	0865	Reduce impacts of roads through re-location, reconstruction and obliteration in low elevation pine habitats. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Botanical Resources	Objective	0827	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including giant helleborine along the South Fork Boise River, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0828	Emphasize reducing leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed and other non-native species in TEPCS species habitat
	Guideline	0829	Coordinate forested restoration, riparian restoration (including road reconstruction, relocation, and obliteration activities), prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators of these plants.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0830	Prevent and control the establishment of noxious weeds, with emphasis on leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, and rush skeletonweed.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0831	Coordinate seasonal road closures with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to reduce elk vulnerability and disturbance.
	Objective	0832	Maintain roosting bald eagle habitat and potential nesting habitat for bald eagle and osprey along the South Fork Boise River corridor, downstream from Baumgartner.
	Objective	0833	Maintain or restore flammulated owl and white-headed woodpecker habitat by retaining or restoring the large ponderosa pine live tree and snag components in the Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir vegetation group.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0866	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in Boardman, Salt, Bounds, and Miller creeks in the Willow-Boardman (1705011306) watershed. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years). (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)																	
	Objective	0834	Provide winter habitat security for mountain goats and reproductive denning habitat security for wolverine in the headwater tributary areas of South Fork Boise River by minimizing disturbance from winter recreation activities. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)																	
Recreation Resources	Objective	0835	Maintain the Idaho Centennial Trail to a standard appropriate for its importance and intended use.																	
	Objective	0836	Provide ongoing monitoring of winter recreation conflicts to preserve existing recreational activities and to prevent lost recreation opportunities. Develop education, land and travel management, and enforcement programs to minimize conflicts and to provide a quality recreation experience.																	
	Objective	0837	Provide snowmobiling opportunities along the Salt-Bounds Road to help meet this winter recreation use demand.																	
	Objective	0838	Improve substandard facilities in the Abbot, Bird Creek, Chaparral, and Willow Creek Campgrounds to improve the quality of recreation experiences.																	
	Objective	0839	Develop a dispersed recreation site plan to address soil compaction and vegetation restoration needs in the South Fork River corridor, Kelly Creek Flat, and lower Willow and Shake Creek drainages.																	
	Objective	0840	Reduce soil erosion and sedimentation associated with off-road vehicles in the Kelly, Skeleton, Beaver, Boardman, Deadwood, Virginia Gulch, Willow, Big Water, Little Water, Jumbo, Conant Gulch, Van Gulch, Stevens Gulch, Camp Gulch, Gardner Gulch, Haypress, Shake, Miller, Salt, Bowns, and Edna Creek drainages.																	
	Objective	0841	Determine eligibility of the Ketchum-Featherville Road for Backcountry Byway designation.																	
	Objective	0842	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from recreation and trail use in the Abbot-Shake, Big Water-Virginia, and Houseman-Beaver subwatersheds. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.																	
	Objective	0843	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy: <table border="1" data-bbox="678 1612 1386 1808"> <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>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td> <td>9%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>59%</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>17%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>15%</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	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	9%	9%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	59%	90%	Roaded Natural	17%	1%	Roaded Modified	15%	0%
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Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Recreation Resources	Objective	0844	Provide for continued use of recreation residences within the established recreation residence tract.
	Objective	0845	Re-survey recreation residence tracts to eliminate undeveloped lots.
	Standard	0867	Restrict or modify winter recreation activities where conflicts exist with mountain goats and/or wolverine. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Guideline	0846	When re-surveying recreation residence tracts, one or two undeveloped lots may be left as “in lieu” lots.
Cultural Resources	Objective	0847	Maintain the Baumgartner interpretive site. Maintain other historic Forest Service structures, and interpret for public education and enjoyment.
Timberland Resources	Objective	0848	Identify Douglas-fir stands that have conditions that predispose them to epidemic insect activity and stand-replacing fire. Initiate actions to treat stand densities and hazardous fuel conditions to reduce insect and wildfire hazards.
	Objective	0849	Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Abbot-Shake subwatershed. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fireline construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil.
	Guideline	0850	Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Abbot-Shake subwatershed.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0851	Reduce soil displacement and sediment contributions caused by grazing, and restore ground cover and streambank vegetative composition in drainages with native fish habitat by adjusting grazing capacities and management for livestock.
	Objective	0852	Discontinue sheep grazing within the District’s identified containment area for leafy spurge, due to loose and highly erosive soils, low ground cover and droughty site conditions when revising the appropriate Allotment Management Plans or Annual Operating Instructions.
	Objective	0853	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Abbot-Shake and Willow Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites.
Fire Management	Objective	0854	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas along the South Fork Boise River to manage fuels 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	0855	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	0856	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.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Guideline	0857	Coordinate with the Boise National Forest to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0858	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Abbot-Shake, Willow Creek, Big Water-Virginia, and Houseman-Beaver subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➤ Schedule blading or maintenance activities when weed seeds or propagules are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➤ When acquiring water for dust abatement, avoid accessing water through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
Special Features	Objective	0859	Manage the Lightfoot, Willow Creek, and Baumgartner Hot Springs to provide quality recreation opportunities while protecting the sites from excessive resource impacts.