

Appendix I

Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Wilderness

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Sawtooth National Recreation Area Act

86 Statute 612
PUBLIC LAW 92-400
AUGUST 22, 1972

AN ACT

To establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in the State of Idaho to temporarily withdraw certain national forest land in the State of Idaho from the operation of the United States mining laws, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to assure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the recreation values associated therewith, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area is hereby established.

(b) The Sawtooth National Recreation Area (hereafter referred to as the "recreation area"), including the Sawtooth Wilderness Area (hereafter referred to as the "wilderness area"), shall comprise the lands generally depicted on the map entitled "Sawtooth National Recreation Area" dated June, 1975, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, publish a detailed description and map showing the boundaries of the recreation area in the Federal Register.

SEC. 2 (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests in such a manner as to best provide (1) the protection and conservation of the salmon and other fisheries; (2) the conservation and development of scenic, natural, historic, pastoral, wildlife, and other values, contributing to and available for public recreation and enjoyment, including the preservation of sites associated with and typifying the economic and social history of the American West; and (3) the management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands such as timber, grazing and mineral resources insofar as their utilization will not substantially impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established.

(b) The lands designated as the Sawtooth Wilderness Area, which supersedes the Sawtooth Primitive Area, shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this pact and the provisions of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), whichever is more restrictive, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 3 (a) Except as provided in Section 4, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, bequest, or otherwise any lands, or lesser interest therein, including mineral interests and scenic easements* which he determines are needed for the purposes of this Act: provided that acquisitions of lands or interests therein for access to and utilization of public property and for recreation and other facilities, shall not exceed five per centum of the total acreage of all private property within the recreation area as of the effective date of this Act.

*As used in this Act, the term "scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land in order to protect the esthetic values for the purposes of this Act, but shall not preclude the continuation of any use exercised by the owner as of the date of this Act.

(b) In exercising this authority to acquire lands, the Secretary shall give prompt and careful consideration to any offer made by an individual owning any land, or interest in land, within the boundaries described in subsection 1 (b) of this Act. In considering such offer, the Secretary shall take into consideration any hardship to the owner, which might result from any undue delay in acquiring his property.

(c) The Secretary may utilize condemnation proceedings without the consent of the owner to acquire private lands or interests therein pursuant to this section only in cases where, in his judgment, all reasonable efforts to acquire such lands or interests therein by negotiation have failed, and in such cases he shall acquire only such title as, in his judgment, is reasonably necessary to accomplish the objectives of this Act.

(d) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property, or interests therein, located within the recreation area and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, he may convey in exchange therefore any federally owned property within the State of Idaho which he classifies as suitable for exchange and which is under his administrative jurisdiction. The values of the properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, they shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. In the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary may utilize authorities and procedures available to him in connection with exchanges of national forest lands.

(e) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary to acquire mineral interests in lands within the recreation area, with or without the consent of the owner. Upon acquisition of any such interest the lands and/or minerals covered by such interest are by this Act withdrawn from entry or appropriation under the United States mining laws and from disposition under laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

(f) Any land or interest in land owned by the State of Idaho or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act. Lands acquired by the Secretary or transferred to his administrative jurisdiction within the recreation area shall become part of the recreation area and of the national forest within or adjacent to which they are located.

(h) Except as otherwise provided the Secretary shall have the authority to use condemnation as a means of acquiring a clear and marketable title, free of any and all encumbrances.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary shall make and publish regulations stating standards for the use, subdivision, and development of privately owned property within the boundaries of the recreation area. Such regulations shall be generally in furtherance of the purposes of this Act and shall have the object of assuring that the highest and best private use subdivision, and development of such privately owned property is consistent with the purposes of this Act and with the overall general plan of the recreation area. Such regulations shall be as detailed and specific as is reasonably required to accomplish such objective and purpose. Such regulations may differ amongst the several parcels of private land in the boundaries and may from time to time be amended by the Secretary. All regulations adopted under this

section shall be promulgated in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. The United States District Court for the District of Idaho shall have jurisdiction to review any regulations established pursuant to the first sentence of this subsection, upon a complaint filed within six months after the effective date of such regulations, by any affected landowner in an action for a declaratory judgment.

(b) After publication of such regulations, no privately owned lands shall be acquired by the Secretary by condemnation unless he determines, in his judgment, that such lands are being used, or are in imminent danger of being used, in a manner incompatible with the regulations established pursuant to this section or unless such lands are determined to be necessary for access or development, in which case such acquisitions shall be subject to the 5 per centum limitation established in subsection 3 (a) of this Act.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, review the undeveloped and unimproved portion or portions of the recreation area as to suitability or non-suitability for preservation as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. In conducting his review the Secretary shall comply with the provisions of subsection 3(d) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 892), relating to public notice, public hearings, and review by State and other agencies, and shall advise the Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as wilderness of the area or areas reviewed.

SEC. 6. The Secretary may cooperate with other Federal agencies with State and local public agencies, and with private individuals and agencies in the development and operation of facilities and services in the area in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, including but not limited to, the restoration and maintenance of the historic setting and background of the frontier ranch-type town of Stanley

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall diminish, enlarge, or modify any right of the State of Idaho, or any political subdivision thereof, to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of rights to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

SEC. 8. The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and the State of Idaho, except that the Secretary may designate zones where and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State fish and game department.

SEC. 9. The jurisdiction of the State and the United States over waters of any stream included in the recreation area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time of enactment of this Act shall entitle the owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

SEC. 10. Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands located in the recreation area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Congress hereby recognizes and declares the need to take action to regulate the use of, and protect the surface values of, the Federal lands in the recreation area, and directs that rules and regulations necessary to carry out this section shall be promulgated and issued by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. Such regulations shall include, when deemed necessary,

provisions for control of the use of motorized and mechanical equipment for transportation over, or alteration of the surface of such Federal Land in connection with any authorized activities on such land, including but not limited to mineral prospecting, exploration, or development operations.

SEC. 12. Patents shall not hereafter be issued for locations and claims heretofore made in the recreation area under the mining laws of the United States.

SEC. 13. There are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act not more than \$19,802,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$26,241,000 for development. Money appropriated from the land and water conservation fund shall be available for the acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein within the recreation area.

SEC. 14. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, shall make comprehensive analysis of the natural, economic, and cultural values of the recreation area and the adjacent Pioneer Mountains for the purpose of evaluating the potentiality of establishing therein a national park or other unit of the national park system. He shall submit a report of the results of the analysis along with his recommendations to the Congress by December 31, 1974.

(b) His report shall show that in making the aforesaid recommendations he took into consideration, among other things:

- (1) The feasible alternative uses of the land and the long- and short-term effect of such alternative uses upon, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) The State and local economy,
 - (B) The natural and cultural environment,
 - (C) The management and use of water resources,
 - (D) The management of grazing, timber, mineral, and other commercial activities,
 - (E) The management of fish and wildlife resources,
 - (F) The continued occupancy of existing home sites, campsites, commercial and public recreation enterprises, and other privately owned properties and, the future development of the same,
 - (G) The interrelation between recreation areas, wilderness areas and park lands, and
- (2) The establishment of a national park in the mountain peaks and upland areas together with such portions of the national recreation area as may be necessary and appropriate for the proper administration and public use of and access to such park lands, leaving the valleys and low-lying lands available for multiple-use purposes.

(c) Any recommendation for the establishment of a unit of the national park system shall be accompanied by (1) a master plan for the development and administration of such unit, indicating proposed boundaries, access or other roads, visitor facilities, and proposed management concepts applicable to such unit; (2) a statement of the estimated Federal cost for acquisition, development, and operation of such unit; and (3) proposed legislation for establishment of such park administrative unit.

(d) There are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$50,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 15. If any provision of this Act is declared to be invalid, such declaration shall not affect the validity of any other provision hereof.

Approved August 25, 1972.

Private Land Regulations For The Sawtooth National Recreation Area

REGULATIONS COVERING LAND ACQUISITION, AND STANDARDS FOR USE,
SUBDIVISION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN THE
SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA,
SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
(36 CFR 292.14 - 292.16)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service

(36 CFR Part 292)
(39 FR 11544, March 29, 1974, as amended at 41 FR 29379,
July 16, 1976; 54 FR 3368, January 23, 1989.)

NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

Subpart C - Sawtooth National Recreation Area - Private lands

Land Acquisition and Standards for Use of Private Lands

PART 292 - NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

Subpart C - Sawtooth National Recreation Area - Private Lands

Sections:

292.14 Introduction
292.15 General provisions - procedures
292.16 Standards

Authority: Provisions of Section 4(a), Act of August 22, 1972 (86 Stat. 613)

292.14 Introduction

(a) Purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the Act establishing the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (86 Stat. 612), the regulations of this subpart establish standards for the use, subdivision, and development of privately owned property within the boundaries of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The standards are in furtherance of the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the recreational values of the Recreation Area. Unless, in the judgment of the Secretary, such property is being used, or is in imminent danger of being used, in a manner incompatible with such standards, the property or any interest therein, may not be acquired by condemnation. However, private land or an interest therein, determined to be necessary for access to and utilization of public property, and for recreation and other facilities, may be condemned without regard to this restriction, subject, however, to the limitation in 36 CFR 292.15(j).

(b) Amendment of regulations. Amendments to these regulations shall be made in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 238, 5 U.S.C. 553), including the publishing of the amendments as a notice of proposed rulemaking with final adoption after interested persons have been given an opportunity to participate in the rulemaking through submission of comments.

(c) Definitions.

- (1) Cluster-type development. Planned unit development which allows flexibility in neighborhood and subdivision lot design by dedicating or reserving the land so saved to open space.
- (2) Community Development Plan. A narrative plan, with maps, which sets forth specific standards for desirable development of a community.
- (3) Designated community. A populated area divided into lots, blocks, and streets, as platted and recorded in the official records of the county, containing residences and commercial establishments, providing goods and services, and retaining the atmosphere of a western frontier ranch-type town and so classified in 36 CFR Sec. 292.15(a).
- (4) Dude ranching. Development oriented to furnish an outdoor recreational or educational experience related to ranching. Facility development is compatible with the pastoral environment, rustic in nature, and harmoniously colored.
- (5) Mineral operations. All functions, work, and activities in connection with exploration, development, mining, or processing of mineral resources, except prospecting which will not cause significant surface disturbance and will not involve removal of more than a reasonable amount of mineral deposit for analysis and study.
- (6) Private property. Lands or interests in lands not owned by Federal, State, or local governments, but not including unpatented mining claims.
- (7) Ranch-type character. A low profile, rambling, well-proportioned, rustic-appearing, rough-sawn wood or wood and stone structure or group of structures harmoniously situated within a natural environment.

- (8) Residential outbuilding. Non-habitable building detached from the residence, such as a garage, woodshed or storage building.
- (9) Secretary. Secretary of Agriculture.
- (10) Area Ranger. The Forest officer having administrative authority for the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

292.15 General Provisions - Procedures.

(a) Classification of private property. For the purpose of establishing specific standards applicable to the several parcels of private land within the boundaries, such properties are classified and assigned to land use categories, as shown on the Land Use Category Map dated December 15, 1973, on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Area Ranger, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Ketchum, Idaho. The classification of private properties is based on evaluation of scenic, natural, historic, pastoral, wildlife, and other values.

(b) Land use categories. Land use categories shown on the map referred to in paragraph (a) of this section are:

- (1) Designated community. All properties inside a designated community.
- (2) Residential. Areas for residential development outside designated communities.
- (3) Commercial. Areas for commercial development outside designated communities.
- (4) Agriculture. All properties outside designated communities not placed in a residential or commercial land use category.
- (5) Mineral. Any areas in the land use category, (1) through (4) above, used for mineral operations.

(c) Changes in classification. The Secretary may make changes in the classification of private lands set forth in paragraph (a) of this section by incorporating such changes in an amendment of these regulations.

(d) Certification of compliance with standards.

- (1) Present use. Any owner of property may request in writing the Area Ranger to examine the present use of the property and issue a certification that such present use conforms to the applicable standards established in 36 CFR Sec. 292.16 for the land use category in which the property is placed. If after examination the Area Ranger determines that the present use of the property does so conform, he will issue a certification to this effect.
- (2) Planned development or change in use. Any owner of property who proposes to change the use or develop his property for other than agricultural use, may submit to the Area Ranger a use or development plan setting forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which the property is to be put. If the Area Ranger determines that the development and use plan conforms to the applicable standards established in 36 CFR Sec. 292.16 for the land use category in which the property is placed, he will issue a certification to this effect.

- (3) Notification of action. Within 45 days after receipt of request for certification, the Area Ranger shall:
- (i) Issue the certification.
 - (ii) Notify applicant that additional information is needed before action can be taken on the application.
 - (iii) Notify applicant that certification is denied, and reasons for denial.
 - (iv) Notify applicant that action on the request is deferred for a specified period of time for stated reasons.

(e) Qualified certifications.

- (1) Any owner of a property classified residential or commercial under paragraph (a) of this section which had been improved and was being used for residential or commercial purposes on the effective date of these regulations, but which does not conform to the standards established for properties in the land use category in which the property is placed may nevertheless be issued a certification for period not to exceed 10 years so that the improvements may be made to conform to the standards. Such certification shall specify that it is only effective so long as the property is not subdivided, and is not further improved and the improvements existing on the effective date of these regulations, are not reconstructed, altered, or relocated, except to meet standards. The certification shall specify the date on which it shall terminate.
- (2) If the Area Ranger determines, prior to certification, that a part or all of a property, for which a request for certification is made, is needed for access to and utilization of public property or for recreation and other facilities, he may except from the certification that part of the property needed for these purposes.

(f) Revocation of certification. The Area Ranger will revoke a certification when he finds that the property is being used or developed not in conformance with the terms of the certification or the applicable standards established in 36 CFR Sec. 292.16 or is in imminent danger of being so used or developed. Notice of such revocation will be in writing and delivered to the owner in person or by certified mail. A partial revocation may be made when a portion of a property covered by a certification is determined to be needed for access to and utilization of public property or for recreation and other facilities.

(g) Effect of certification. Property for which a certification is held by the owner shall not be acquired by the Secretary by condemnation.

(h) Effect of noncompliance with standards. Property for which a determination has been made that it is being used or developed not in conformance with the applicable standards established in 36 CFR Sec. 292.16 for the land use category in which the property is placed may be acquired by the Secretary by condemnation.

(i) Acquisition by negotiated purchase.

- (1) Any privately owned land or interest in land determined by the Secretary to be needed in furtherance of the objectives and purposes for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established may be acquired by negotiated purchase, subject only to the limitation in paragraph (j) of this Section.

- (2) Property which has been developed for use prior to the effective date of these regulations, but which is not in conformance with applicable standards may be acquired by the Secretary through negotiated purchase and the Secretary may permit the owner or owners, their successors, or assigns to retain a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for a definite term not beyond December 31, 1988.

(j) Limitation on acquisitions. Acquisitions of lands or interests therein for access to and utilization of public property and for recreation and other facilities shall not exceed 5 percent of the total acreage of all private property within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area on August 22, 1972. A land acquisition plan shall be prepared by the Area Ranger and approved by the Regional Forester showing those properties needed for access to and utilization of public property or for recreation and other facilities. Said plan may be revised from time to time upon approval by the Regional Forester. Said plan shall be available for inspection by the public in the office of the Area Ranger.

(k) Land exchanges. Some parcels of Federal lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area are classified or may be subsequently classified in the overall general plan for the Recreation Area as suitable for selection through land exchange. Using existing land exchange authorities, these Federal lands may be made available for selection by parties owning land within the boundaries of the National Recreation Area to resolve some existing or potential land use conflicts. The values of the properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal, or, if they are not approximately equal, they shall be equalized by the payment of cash. Federal lands which may be located within the boundaries of designated communities will be considered for exchange only after acceptable community development plans and ordinances have been implemented.

(l) Appeals. Any landowner who is adversely affected by a decision of the Area Ranger under these regulations may file an appeal under the provisions of 36 CFR Part 251, Subpart C.

(m) Judicial review. The United States District Court for the District of Idaho shall have jurisdiction to review these regulations upon a complaint filed within 6 months after the effective date of these regulations by any affected landowner in an action for a declaratory judgment, as provided in the Act of August 22, 1972 (86 Stat. 612), Section 4(a).

292.16 Standards.

The standards established in these regulations are in furtherance of the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the recreation values of the Recreation Area.

(a) Applicability. The standards set forth in this section for each land use category shall apply to the private land in each such land use category as classified by the Secretary in accordance with Sec. 292.15 of these regulations.

(b) Changes in standards. Changes in and addition to the standards may be made from time to time through amendment of these regulations.

(c) General standards. The following standards apply to properties in all land use categories:

- (1) Use and development of the property will be in conformance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

- (2) Development, improvement, and use of the property will not materially detract from the scenic, natural, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values of the area.
- (3) There will be adequate provision for disposal of solid and liquid waste originating on or resulting from use of the property.
- (4) All new utilities will be underground.
- (5) No structures or other improvements will be constructed in or encroaching upon streambeds, banks, and flood plains of live or intermittent streams. Streambeds, banks, and flood plains will not be disturbed, except as may be necessary to construct, operate, and maintain irrigation, fisheries, utilities, roads, and similar facilities or improvements. Any such necessary encroachment will avoid impeding water flow, sedimentation of streams, or entrance of deleterious material into streams.

(d) Designated communities.

- (i) The following standards are established until replaced as provided for in subparagraph (2) of this section.
- (ii) No buildings or structures, or part thereof, erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, moved, or used for any purpose, except in conformance with the standards established herein.
- (iii) No excavation or topographic change, except that required for foundations, utilities, or roads that would modify or change the scenic beauty of natural hillsides or mountain slope lands.
- (iv) Minimum 100-foot frontage on new building sites.
- (v) All new buildings set in 10 feet from each side of property line.
- (vi) All new buildings set back 20 feet from front property line.
- (vii) Only one single-family dwelling for each building site or lot.
- (viii) No new building to exceed two stories in height as determined from ground level.
- (ix) No building or structure erected with foundation pillars or stilts that exceed 36 inches above ground level. Pillars or stilts if used, must be enclosed.
- (x) Minimum of 750 square feet for new residences.
- (xi) All new buildings constructed of logs, shakes, rough lumber, rough wood, and native stone.
- (xii) Mobile or semi-mobile homes permitted only in existing mobile home parks. No new mobile home parks.
- (xiii) Non-reflective roofs on new buildings.

- (xiv) All new steps and walks constructed of wood.
 - (xv) Paints or stains to be of earth tone common to the area.
 - (xvi) All buildings and structures, including fences, to be maintained in a usable and serviceable condition or removed. Properties to be maintained in a clean and orderly condition.
 - (xvii) Existing plus new buildings or structures cannot occupy more than 30 percent of the land surface on a lot less than 20,000 square feet in area. On any lot larger than 20,000 square feet, existing plus new buildings cannot occupy more than 6,500 square feet. Existing properties exceeding this amount as of the effective date of these regulations may not be further developed.
 - (xviii) The standards in this subparagraph designated v, vi, ix, and xvi shall not apply to properties developed for commercial purposes.
- (1) The Area Ranger shall cooperate with each designated community in the preparation of a community development plan and implementing ordinances which will assure that use and development of the private properties within the community will be consistent with the purposes for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established. The Secretary may then, by amendment of these regulations, replace the standards adopted pursuant to subparagraph (1) with the standards set forth in such community development plan and implementing ordinances as the standards applicable to that designated community.

(e) Residential.

- (1) Vegetative cover and screening requirements. Any combination of vegetative screening topography and structure design that renders the residence inconspicuous and not obtrusive as seen from main travel routes.
- (2) Buildings.
 - (i) Not more than one residence on each separately owned contiguous property as recorded in the records of the appropriate county on date of publication of these regulations.
 - (ii) Not more than two outbuildings with each residence. Aggregate square foot area of outbuildings not to exceed 400 square feet.
 - (iii) Dwelling size not less than 750 square feet of floor space.
 - (iv) Building architecture compatible with location and the pastoral environment, rustic in nature, harmoniously colored or natural wood finish or suitable wood substitutes, and non-reflective roofs and sidings.
 - (v) Height of buildings to be in keeping with site characteristics and normally not exceeding on-site tree height or 30 feet.

- (vi) Sufficient setback of buildings from centerline of public roads for safety and unhampered traffic flow.
- (vii) Minimum building setback from property line - 10 feet.
- (1) No excavation or topographic change, except that required for buildings, roads, and utilities.
- (2) Removal of live trees and other vegetation limited to that necessary to accommodate buildings and roads and to allow installation of utilities.
- (3) Roads designed, located, and constructed to minimize adverse esthetic impact and soil erosion.
- (4) Owner identification and sale or rental signs not to exceed 2 square feet in size.
- (5) Buildings and structures, including fences, to be maintained in a usable and serviceable condition or removed.
- (6) No further reduction in size of residential ownerships except that which will not impair the objectives for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established. A certification will be issued pursuant to CFR Sec. 292.15 (d) upon application in such cases.

(f) Commercial.

- (1) General. Service provided must serve a need which cannot readily or adequately be provided in a designated community and must be compatible with the purposes for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established.
- (2) Buildings.
 - (i) Building architecture to be compatible with the pastoral environment, rustic in nature, harmoniously colored or natural wood finish or suitable wood substitutes, and non-reflective roofs and sidings.
 - (ii) Building height to be in keeping with building size, scale, setback from roads and property boundaries, site size, setting, building design, and type of use.
 - (iii) Sufficient setback of buildings from centerline of public roads for safety and unhampered traffic flow.
- (3) Only signs identifying the commercial enterprise being conducted on the property. Signs not to exceed 20 square feet in area, 6 feet in length, and 15 feet maximum height. Signs to be subdued in appearance and harmonizing in design and color with the surroundings. Signs not complying with this standard may be approved by certifications issued pursuant to CFR Sec. 292.15(d) in special cases.
- (4) No flashing lights.

- (5) No new mobile or semi-mobile homes and mobile home parks, except where they may be located without substantially impairing or detracting from the scenic, natural, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values of the area.

(g) Agriculture.

- (1) Only structures which do not substantially impair or detract from the scenic, natural, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values of the area and which are necessary for ranching or dude ranching, such as dwellings, barns, storage buildings, fences, corrals, irrigation facilities, roads, and utilities.
- (2) Buildings to be of a ranch-type character with log or other rustic exterior with harmoniously colored or natural wood finish and non-reflective surfaces.
- (3) Fences and other improvements to be in harmony with the western ranching atmosphere.
- (4) Minimum setback of new buildings to be 150 feet from public roads where determined feasible by the Area Ranger.
- (5) No further reduction in size of agricultural ownerships, except that which will not impair the objectives for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established. A certification will be issued pursuant to CFR 292.15(d) upon application in such cases.
- (6) No signs, billboards, or advertising devices, except a property identification sign and one sale or rental sign not to exceed 2 square feet in area and harmonious in design and color with the surroundings. Signs not complying with this standard may be approved by certifications issued pursuant to CFR 292.15(d) in special cases.
- (7) Any tree removal and related slash disposal and soil erosion prevention measures to be conducted in a manner that will minimize detrimental effects to the site and adjoining lands.
- (8) The general topography of the landscape to be unaltered, except for incidental excavation or topographic change required by ranching activities.
- (9) Structures and improvements, including fences, to be maintained in usable condition or removed. Those recognized as having historic or esthetic value may remain.
- (10) Roads to be designed, located, and constructed to minimize esthetic impact and soil movement.
- (11) Agricultural practices to be limited to hay production and pasture and range grazing in a manner which does not degrade water quality or result in accelerated soil erosion.

(h) Mineral operations. The standards set forth in this paragraph shall apply to a private property or portion thereof in any land use category which is used for mineral operations. To aid in determining whether a planned mineral operation will conform to these standards, the owner of the property shall submit to the Area Ranger a proposed plan of operations. If the Area Ranger determines that the proposed operation conforms to the standards established herein, he will approve the plan and such approval shall constitute the certification provided for in CFR 292.15(d).

- (1) Operations will be confined to those locations where they may be conducted without substantially impairing or detracting from the scenic, natural, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values of the area.
- (2) The general standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section shall apply to any mineral operations.
- (3) The operations as described in the plan of operation and as they are carried out in accordance with the plan shall:
 - (i) Comply with Federal and State air and water quality and waste disposal standards.
 - (ii) Minimize adverse impacts on scenic values.
 - (iii) Provide for prompt stabilization and restoration of areas disturbed by the operations.

Guidance For Determining Substantial Impairment

The SNRA is managed as “showcase of National Forest management” for quality recreation and all resources, services, and facilities. The mission of the SNRA is to fully implement Public Law 92-400, “... to assure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the recreation values associated therewith...”. To this end, Forest Plan management area direction for the SNRA includes the following:

- 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.
- 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 Sawtooth National Recreation Area, which 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.

Direction for evaluating substantial impairment of the key SNRA values originates in 36 CFR Part 292: 36 CFR 292.17 (b) (10): “Substantial impairment means that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA which is incompatible with the standards of the General Management Plan.” The General Management Plan is defined as “the document setting forth the land allocation and resource decisions for management of the SNRA.” The direction contained in the Sawtooth FLRMP represents the General Management Plan as required by Public Law 92-400.

The following pages provide process guidance for determining substantial impairment of each of the key values identified in Public Law 92-400. Each key value has a general description of the desired condition related to Forest-wide and Management Area direction; specific standards from the Forest Plan to be used as measures of substantial impairment; the scope and scale at which to apply those standards; the supporting rationale as to why the specific standards were chosen; when to invoke the substantial impairment analysis, and how to document it.

As stated above, the information in this document is to be used as process guidance for conducting substantial impairment analyses on the SNRA. As it ties specifically to Forest Plan direction, when the Forest Plan is amended or revised, the process guidance included in this document will also be updated to include any applicable changes in direction.

NATURAL VALUES

Desired Condition

Natural values are protected and managed within the SNRA to preserve the environment and its biodiversity. Ecosystems have ecological and watershed integrity, and a viable combination of all the diverse elements and processes needed to sustain the systems and perform desired functions.

Soils retain all or most of their natural productivity and are in a condition that promotes vegetative growth, hydrologic function, long-term nutrient cycling, and erosional stability. Streams and lakes provide clean water, appropriate temperatures, and a variety of connected habitats to support native and desired non-native aquatic species. Air quality is generally excellent.

Forest, grassland, shrubland, and riparian plant communities are within a desired range of variability for composition, structure, patterns, and processes. Vegetation forms a diverse network of habitats and connective corridors for wildlife, and provides desired levels of snags, coarse woody material, and soil organic matter. Terrestrial and aquatic habitats support species diversity, with emphasis on maintaining or restoring threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, rare and unique plant communities, and species of cultural, commercial and recreational significance. Riparian areas connect upland and aquatic habitats, and promote stable and diverse stream channel conditions.

Varying degrees of natural processes dominate the landscape, while efforts are made to enhance the natural appearances within developed and improved areas. Public awareness of natural processes and ecosystem dynamics is integrated into the visitor's experience on the SNRA.

Measure of Substantial Impairment

The measure for assessing substantial impairment of natural values is compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations and policies on National Forest System (NFS) lands. These laws, regulations, and policies include but are not limited to the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Forest Management Act, the Wilderness Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 92-400, and establishment records for Research Natural Areas.

Substantial impairment of natural values may occur when a proposed project or agency action fails to comply with one or more law or regulation that has been established to protect a component of the natural world. Impairment analysis shall document why a specific resource area is relevant and connected to the proposed action or alternative, and how the temporal and spatial scales of the action intersect with the applicable law or regulation.

Scope and Scale

The scale of the natural substantial impairment analyses will be SNRA-wide. It applies to all NFS lands. The scope of the analysis will describe the duration and period of potential impact, i.e., temporary, short-term, or long-term. It will also describe which laws and regulations are applicable to the proposed project area and effects. The scale will describe the area and intensity of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. Each of the relevant natural components will be analyzed.

Supporting Rationale

The very purpose of environmental laws (Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, Wilderness Act, National Forest Management Act, and others) is to protect the natural environment. Substantial impairment of natural values on the SNRA should never occur as long as there is compliance with all of the applicable laws and regulations. Preventing substantial impairment of natural values on the SNRA is inherently supported by compliance with the network of environmental legislation that protects individual components of the natural world. Appendix H of the Forest Plan lays out this array of laws and regulations. The Sawtooth Forest LRMP in turn supports these laws by setting specific standards and guidelines for site-specific projects.

These laws and standards are also *graduated* to require higher standards or more intensive management practices for resources of greater scarcity or more fragile existence. For example, all management of NFS lands must comply with the Clean Air Act. However, the Sawtooth Wilderness is managed as a Class I area, which must meet higher standards than other NFS lands. Similarly, managing habitat for listed species allows for less degradation and a greater array of regulations and requirements than would habitat that did not support a listed species.

Systems are already in place through ESA consultation, oversight from other federal agencies and established regulations and processes to ensure compliance with these laws. No new processes need to be established or tested. These systems dramatically reduce any risk of establishing new thresholds for determining substantial impairment to natural values and use the best available knowledge in each resource area.

When To Invoke This Analysis And Determination Process

The substantial impairment consistency finding of alternatives would be developed during the effects analysis for any federal action requiring an environmental analysis or environmental impact statement. Any time that a proposal raises concerns with natural values, an analysis may be prepared at the request of the Area Ranger.

Documentation

Potential impacts to the natural values will be examined within the effects section of environmental documents. A stand-alone evaluation may also be prepared for an action at the request of the Area Ranger.

SCENIC VALUES

Desired Condition

Maintain the acknowledged characteristics of the Southern Batholith Character Type as the dominant landscape. This includes maintaining the range of the three variety classes that make up the Southern Batholith type.

These distinguishing landscape features and vegetative patterns are combined with the public's concern for scenic quality. They can be expressed in five terms or objectives for the management of all lands. Each describes a different degree of acceptable alteration of the natural landscape. These visual management goals or Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) are:

- **Preservation** – This VQO allows only ecological changes and very low visual impact recreation activities to take place, except where management plans for special areas take precedent. Currently 32 percent of the SNRA is in this classification.
- **Retention** – Under the Retention VQO, results of management activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor. Currently 16 percent of the SNRA is in this classification.
- **Partial Retention** – This VQO allows the results of management activities to be visible, but not recognized as an unnatural occurrence and as visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Currently 38 percent of the SNRA is in this classification.

- **Modification** – Within a modification VQO the results of management activities may be seen and dominating the characteristic landscape, but they should repeat natural patterns of the surrounding area or character type so that they eventually appear as a natural occurrence. Currently 14 percent of the SNRA is in this classification.
- **Maximum Modification** – Within a maximum modification VQO, management activities in the foreground or middle ground may be extensive or dominating, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background. Currently no lands within the SNRA are in this classification. The Forest Plan does not allow for maximum modification VQOs on the SNRA.

Measure of Substantial Impairment

The threshold against which substantial impairment to scenic values will be evaluated is incorporated into the Sawtooth National Forest LRMP through standards related to the Visual Management System (or the Scenery Management System when it is available). Violation of any of these standards, individually or cumulatively, may represent substantial impairment of the scenic values.

- On NFS 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 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”. 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 may occur. (Management Area Guidelines 02129, 0392, and 0497)

Scope and Scale

The scope of the scenery resource is SNRA-wide. Scenery is inherent in all landscapes and relevant to a wide variety of activities. This analysis applies to all NFS lands.

Supporting Rationale

The Visual Management System provides the basis for describing a desired condition and assessing the potential effect of proposals relative to the prescribed management objective. Use of the nationally accepted VMS provides a scale of acceptable modifications of the natural- appearing landscape and is a supporting rationale for determining substantial impairment.

Protecting the scenic value of the SNRA is key to Public Law 92-400. Describing an acceptable level or amount of change to the visual character is defined through the inventoried VQOs. Except for preservation, each VQO describes a different degree of acceptable alteration of the natural landscape, based on the importance of aesthetics.

The revised Forest Plan supports enforcement of the VQOs in conservation easements. The revised Forest Plan also supports enforcement of the private land regulations. The National Historic Preservation Act – Section 106 - Significance determination process—and the FSM 2360 clause are the supporting rationale for protecting the scenic values of the SNRA historic landscape.

When interpreting the Private Land Standards, 36 CFR 292.16, relative to visual or scenic resource management, except where wording of the Standard is more specific, the following terminology shall be considered synonymous in intent with meeting the retention of the partial retention VQO of the National Forest Visual Management System:

- “...substantially impair or detract from the scenic...”
- “...not materially detract from the scenic...”
- “...to minimize (adverse) aesthetic impact...”
- “...minimize adverse impacts on scenic values...”
- “...inconspicuous and not obtrusive...”
- “...modify or change the scenic beauty...”.

When To Invoke This Analysis And Determination Process

The Visual Management System will be used to analyze possible substantial impairment of scenic values for any Forest Service action requiring an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. It may also be used at the request of the Area Ranger at any time when a proposal raises concerns over scenic values.

Documentation

Potential changes to the scenic values will be examined in accordance with the Visual Management System within the effects section of environmental documents. A stand-alone scenic evaluation may also be prepared for an action at the request of the Area Ranger.

HISTORIC VALUES

Desired Condition

Preserve, restore, and interpret the historic and prehistoric values within the SNRA, including ranching, mining, and frontier character that typify the American West. Maintain the integrity of the historic landscapes and uses throughout the SNRA.

Measure of Substantial Impairment

The loss of significant historic values on federal land may constitute substantial impairment when these values would be destroyed or impacts could not be mitigated. Substantial impairment may also occur when there is a loss of the inherent value or historic fabric of a significant site due to development activities surrounding the site, even when the site itself is not destroyed.

These measures are captured in the Sawtooth Forest LRMP Standard HPST01:

- Review undertakings that may affect cultural resources to identify potential impacts. Compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA shall be completed before the responsible agency official signs the project decision document.

Elements such as duration of effects, scale of effects and the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts will be considered as part of the analysis.

Scope and Scale

The scale of the analysis is SNRA-wide and includes all NFS lands. The scope of historic values shall include historic structures, uses, and landscapes within the SNRA. Individual sites and overall historic landscapes, themes, and foundation shall be considered in any analysis.

This scale implies that inventory work is still to be done to further determine historic properties, resources, and landscape. Inventory work is done for all proposed ground-disturbing activities. An ongoing inventory and refinement process for sites, landscapes and uses is essential in order to continually define the historic foundation and specific site relevance within the SNRA. This will assist the SNRA line officers in determining the impacts of actions based on the relevance of the historic sites and how they fit into the historic landscape of the SNRA.

Supporting Rationale

This process is part of Forest Service compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The violation of this law or the unacceptable loss of historic properties would cause some level of impairment of the historic features of the SNRA. Much of the determination of “significant” or “eligible” is done in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office to help bring the site-specific projects into context on a larger scale. The historic values established in Public Law-92-400 most certainly encompass the national values instilled in the NHPA.

Since historic properties are considered non-renewable, the protection, documentation and mitigation of them are essential to maintaining their value. For this reason, the required measures for assessing substantial impairment include a discussion of possible loss of these resources on an individual project basis.

The use of the terms “significant” and/or “eligible” as measures for substantial impairment were used specifically to tier to the NHPA. An agency official determines significance after a qualified heritage specialist has applied the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 63) to properties identified during the inventory. After the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) agrees with the determination, the property is either eligible or ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

When To Invoke This Analysis And Determination Process

This system to analyze possible substantial impairment of historic values will be used for any Forest Service action requiring an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. Any time that a proposal raises concerns over historic values, an analysis may be prepared at the request of the Area Ranger.

Documentation

Potential changes to the historic values will be documented through standard processes within the effects section of the environmental analysis document. A stand-alone heritage analysis may also document the impacts of any action for which heritage concerns exist.

FISHERIES VALUES

Desired Condition

Each indicator in the Environmental Baseline Matrix in Appendix B of the Sawtooth Forest Plan (Table B-2), will be functioning appropriately, where attainment of such is physically possible.

Measure of Substantial Impairment

Fish values would be substantially impaired if the proposed action, when considered within the context of the effects matrix with baseline conditions at any temporal scale, would degrade or retard attainment of properly or appropriately functioning conditions related to the population size, genetic integrity, and habitat of all native and desired non-native fish species at the appropriate spatial scale. Degradation or retardation of attainment of properly or appropriately functioning condition would be determined at the integration scale of the matrix. These thresholds are described in the following Sawtooth Forest LRMP Standards.

- Management actions shall be designed in a manner that maintains or restores water quality to fully support beneficial uses and native and desired non-native fish species and their habitat, except as allowed under SWRA Standard 4. Use the MATRX located in Appendix B to assist in determining compliance with this standard. (SWST01)
- Management actions will neither degrade nor retard attainment of properly functioning soil, water, riparian and aquatic desired conditions, except:
 - a) Where outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to watershed resource conditions; or
 - b) Where the Forest Service has limited authority (e.g. access roads, hydropower, etc.). In these cases, the Forest Service shall work with permittee(s) to minimize the degradation of watershed resource conditions.

Use the MATRIX located in Appendix B to assist in determining compliance with this standard. (SWST04)

Substantial impairment would not necessarily occur when an action degrades or retards attainment of an individual indicator, but rather only when considered within the significance of effects of all indicators on the population (i.e., integration of species and habitat conditions). It is possible that an action may degrade an individual indicator in a specific location, but would not pose a meaningful threat to the population as a whole. Similarly, actions that would degrade or retard attainment of properly or appropriately functioning conditions of indicators may also include actions that would achieve substantial restoration of one or more indicators. The integration of these actions, when the overall benefits to fish values demonstrably outweigh negative effects, would result in neutral or positive effects and would not be substantial impairment. Any matrix used to determine substantial impairment of fish values would explicitly address all native and desired non-native fish species within the analysis area.

Scope and Scale

The scale of the fisheries substantial impairment analyses will be SNRA-wide. It applies to all NFS lands.

- **Spatial Scale:** Typically, the spatial scale would be the subwatershed (6th level Hydrologic Unit), but may be smaller or larger if appropriate for specific projects.

- **Temporal Scale:** Substantial Impairment could occur at temporary, short-term, or long-term scales if the proposed action would degrade or retard attainment of properly or appropriately functioning conditions and beneficial aspects of the action would not demonstrably outweigh negative aspects.

Supporting Rationale

The desired conditions, goals, objectives, standards and guides included in the revised forest plan at the Forest-wide and Management Area levels adequately provide for the preservation and protection of native and desired non-native fish species as required by Public Law 92-400. These are incorporated in the specific indicators in the Appendix B matrix and will fully reflect consistency and consideration of all factors potentially affecting fisheries habitat. The key features of a healthy, sustainable aquatic ecosystem are included in the matrix. These features include subpopulation character, water quality, habitat access, habitat and channel conditions, flow, and watershed conditions.

When To Invoke This Analysis And Determination Process

The substantial impairment consistency finding would be determined during the effects analysis process and in conjunction with development of a Biological Assessment and/or Biological Evaluation for any federal action requiring an environmental analysis or environmental impact statement. Any time that a proposal raises fisheries concerns, an analysis may be prepared at the request of the Area Ranger.

Documentation

The matrix with supporting documentation will be provided in the Biological Assessment and/or Biological Evaluation and disclosed as a part of the NEPA process for a proposed project.

WILDLIFE VALUES

Desired Condition

Provide the habitat to support the reproduction and survival of native wildlife species in order to contribute to the maintenance of viable and sustainable populations. Management actions maintain habitat conditions that are properly functioning, restore or do not further degrade those conditions that are degraded. Habitat conditions generally contribute to the survival, recovery, and de-listing of species under the Endangered Species Act, and prevent further listing of species. Human-caused disturbances that result in undesirable effects to wildlife populations during critical life stages are reduced.

Manage gray wolf to comply with the Nonessential Experimental Population Rule (50 CFR 16, Nov. 22, 1994) as per the Sawtooth National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) as long as that rule is applicable. The Nonessential Experimental Population Rule permits lethal control of wolves that depredate on livestock when six or more breeding pairs exist in central Idaho. This desired condition will be in effect until wolves are de-listed under the Endangered Species Act and/or the Nonessential Experimental Population Rule is removed. When this occurs the desired condition will be to provide the habitat and to design management activities to support the reproduction and survival of wolves in order to contribute to the maintenance of viable and sustainable populations.

Measure of Substantial Impairment

The threshold against which substantial impairment to wildlife values will be evaluated is incorporated into the Sawtooth National Forest LRMP. Violation of any of these standards, individually or cumulatively, may represent substantial impairment of the wildlife values.

- Mitigate management actions within known nesting or denning sites of Management Indicator Species (MIS) or Sensitive species if those actions would disrupt the reproductive success of those sites during the nesting or denning period. Sites, periods, and mitigation measures shall be determined during project planning. (WIST03)
- Mitigate management actions within known winter roosting sites or hibernacula (bats) of Sensitive species if those actions would measurably reduce the survival of wintering or roosting populations. Sites, periods, and mitigation measures will be determined during project planning. (WIST04)
- Mitigate human-caused disturbances within winter/spring ranges if disturbances cause displacement of wildlife while they are occupying those ranges. (WIST06)
- Mitigate, through avoidance or minimization, management actions within known nest or denning sites of threatened, endangered, proposed or candidate (TEPC) species if those actions would disrupt reproductive success during the nesting or denning period. During project planning, determine sites, periods, and appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimize effects. (TEST12)
- Mitigate, through avoidance or minimization, management actions, within known winter roosting sites of TEPC species if those actions would adversely affect the survival of wintering or roosting populations. During project planning, determine sites, period, and appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or minimize effects. (TEST13)
- Restrict or modify winter recreation activities where conflicts exist with mountain goats and/or wolverine. (Management Area Standards 0276, 0377 and 0473)

The primary tools to measure the degree or magnitude of habitat alteration/destruction or human-caused disturbances are as follows:

- Time period or duration of the effects
- Amount of habitat affected relative to the amount of habitat available within the SNRA,
- To what degree key habitats are affected, including denning, nesting, roosting, wintering habitats,
- Effect to habitat condition as it meets or departs from the desired vegetation conditions described in the Sawtooth National Forest LRMP,
- Contribution to cumulative effects from the activity or project.

Scope and Scale

The scale of the wildlife substantial impairment analyses will be SNRA-wide. It applies to all NFS lands. The scope of the analysis will describe the duration and period of potential impact, i.e., temporary, short-term or long-term. The scope will also describe the amount of habitat affected in acres or percentage and whether or not any key habitats are affected. Impacts will also consider cumulative effects of the action along with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions. The species considered will be all threatened, endangered and sensitive species, Management Indicator Species as per the Forest Plan, migratory land birds (as a group) and other wildlife species identified by the Area Ranger through the interdisciplinary process.

Supporting Rationale

The desired condition for wildlife is provided in NFMA and in the Sawtooth FLRMP for maintaining viable populations. Species viability may be measured in terms of reproductive success, survival, and maintaining genetic variability within the population or among populations. Management activities have the potential to reduce viability if they result in degrading, fragmenting, or removing habitat or key habitat areas; disturbing breeding pairs or other breeding activities, including rearing offspring; or disturbing individuals during critical periods that result in reduced survival or fitness, such as during critical winter periods. Therefore, the standards are necessary to prevent substantial impairment to the wildlife resource and thus wildlife values.

Sustaining breeding populations is important for preserving local populations of native species and supporting overall species abundance and diversity within the Sawtooth NRA and across species ranges. Without maintaining breeding populations, local populations are at risk of becoming extirpated from the area. Additionally, breeding success may be an indicator of current conditions, including habitat availability and relative species abundance within the area.

In order to achieve the desired condition, habitat must be maintained in the amount and condition that provides for the successful reproduction and survival of species. The desired condition includes providing conditions that maintain populations within the Sawtooth NRA, recognizing that for many wildlife species the Sawtooth NRA is too small to provide enough resources for an entire population. For these wide-ranging species, habitats within the Sawtooth NRA contribute to population and metapopulation viability. Therefore the desired condition includes providing the habitat and conditions necessary for species to contribute to these larger populations.

- Current management direction (including ESA, FLRMP, FSM, Executive Order, conservation agreement) identifies species and habitats of concern within this region. Using that as the basis, TES species and Management Indicator Species will be considered in substantial impairment analyses. Neotropical migratory birds will also be considered because this group generally represents a range of habitats across a planning area and direction also exists for addressing this group (Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Executive Order 13186).
- When assessing substantial impairment on gray wolf, consider the following information while still applicable. A Record of Decision to re-introduce the gray wolf into central Idaho, which includes the SNRA, was signed in July 1994. The Final Rule was published in the Federal Register in November 1994. It reiterated the desired recovery goals from the Gray Wolf Recovery Plan and established an experimental population with the ultimate goal of de-listing the gray wolf. In pursuit of the de-listing goal, the Nonessential Experimental Population Rule permits lethal control of wolves that depredate on livestock when six or more breeding pairs exist in central Idaho.

When To Invoke This Analysis And Determination Process

The substantial impairment consistency finding would be determined during the effects analysis process and in conjunction with development of a Biological Assessment and/or Biological Evaluation for any federal action requiring an environmental analysis or environmental impact statement. Any time that a proposal raises wildlife concerns, an analysis may be prepared at the request of the Area Ranger.

Documentation

A discussion, along with supporting documentation, will be provided in the effects section of a NEPA document as well as in the Biological Assessment and/or Biological Evaluation for a proposed project.

RECREATION VALUES

Desired Condition

The desired condition comprises those recreation facilities, services, and activities that enhance the ability of visitors to the SNRA to experience, learn about, and enjoy the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife features of the SNRA, and are available and accessible to all visitors that desire to participate.

The Forest Service will promote, develop, and authorize recreation activities that enhance the ability of people to experience the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and resources of the SNRA, and which, while being carried out, do not substantially impair those primary SNRA values. Recreation activities that may substantially impair the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife resources of the SNRA will not be promoted or authorized.

The range of recreation settings and experiences is captured and described in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) for the SNRA. Each classification in the ROS system has individual goals, expectations and opportunities. The ROS classifications are as follows and have already been mapped for the SNRA:

- Rural
- Roaded Natural
- Semi-primitive Motorized
- Semi-primitive Non-motorized
- Primitive.

Measure of Substantial Impairment

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is the primary tool for describing desired recreation settings and for determining appropriate activities that may occur within those settings. These ROS levels can be specifically described and the elements measured. Therefore these levels are useful tools for measuring substantial impairment. To this end, each SNRA management area has the following Recreation standard:

- 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. (02108, 0381, 0476)

A substantial impairment analysis will be prepared when an action would not meet the ROS class objective for that area. The analysis will include the length of both the action and the connected impacts, the effect of the action on other SNRA primary values, the scale of change to an ROS level, and the intensity of effects on the landscape.

As the recreation value on the SNRA depends almost completely on the protection of the other primary values, any substantial impairment to one or more of those values may also cause substantial impairment of recreation.

Scope and Scale

The scale of the recreation values extends throughout the entire NRA. Unlike many of the other values, the recreation value applies to activities on NFS lands only. Any public recreation activity, authorization, or development would be within the scope of this analysis. There may be seasonal variations in ROS goals and recreation objectives.

Supporting Rationale

Recreation, as a value of the Sawtooth NRA, is treated differently than the other (natural, scenic, pastoral, historic, and fish and wildlife) values specified by Public Law 92-400, which the Forest Service is charged with preserving and protecting. Instead, the Forest Service is also charged with “enhancing” recreation values “associated” with the other primary values in Sec. 1 of Public Law 92-400. While it is clear from Sec. 2 that the Substantial Impairment analysis applies to the other primary values, it is less clear whether substantial impairment should also be applied to recreation values. Because of Public Law 92-400’s emphasis is on recreation “associated therewith” the other values, the primary test for substantial impairment of Sawtooth NRA recreation values should be whether or not the other primary values are substantially impaired by a recreation action.

When any of the other values are impaired, by definition, the recreation values of the NRA are also impaired. This logic can also be used to screen appropriate recreation activities in the NRA. If an activity helps people to enjoy one of the primary purposes of the Sawtooth NRA and does not substantially impair one of the primary values, it should be considered as an appropriate use and perhaps one to be enhanced.

In addition to using the substantial impairment test for the other values in order to evaluate recreation, a change in the recreational settings or uses, as displayed in the ROS system, gives a gauge to assess recreation proposals independently of the impairment of other values. At times, activities must be assessed strictly related to their impacts on recreation as a resource and a value. The ROS system allows this to happen on a case-by-case basis, as well as cumulatively.

When To Invoke This Analysis And Determination Process

The system to analyze potential substantial impairment of recreation values will be used for any Forest Service action requiring an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. It may be necessary to evaluate ongoing activities on NFS lands that threaten to change the ROS classification or impair the other primary SNRA values. Any time a proposal raises concerns over recreation values, an analysis may be prepared at the request of the Area Ranger.

Documentation

Potential changes to the recreation values will be documented through the ROS measurement system within the effects section of environmental analysis documents. A stand-alone recreation evaluation may also be prepared at the request of the Area Ranger for any action when recreation resource concerns exist.

PASTORAL VALUES

Desired Condition

The desired condition is to maintain a land use pattern that is dominated by open space, primarily irrigated and/or dry-land pastures and fields. Allowable landscape modification in pastoral areas would be improvements related to ranching such as hay-sheds and barns, corrals, loading chutes, wickets, rustic fencing and irrigation ditches, and the presence of cattle and sheep.

Within SNRA private land, 90% is classified as agricultural. Of the agricultural classification, 99% of the lands remain open space. Mixed with this agricultural use are small pockets of residentially classified areas, however it is this agricultural base that stands out in maintaining the pastoral setting. In addition, National Forest System open-space lands surround the private lands in the SNRA. These are seen in the foreground and middle ground from Highway 75 and Highway 21 and are part of this pastoral landscape. Grazing allotments, covering roughly 50% of the SNRA, cross over from federal land to private land adding to the agricultural types of development and overall pastoral nature of the SNRA as seen from scenic Highway 75 and scenic Highway 21. The pastoral image also includes the old west feel of the town of Stanley.

The desired condition of maintaining the pastoral values will be applied to all National Forest land within the SNRA that is within or directly adjacent to the private lands that are classified as agricultural. See the “pastoral envelope” map attached to this section for a definitive picture of what is the open space in the SNRA.

Measure of Substantial Impairment

The substantial impairment of pastoral values may occur when development on National Forest System land within the pastoral area represents a departure from a land use pattern that is dominated by open space and/or dry-land pastures and fields. The threshold against which substantial impairment to pastoral values will be evaluated is incorporated into the Sawtooth National Forest LRMP through standards related to the Pastoral Values. Violation of these standards may represent substantial impairment of the pastoral values.

- 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. (02178, 03146)

Scope and Scale

The scope of the area to be analyzed for pastoral values is the National Forest System land identified as within the pastoral envelope as delineated on the attached pastoral envelope map.

Supporting Rationale

Approximately 50% of the enabling legislative history supports the ranching community, ranching structures and open space, which are the pastoral environment of the SNRA. The SNRA Organic Act, PL92-400, Section 1-14, supports pastoral values and the maintenance thereof. As important as this value is to the SNRA setting and intent, it is not a setting that is present everywhere on the SNRA. That is why the pastoral lands have been delineated as they have, surrounding the open, historic, ranching lands.

The key to protecting pastoral values is those lands that display the pastoral settings. These are the agriculturally classified and utilized private lands and the similar looking public lands that surround them. Subdivision and development of these lands in a manner contrary to agricultural or pastoral uses are exactly the actions that will erode this value. These are specifically the reasons for the agricultural zoning and easement purchases. To that end, the Forest Plan supports enforcement of the SNRA conservation easements. Most of the easements on agricultural lands were purchased specifically to preserve the open space and maintain the ranching, agricultural setting. That is why subdivision on these easements is so critical and would cause a direct impact to the pastoral values.

Likewise, under PL92-400, Section 6, the importance of the City of Stanley is specifically noted as contributing to the historic and pastoral setting of the SNRA. It says, "***The Secretary may cooperate with State and Local officials in the restoration and maintenance of the historic setting and background of the frontier ranch-type Town of Stanley.***"

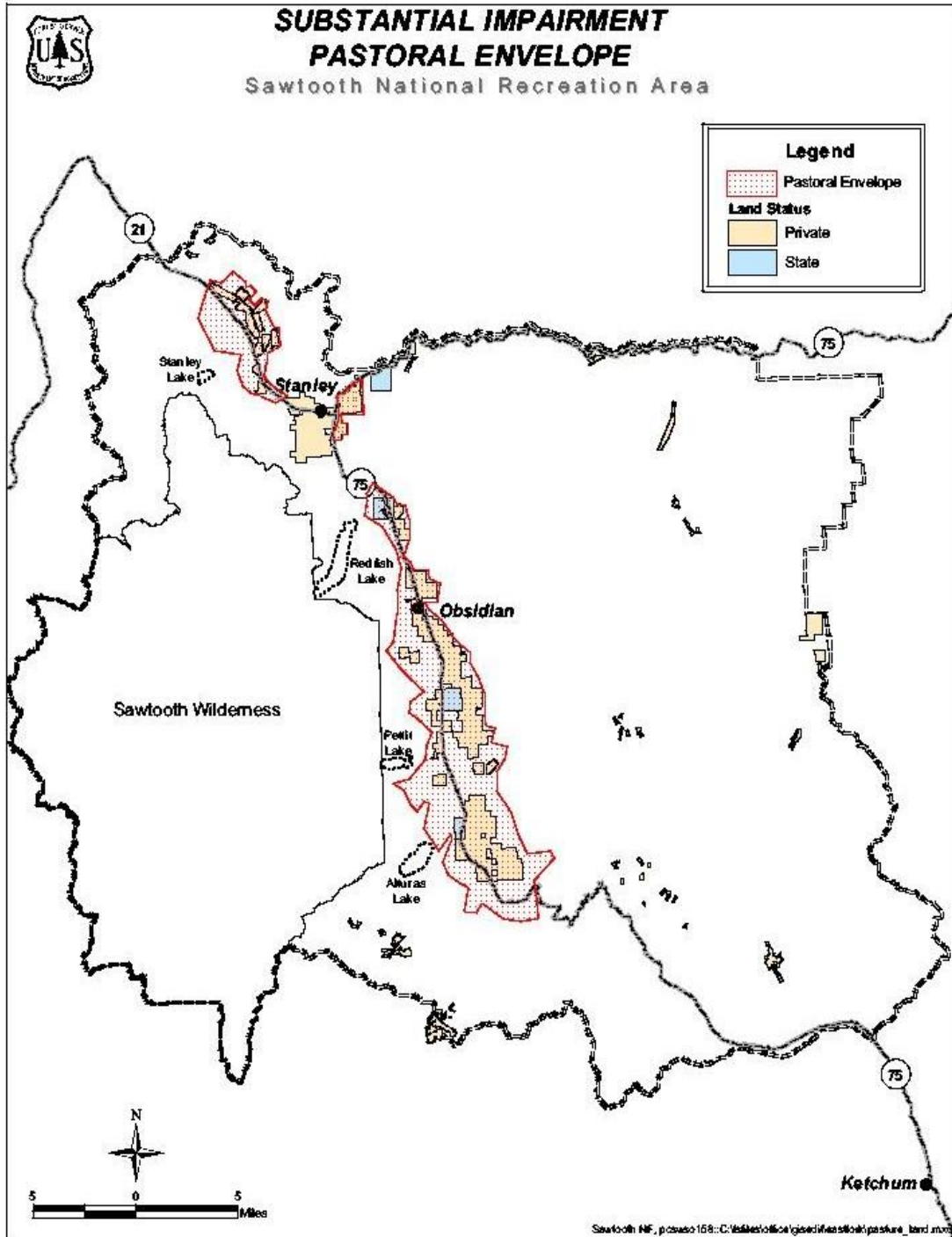
When To Invoke This Analysis And Determination Process

A substantial impairment analysis of pastoral values will be prepared when any development is proposed on National Forest System land within the pastoral land envelope.

Documentation

Potential changes to the pastoral values will be documented within the effects section of the environmental analysis document. A stand-alone pastoral analysis may also document the impacts of any action for which pastoral concerns exist.

Figure I-1



Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan

PREFACE

This appendix details management direction for the Sawtooth Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Management Plan was written and implemented in 1997. Because this plan was written prior to Forest Plan Revision, project terminology used in this management plan may not be identical to the terminology used in the Forest Plan. Some inconsistencies in terminology have been identified and corrected between the release of the Draft and Final Revised Plan.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT GOALS

The Sawtooth Wilderness will be managed as a distinct resource, which is one of the multiple uses of the Forest System. Wilderness is at the most primitive end of the Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). The wilderness will be managed in such a manner so that ecosystems are unaffected by human manipulation and influences, allowing natural forces to dominate.

All resources and uses within the wilderness will be managed and coordinated in a manner that recognizes the interrelationships of these components and their effect on wilderness.

Wilderness is a limited resource. Experiences that are wilderness dependent will be favored. Non-conforming uses of the Sawtooth Wilderness, specifically accepted in the Wilderness Act and Public Law 92-400, will be managed to have a minimum impact on the wilderness resource.

Wilderness work will be accomplished with the minimum tool required to achieve a desired result. The chosen tool, equipment, or structure will be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently.

Wilderness does not exist in a vacuum. Every effort will be made to ensure that activities occurring outside the wilderness boundary will have no adverse affect on the wilderness resource and experience.

DESCRIPTIONS OF OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

Recreational settings and opportunities are described in this document in terms of the following Opportunity Classes, defined below:

Opportunity Class I – This area offers outstanding chances for isolation and solitude. Because of steep and rugged topography most recreational activities are difficult. No trails exist, and the natural environment is unmodified. Restoration may be necessary in some places.

Opportunity Class II – Challenging terrain characterizes this region. While trails may exist, they are minimally maintained. Users experience high opportunities for isolation from sights and sounds of others. The natural environment is essentially unmodified.

Opportunity Class III – In these locations there are moderate opportunities for experiencing isolation. Visitors can encounter maintained trails and territory suited to moderate to difficult recreation activities. The natural environment may be modified slightly.

Opportunity Class IV – Easy to moderate terrain and recreation experiences occur in these areas. Trails are maintained. Consequently, there are low to moderate opportunities for isolation. The natural environment is modified and the ecosystem is sustained to the maximum extent possible given the relatively high levels of use.

AIR QUALITY

The following direction has been developed specifically for this area for the protection of Air Quality Related Values (AQRVs) in the mandatory Class I area of the Sawtooth Wilderness.

Air Resource Management

Emissions from permitted sources like power plants, pulp mills, minerals processing plants, and other industry can affect air quality related values, like visibility, in Class I areas, i.e. Sawtooth Wilderness. These values can be protected by working within our responsibilities under the Clean Air Act, the Wilderness Act, and the Idaho State Implementation Plan.

Air Quality Related Values Protection

Overall Goal

AQRVs are protected within the regulatory framework of the Clean Air Act, the Wilderness Act and the Idaho State Implementation Plans.

Objectives

Ensure the Forest Service has credible monitoring data and trend information about Sawtooth Wilderness AQRVs to effectively contribute to air quality permit reviews [e.g. Prevention Of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting process] as required by the Clean Air Act and implemented by the States. The data and trend information should be stored in the Forest Service Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) database or an equivalent system.

Guidelines

Review of air quality permits should use guidance (processes and thresholds) established by the Federal Land Managers Air Quality Related Values Work Group (FLAG) or the latest state of science.

Monitoring procedures will be conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of wilderness values

Automated monitoring systems will be located outside the wilderness.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
All	Consistent with wilderness management, maintain and provide for AQRVs designated as important within the Class I area such as visibility, sensitive lakes and streams, and vegetation in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment.	Wilderness visitors can expect air quality that is clear and clean. This experience may be affected by smoke or wildfire, but will not be impaired by human-induced changes from outside the wilderness.	Fire use and wildfire smoke are managed to allow fire to play its natural role, consistent with overall goals.

CAMPSITES**Overall Goals**

Natural biological processes are not changed over time by human use.

The visitor is provided opportunities where naturalness, solitude and freedom are paramount.

Guidelines

Manage as an area without permanent improvements except where essential for resource protection, and where temporary or other management actions are not providing adequate protection.

Use the minimum tool concept to accomplish site-specific work that least degrades wilderness values.

No campfires will be allowed in OC I and II during high use season (July 1 - Labor Day). Additional campfire restrictions may be implemented outside of the high use season to protect resources.

Use of fuelwood is limited to dead and downed material only. Standing dead trees may not be cut for fuelwood or other uses.

The natural process of healing is allowed wherever possible in disturbed communities.

Continue stock use in appropriate areas, with minimal impact.

Stock users and large groups are encouraged to camp in sites that can withstand their use.

Natural materials will not be used to construct temporary or permanent facilities or structures unless authorized by the area ranger.

Human waste should not be evident.

Sites will be returned (as close as possible) to their natural conditions after use.

Where cultural resources have been identified, sites will be evaluated for significance.

Where campfires are permitted, use will be restricted to no trace fires.

Guidelines for Site Selection

Existing sites should be used whenever possible. The following guidelines are to be used for determining new sites, or for rehabilitating existing sites.

Designated group campsites:

- Greater than 100 feet from water or for existing sites, 50-100 feet from water with a vegetative buffer
- Greater than 100 feet from trails or for existing sites, 50-100 feet from trails with a visual buffer
- Greater than 1000 square feet in size
- Impact levels 3-5
- 0-5 degree slope

Stock holding facilities:

- Rocky terrain with little vegetation
- Less than 2 degree slope within 100 feet of water
- Less than 5 degree slope if 150 to 300 feet from water
- Less than 10 degree slope if greater than 300 feet from water
- Not in draws or where water may concentrate

Toilets:

- Greater than 300 feet from water
- Greater than 100 feet from campsites
- Greater than 100 feet from trails
- Not visible from lakeshore or trails
- Not in draws or areas where water may concentrate

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Minimal evidence of use. No noticeable campsites and no evidence of wood gathering or campfires. Impacts to vegetation will recover on an annual basis. No evidence of pack stock use. No soil compaction.	Sights or sounds of other visitors are not likely to be encountered. Outstanding opportunities for solitude. No hiker-stock user conflicts exist. No other user conflicts exist. Users are proficient at, and most practice, Leave No Trace techniques.	The need for campsite rehabilitation is non-existent. Emphasis of visitor contact is on Leave No Trace and dispersal of use. No permanent or temporary facilities or structures provided or permitted.
Class II	Area shows some signs of use. Few, if any, noticeable campsites with no evidence of wood gathering or campfires. Minimal evidence of pack stock use. Potential for some soil compaction exists around center of activity.	Sights and sounds of other visitors are rarely encountered. Many opportunities for solitude exist. Very few hiker-stock user conflicts exist. Very few other user conflicts exist. Users are proficient at, and practice, Leave No Trace techniques.	The need for campsite rehabilitation is rare. Emphasis of visitor contact is on Leave No Trace and dispersal of use. No permanent facilities or structures provided or permitted. Temporary facilities/structures only permitted or provided in rare cases for resource protection.
Class III	Clear evidence of camping. Minimal number of sites generally limited to areas previously disturbed. No further degradation of existing campsites. Expect some loss of ground cover. Evidence of stock confined to stock holding areas. Area of disturbance will have some evidence of soil compaction. Little evidence of wood gathering and some evidence of campfires.	Sounds of others may be heard, but sight is shielded. Potential to encounter groups exists. Some opportunities for solitude exist. Few hiker-stock user conflicts exist. Few other user conflicts exist. Users will understand and practice Leave No Trace principles.	Regulations may be invoked to help rehabilitate sites. Sites are kept clean and small as possible. Emphasis of visitor contact is on regulations and concentrating use. Permanent or temporary facilities only permitted or provided in a few cases for resource protection.
Class IV	Minimal number of sites generally limited to areas previously disturbed. No further degradation of existing campsites. Expect loss of ground cover. Evidence of stock confined to stock holding areas. Soil compaction confined to area of disturbance. No new sites are allowed to develop unless authorized on a case-by-case basis for permitted use. Some evidence of wood gathering and campfires.	Likely to see and hear others especially July – August. Groups utilize this area frequently. Opportunities for solitude may be limited. Some hiker-stock user conflicts exist. Some other user conflicts exist. Users will understand and practice Leave No Trace principles.	Regulations may be invoked to help rehabilitate sites. Sites are kept clean and small as possible. Emphasis of visitor contact is on regulations and concentrating use. Permanent or temporary facilities only permitted or provided in a few cases for resource protection.

EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**Overall Goals**

Education will be used to increase people's understanding and appreciation of the wilderness resource, to promote a wilderness ethic and develop a commitment to the protection of the wilderness resource.

Education promotes personal responsibility and results in improved resource conditions.

Education and engineering (i.e., construction and location of trails, campsites to ensure compliance with regulations and recommendations) are the preferred law enforcement tools, with an emphasis on prevention.

Guidelines

Emphasize providing information and education to visitors before they enter the wilderness so that they can preplan and prepare for their wilderness experience.

Information provided by the Forest Service minimizes promotion of activities and attractive features within the wilderness.

Emphasize the wilderness classification of this area as distinct from the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA).

Minimum impact use techniques are emphasized.

Law enforcement contacts emphasize education, safety, and compliance with laws and regulations. Support the SNRA Wilderness and Backcountry Education Plan, and implement the plan as funding allows.

Forest Service interpretive services and front-liner personnel will assist in meeting wilderness goals and objectives.

Utilize the services of permitted outfitters as educators to meet wilderness goals and objectives.

Outfitters/guides will be educated in Leave No Trace camping techniques.

Wilderness Rangers will be trained as Forest Protection Officers.

All observed violations will be documented by Forest Officers.

Visitors will be informed of inherent risks and challenges through publications, signs, and information centers.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Education and law enforcement reduce impacts.	Leave No Trace skills are essential among users. Education and law enforcement reduce conflicts among users.	Rules, regulations, and minimum impact information are communicated to visitors primarily outside of the wilderness in areas such as portals. Visitor contact seldom occurs except in reaction to unacceptable impacts or to correct potential problems. Emphasis of visitor contact is on Leave No Trace and dispersal of use.
Class II	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Class III	Same as Class I	Users have some understanding of Leave No Trace skills. Education and law enforcement reduce conflicts among users.	Rules, regulations, and minimum impact information are communicated to visitors inside and outside of the wilderness. Visitor contact is routine. Emphasis of visitor contact is on regulations and concentrating use.
Class IV	Same as Class I	Same as Class III	Same as Class III.

FIRE MANAGEMENT**Overall Goals**

Fire is permitted to play, as nearly as possible, its natural ecological role.

Guidelines

Natural ignited fires will be considered prescribed natural fire unless conditions determine wildfire status as identified in the Fire Management Action Plan.

Prescribed natural fires are monitored and permitted to burn while in prescription.

Confine or contain wildfire spread within natural barriers unless additional measures are necessary to protect life and/or property values.

Conduct all fire management activities in a manner compatible with wilderness management objectives. Preference will be given to methods and equipment that least alter the wilderness landscape or disturb the land surface, including the use of fugitive retardants when determined necessary.

Fire suppression will avoid the use of heavy mechanized equipment, such as bulldozers. Preference will be given to water and uncolored retardant drops over retardant with dye.

Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside of wilderness whenever feasible.

Rehabilitate areas to as natural a condition as possible when the following conditions are met, or to protect life and/or property outside of wilderness:

- a. Disturbance is due to suppression activities.
- b. An Interdisciplinary Team of resource specialists, including a Wilderness Specialist, has evaluated and recommended the objectives and proposed methods of rehabilitation.

Seeding of burned areas will normally not be permitted. Approve seeding with native endemic species mix only.

Management-ignited fires are permitted where shown to be necessary to reduce unnatural fuel build-ups and restore fire's natural ecological roles, and if the following conditions are met:

- a. Where prescribed natural fire cannot achieve wilderness fire management objectives.
- b. An Interdisciplinary Team of resource specialists, including a Wilderness Specialist, has evaluated and recommended the proposed use of prescribed fire.
- c. The interested public has been involved appropriately in the decision.
- d. Lightning-caused fires cannot be allowed to burn where they will pose serious threats to life and/or property within wilderness, or to life, property, or natural resources outside of wilderness.

Increase public understanding about the role of fire, fire management inside and outside wilderness, and fire effects, allowing wilderness users to observe and experience the effects of fire to the extent possible.

Provide protection to life, public safety, and private property from the threat of fire.

Signing and contacts will be restricted to portals except where essential for wilderness preservation, visitor safety, and resource protection.

In the event of an emergency where evacuation appears necessary, a helicopter may be dispatched, working with the appropriate counties. Where danger is not imminent a wilderness ranger will be dispatched.

Appropriate suppression response and Minimum Impact Management Techniques (M.I.M.T.) are used to suppress wildfires and to monitor prescribed natural and management-ignited fires, including travel to and from fires (response to national or regional direction may dictate alternate travel methods in cases of extreme emergency).

Detection of fire using aerial patrol after lightning storms and periods of high fire danger may occur. All flights for reconnaissance, crew transport, monitoring, etc. will be kept to the minimum number possible, at the highest level possible (minimum 500 ASL), with minimal disturbance to visitor wilderness experience.

A Wilderness Resource Advisor will be assigned to monitor and work with the Prescribed Fire Manager on every Fire Use fire or wildfire in wilderness.

Fires caused by natural starts outside of the wilderness may be allowed to enter into the wilderness as prescribed natural fire under defined prescriptions.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Allow fire to play its natural role with resulting changes to vegetation, wildlife, soils, and water quality—except in areas along the wilderness boundary where life and property are at risk. Natural processes are the predominant consideration over other values (including recreation) in determining prescriptions.	Visitors may encounter natural fire and be challenged to make decisions in accordance with the situation. Visitors may observe the results of natural fire.	Prescribed fires are monitored using the minimum tool concept. Wildfires are contained or confined rather than controlled unless extreme conditions dictate otherwise (life and property are at risk, extreme weather, etc.).
Class II	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Class III	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I Consideration may be taken for the higher levels of human activity.
Class IV	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I Consideration may be taken for the higher levels of human activity.

HERITAGE PROGRAM AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**Overall Goals**

Cultural resources are available for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historic uses, consistent with management as wilderness.

The educational, scientific and cultural values of prehistoric and historic sites (but not necessarily evidence of the site itself) are protected for present and future generations.

Guidelines

Interpretation emphasizes preservation, protection, and the value of cultural resources.

Interpretation of sites is provided outside of wilderness, through educational contacts at trailheads, and other methods. On-site interpretation through signs is not allowed.

Develop a schedule for systematic survey of cultural resources, with priority given to areas with high potential for disturbance or for significant prehistoric and historic sites. Inventory lands where no earth-disturbing activity is planned, consistent with 36 CFR 800.

Evaluate each inventoried site for local, regional, and national significance before determining whether site should be maintained, allowed to deteriorate, or removed.

Structures will be allowed to deteriorate through natural processes, including fire, or may be removed using the minimum tool.

Allow excavation or removal of artifacts by non-Forest Service personnel only under authority of an Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit issued by the Forest Supervisor, following guidelines and procedures outlined in federal regulations.

Wilderness Rangers will be trained in identification and protection of cultural resources.

Information will be gathered from individuals with knowledge of historical occurrences as funding allows.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Archeological, historic, and heritage sites may be found in the wilderness.	Visitors may discover archeological, historic, and heritage sites.	There is no on-site interpretation. Sites are protected from human impacts. Preservation of sites are considered on a case-by-case basis, based on the objectives of the opportunity class. Education and information concerning protection of sites may be provided off site.
Class II	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Class III	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Class IV	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I

OUTFITTED RECREATION

Overall Goals

Outfitters provide quality services that enable the public to use, access, enjoy, and understand the recreational and other values of wilderness, emphasizing opportunities for primitive or unconfined types of recreation, physical and mental challenge, inspiration, and solitude.

Outfitters protect the wilderness resource by helping the public understand and use wilderness responsibly.

Outfitters play a role in educating the public in wilderness values, wildlands interpretation, plant and animal ecology, and geology.

Guidelines

Permit camping only at areas specified in Outfitter and Guide permits or operating plans.

Allow development of camps away from high-use areas on a case-by-case basis.

Permit no new additional Outfitter and Guide permits. Set priority use days at an average of the highest 2 out of 5 previous years.

All proposals to use a new area or to use an existing area for a different use will be evaluated by appropriate specialists, including a designated Wilderness Specialist.

Temporary increases in use will be evaluated to determine need and impacts to the wilderness.

Require all outfitters to educate their guides in Leave No Trace camping and travel techniques, and to serve as examples to the public.

Require outfitters to educate their clients in Leave No Trace camping techniques and the role and value of wilderness.

Conditions at assigned campsites will be consistent with those described under Campsite Desired Conditions.

Permanent caches are prohibited.

In order to reduce the number of stock, unattended feed will be allowed at destinations as defined by the operating plan. Feed bundles must be left in such a manner as to blend in with the natural environment.

Outfitters are responsible for campsite conditions for drop camps and spike camps while the public is under their direct supervision.

Outfitters will work towards compliance with the objectives and guidelines for campsite conditions and trails.

All outfitters will provide an Actual Use Report that will include trip destinations, number of guests, employees, stock, and length of trips.

Claims of illegal outfitting and guiding will be reported promptly to the appropriate officials.

Assigned sites must be located to 1) reduce conflicts with non-outfitted users, 2) utilize sites with resiliency, and 3) meet guidelines for distance from water and trail. There will be no assigned sites in Opportunity Class I. Camps may be assigned in Opportunity Class II for use outside of high-use season. Camps may be assigned in Opportunity Classes III and IV major destination areas based on need and management objectives for those areas.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Recreation use has very minimal impacts.	Encounters with other visitors are very infrequent. No user conflicts exist. Users are proficient at, and practice, Leave No Trace techniques. Maximum opportunities exist for challenge, solitude, and self-reliance.	Few encounters with rangers occur, unless needed to correct apparent or potential problems or impacts. Rules and regulations are communicated to visitors primarily outside of wilderness. No permanent or temporary facilities are permitted or provided. No assigned sites.
Class II	Recreation use has few noticeable impacts.	Encounters with other visitors are infrequent. Very few user conflicts exist. Users are proficient at, and practice, Leave No Trace techniques. Many opportunities exist for challenge, solitude, and self-reliance.	Few encounters with rangers occur, unless needed to correct apparent or potential problems or impacts. Rules and regulations are communicated to visitors primarily outside of wilderness. No permanent or temporary facilities are permitted or provided. Assigned sites by Special Permit only.
Class III	Impacts from recreation use are confined to areas previously disturbed (i.e. campsites and trails), except as authorized on a case-by-case basis for assigned sites.	Encounters with other visitors are moderate in frequency. Some opportunities exist for challenge, solitude, and self-reliance. Users understand and practice Leave No Trace principles. Few user conflicts exist.	Frequent contacts with ranger may occur. Visitors are educated on site, at the trailheads, and in the community in Leave No Trace practices. Permanent facilities are only provided or permitted in a few cases for resource protection. Assigned sites by Special Permit only.
Class IV	Impacts from recreation use are confined to areas previously disturbed (i.e. campsites and trails) except as authorized on a case-by-case basis for assigned sites.	Encounters with other visitors are moderate to high. Opportunities for challenge, solitude, and self-reliance are limited. Users understand and practice Leave No Trace principles. Some user conflicts exist.	Same as Class III

RECREATION EXPERIENCE**Overall Goals**

Provide opportunities within the constraints of the Wilderness Act for public use, enjoyment (emphasizing outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined types of recreation, self-reliance, challenge, risk, and personal growth), and understanding of the wilderness, through experiences that depend on the wilderness setting.

Manage to provide opportunities for users to experience essentially unmodified natural ecosystems with minimum restrictions on visitor numbers and activities necessary to achieve desired conditions.

Guidelines

Users will pack out all refuse (cans, bottles, tinfoil, plastic, etc.).

All users must have Wilderness Use Permits.

Limit group size to not exceed 12 people.

Require groups having 8-12 people and all overnight pack and saddle stock to acquire permits through direct contact with authorized personnel. Other permits may be self-issued.

Limit pack and saddle stock to 14 head.

Overnight use in Opportunity Class I will not be encouraged for pack and saddle stock.

Allow no recreational stock use in Goat Creek and Alpine Lakes Creek drainages. Other areas may be closed to pack and saddle stock to manage for social conflicts or resource conditions.

Stock users must use stock tie areas or portable stock holding methods.

Dogs are required to be on leash while on system trails during the high-use season (July 1 – Labor Day) except when actively used for hunting. No dogs are allowed in the Goat Creek drainage.

Attempt to limit conflicts and resource damage through indirect management techniques and education, but do not wait to implement direct management techniques until resources have been irretrievably damaged.

Pack stock use continues in appropriate areas with the use of techniques designed to promote minimal impacts and humane treatment of animals.

Day users and large groups will use areas that have the ability to absorb their use, socially and physically.

Challenge and risk are recognized as important and inherent qualities in wilderness travel.

No additional permanent anchors on climbing routes are allowed.

Climbers will not leave slings on the rock except in the case of an emergency.

Follow Guidelines and Desired Conditions for campsites and trails.

Permanent and temporary caches are prohibited except as allowed for resource protection under special use permit.

Encourage non-wilderness-dependent recreationist use in areas outside the wilderness.

Electronic entertainment and communication devices will be discouraged from use in the wilderness except as needed for administrative purposes.

Do not authorize noncommercial uses, including but not limited to, gathering of materials (mushrooms, plants, antlers, minerals) to be removed from (and used outside) the wilderness unless "proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the area".

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Recreation use has very minimal impacts.	Encounters with other visitors are very infrequent. No user conflicts exist. Users are proficient at, and practice, Leave No Trace techniques. Maximum opportunities exist for challenge, risk, solitude and self-reliance.	Few encounters with rangers occur, unless needed to correct potential problems or impacts. Rules and regulations are communicated to visitors primarily outside of wilderness. No permanent or temporary facilities are permitted or provided.
Class II	Recreation use has few noticeable impacts.	Encounters with other visitors are infrequent. Very few user conflicts exist. Users are proficient at, and practice, Leave No Trace techniques. Many opportunities exist for challenge, risk, solitude and self-reliance.	Few encounters with rangers occur, unless needed to correct potential problems or impacts. Rules and regulations are communicated to visitors primarily outside of wilderness. No permanent or temporary facilities are permitted or provided, except in a few cases for resource protection.
Class III	Impacts from recreation use are generally confined to areas previously disturbed (i.e., campsites and trails).	Encounters with other visitors are moderate in frequency. Some opportunities exist for challenge, risk, solitude and self-reliance. Users understand and practice Leave No Trace principles. Few user conflicts exist.	Frequent contacts with rangers may occur. Visitors are educated on site, at the trailheads and in the community in Leave No Trace practices. Permanent facilities are only provided or permitted in a few cases for resource protection.
Class IV	Impacts from recreational use are generally confined to areas previously disturbed (i.e., campsites and trails).	Encounters with other visitors are moderate to high in frequency. Opportunities for challenge, risk, solitude, and self-reliance are limited. Users understand and practice Leave No Trace principles. Some user conflicts exist.	Same as Class III.

SCIENTIFIC USE**Overall Goals**

Encourage research that will benefit wilderness management or that is dependent on the wilderness, and is compatible with protection of wilderness values.

Scientific use is recognized as a valid wilderness use.

Guidelines

A special-use permit will be issued only to qualified researchers to conduct work in the wilderness where it can be demonstrated that this work will not jeopardize wilderness values or yield the same information outside of wilderness.

Monitoring procedures must be conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of wilderness values.

The minimum tool concept will be applied in decisions concerning scientific use.

Focus efforts on natural processes and ecosystem functioning; the effects of human activities and recovery; the effectiveness of wilderness use management strategies, cultural resources, and the study of human relationships to the land.

All proposals will be evaluated by appropriate specialists and the Wilderness Manager, and approval will be based on "decision tree" criteria.

The gathering of information will be overseen by, and shared with, the appropriate manager(s).

Researchers will be required to submit annual reports to appropriate specialists by December 31.

Researchers will evaluate results for implications to wilderness management and/or future research.

Researchers will educate and inform the public about potential impacts and benefits from research.

Except for studies that clearly require contact within wilderness, interviews or direct contact with visitors will be conducted outside wilderness.

The removal of specimens, biotic and abiotic, can only be done for research purposes and under special use permit, with a State of Idaho collection permit or valid hunting or fishing license.

Enforce the SNRA's mineral collecting policy, restricting collection of minerals for scientific use and by special use permit only.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Research activities have no measurable effects on wilderness values.	Visitor contact with research activities is rare. Researchers do not contact visitors.	Scientific studies and observations can occur using the least intrusive methods available. Any visible instrumentation, permanent or temporary, is discouraged. Direct contact with visitors is not allowed.
Class II	Research activities have no long-term (annual recovery) measurable effects on wilderness values.	Visitor contact with research activities is rare. Researchers do not contact visitors.	Scientific studies and observations can occur using the least intrusive methods available. Permanent instrumentation is discouraged; a minor amount of temporary instrumentation is allowed. Direct contact with visitors is not allowed.
Class III	Same as Class II	Same as Class II	Same as Class II
Class IV	Same as Class II	Visitors are seldom contacted.	Same as Class II Occasional contact with visitors is allowed.

SEARCH AND RESCUE**Overall Goals**

Ensure that search and rescue operations are conducted in such a manner that emphasizes the safety of both victims and rescuers, with minimal impact on the wilderness resource.

Encourage and support strong local and state leadership in search and rescue operations.

Guidelines

In emergency situations the safety of the victim(s) and the rescuer(s) is considered the priority.

Use of motorized and mechanized equipment, including medical evacuation by helicopter, is approved when needed, based on apparent facts, in emergencies involving the life and safety of people in the wilderness.

There is no pre-authorization of mechanical response. Approval is granted by the Forest Supervisor or designated authority on a case-by-case basis. Recommendation for approval should be made by the most skilled individual closest to the emergency.

Difficult access, time constraints, distance factors, and risks to safety of rescue team may elevate the medical severity and will be taken into consideration.

Wilderness Rangers are trained in basic First Aid, and are able to provide medical response and assistance.

Consult Wilderness Specialists, whenever possible, prior to determining rescue techniques.

Helicopter landings are only cleared as a last resort, and if cleared, will be restored to as near a natural condition as possible.

Increase visitor awareness of wilderness risks and preventative measures.

Analyze each operation for minimum impact, safety, and appropriateness of rescue techniques and equipment using the minimum tool concept.

Use the Search and Rescue Plan as a guide to work cooperatively with Sheriff's Offices (Custer, Blaine, Elmore and Boise Counties) that have primary responsibility for search and rescue operations.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Impacts resulting from search and rescue are temporary and unnoticeable except in extreme life-threatening situations.	Personal risk and challenge, associated with adverse weather conditions, isolation, physical hazards, and lack of rapid emergency response and travel, are recognized as appropriate features of the wilderness. Degree of risk and challenge is very high.	Use of motorized equipment is restricted to that which is essential to safe and efficient achievement of objectives. Preventive measures will be emphasized. Difficult accessibility can be expected.
Class II	Same as Class I	Same as Class I Degree of risk and challenge is high.	Same as Class I. Difficult to moderate accessibility can be expected.
Class III	Same as Class I	Same as Class I Degree of risk and challenge is moderate.	Same as Class I. Moderate accessibility can be expected.
Class IV	Same as Class I	Same as Class I Degree of risk and challenge is low.	Same as Class I. Relatively easy accessibility expected.

TRAILS, TRAILHEADS, AND SIGNS

Overall Goals

Trailless opportunities are provided for primitive and unconfined recreation activities featuring solitude, the chance to experience unmodified natural environments, and cross-country travel.

Trails are provided and maintained where needed for resource protection and to meet wilderness recreation purposes of a primitive or unconfined recreation experience high in naturalness.

Information is provided at trailheads to facilitate minimum signing within wilderness.

Guidelines

Construct no new trails.

System trails represent a range of opportunities, from rugged and challenging with the opportunity for solitude, to well defined and easily traveled with a greater likelihood of encountering other users.

Trails will be reconstructed primarily to prevent resource damage, reduce maintenance costs, and reduce social impacts.

When trails are reconstructed, they should be a quarter mile away from, or out of sight and sound of, lakeshores and important cultural resource areas, where terrain permits.

Except at or near stream crossings, trails should be located 300 feet or more from perennial streams or water bodies and be reconstructed consistent with Best Management Practices contained in the Trails Management Handbook.

Design and construct access roads, trailheads, and trailhead facilities to accomplish management objectives for the area they serve. Consider objectives in planning for road management strategy, maintenance level, trailhead capacity, and directional signage.

The primary use of signs will be for resource protection as necessary. Destination signs are at trail junctions only. Signs in Opportunity Classes I and II will be temporary and only used in extreme circumstances.

Provide wilderness boundary signs at all entries.

Remove cairns or other route markers established by users.

Use the minimum tool concept to accomplish site-specific work that least degrades wilderness values.

Native materials will be preferred in trail/bridge construction and maintenance, provided there is minimal environmental degradation. Dimensional lumber will be used as a last resort.

Construct or replace bridges only where necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage or as a last resort for visitor safety (during high-use season). Preference will be given to providing warnings at trailheads about unsafe river crossings and other potential seasonal hazards.

Build bridges using primitive construction techniques only to the standard necessary to provide for safe crossing.

Reconstruct and maintain trails so that they appear to be part of the wilderness environment.

Trail re-routes will minimize tree cutting, rock blasting and will take advantage of natural contours, as is possible without causing additional resource damage.

Leave the area in as natural a condition as possible after trail construction or reconstruction.

Upon job completion, remove trail construction tools and materials in a timely fashion.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	No evidence of non-system trails. No soil compaction or disturbance is evident. There is no evident change in vegetative composition in these areas.	Encounters with other visitors are rare. There is no evidence of stock. No hiker-stock user conflicts exist. Travel offers a very high degree of challenge and discovery. Users are proficient at Leave No Trace techniques.	There is no trail maintenance or structures, including bridges. Rehabilitation is only performed to protect the resource and to the minimum level necessary. No signs or route markers of any kind exist.
Class II	System trails accommodate low levels of use. Potential for non-system trails exists. Some soil compaction or disturbance may be evident. There is minimal change in vegetative composition in these areas.	Some encounters with other visitors or stock users may occur. Very few hiker-stock user conflicts exist. Travel offers a high degree of challenge and discovery. Users are proficient at Leave No Trace techniques.	There are no bridges. Trails are maintained to a Level 1 or 2 standard. Signs may be used in extreme circumstances only if temporary and necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage.
Class III	System trails accommodate moderate levels of use. Soil compaction and disturbance are limited to trails only. Vegetation along trails may be slightly affected by use.	Encounters with other visitors are likely to occur, including stock. Few hiker-stock user conflicts exist. Travel varies in degree of difficulty.	Trails are maintained to a Level 2 or 3 standard. Signs may only be used at major trail junctions for directional purposes, or as needed for resource protection.
Class IV	System trails accommodate moderate to high levels of use. Soil compaction and disturbance are limited to trails only. Minimal occurrence of erosion. Vegetation along trails may be moderately affected by use.	Encounters with other visitors will probably occur, including stock. Some hiker-stock user conflicts may exist. Travel in these areas is on trails, and the degree of difficulty is easy to moderate.	Trails are maintained to a Level 3 or 4 standard. Signs may only be used at junctions for directional purposes, or as needed for resource protection.

TRAIL MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

Level 1 ~ Routes, Class II

Constructed trails, structures or stream crossings are absent.

Travel is cross-country or on routes.

Removal of obstructions should be done in a manner that is not noticeable by travelers and that will not detract from a primitive experience. If the use of a tool is necessary, the minimum tool should be used and no evidence of its use should be visible. Obstructions are moved in or out of routes to encourage people to stay on routes so that further resource damage is avoided.

Obstructions may be removed to provide minimal passage (through choke points that result from topographic features, stream crossings and old fires) where an obstruction such as a fallen tree, boulder, and rockslide cannot be bypassed without significant resource degradation.

Multiple braided trails that develop will be obliterated and relocated so there is only one tread.

Multiple braided trails will be evaluated. If they are believed to be able to regenerate on their own, they will be allowed to do so. Otherwise techniques will be used to regenerate these trails to their natural condition through light-handed trail manipulation and/or re-vegetation projects.

Conditions on routes will not be allowed to deteriorate (will not have increased erosion, excessive trail development around obstacles, no new trails will develop).

Level 2 ~ System trails, Class II and III

Maintain trails as minimally as possible to enhance the primitive qualities of the area, while meeting the minimum clearing and tread requirements for “most difficult” as displayed in FSH 2309.18, 2.31b – Exhibit 1, as necessary to accommodate stock.

Maintain trails to avoid deterioration and to prevent resource damage.

Removal of obstructions should be done in a manner that is not readily apparent to travelers when possible. Obstructions (i.e. rocks, trees, brush) will only be removed or moved if they are identified as safety hazards or to prevent resource damage.

Areas that present safety concerns will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Multiple braided trails that develop will be obliterated and relocated so there is only one tread.

Trail structures may exist as a last resort to prevent resource damage and/or to lessen serious safety hazards.

Level 3 ~ System trails, Class III and IV

System trails are constructed and maintained with emphasis on resource protection, while allowing for moderate use and accommodating stock.

Trails are maintained less frequently than Level 4 trails. Tread is graded and drained only to the extent needed to avoid resource damage and identified safety hazards.

Trees that can be stepped over by hikers or stock (and are not causing detouring or drainage problems) may under certain circumstances be left; all other fallen trees will be removed annually as possible.

Materials cleared from the trail will be scattered, when physically possible, to reduce the evidence of trail work and to keep the trail looking as natural as possible.

Keep trail-clearing width to the minimum needed for stock passage, approximately 4-6 feet.

Clear brush only to the extent needed to permit reasonable passage by hikers and stock.

New or reconstructed tread width will normally be 12 inches, 18 inches or more in special areas such as side hills. Existing trails will be maintained to have as little degradation as possible.

If persistently boggy areas cannot be bypassed by relocating the trail, structures may be installed as a last result to prevent resource damage.

The maintenance of trail structures and special areas (turnpikes, culverts, puncheons, bridges, cribbing, narrow sloughing on side hills, etc.) will be done on a regular basis, becoming a high priority when resource damage, hazards, or visual impacts are occurring.

Level 4 ~ System trails, Class IV

These are well-defined primary trails designed to channel people to one tread and to facilitate movement through the area. They are constructed and maintained to allow for moderate to high levels of use and to safely accommodate stock without unacceptable resource damage.

These trails are frequently maintained. Clearing and drainage will be performed on an annual basis as possible.

Clear trails of fallen trees to a width (minimum 6 feet) and height sufficient to allow easy passage by stock and riders.

Clear brush as necessary to provide reasonably easy passage by hikers and stock.

Gradient will generally not exceed 15 percent.

New or reconstructed tread width will normally be up to 24 inches, except as needed in special areas such as steep side hills. Trails are drained as needed to prevent unacceptable resource damage. Existing trails will be maintained to have as little degradation as possible.

If persistently boggy areas cannot be bypassed by relocating the trail, structures may be installed to prevent resource damage.

Abandoned trails are returned to as nearly a natural state as possible.

Maintain trail structures and special areas (turnpikes, culverts, puncheons, bridges, cribbing, narrow sloughing on side hills) on a regular basis. Maintenance is a high priority when resource damage, hazards, or visual impacts are occurring.

VEGETATION, WATER QUALITY, SOILS, AND RIPARIAN

Overall Goals

Natural processes and the forces of natural selection determine biodiversity.

The mosaic of plant communities and seral stages contribute to overall diversity.

Human activities do not significantly impair the ability of soils to support naturally occurring vegetation communities.

Water quality is protected from human-caused degradation in order to retain pristine wilderness values.

Guidelines

Recreational stock grazing may occur in livestock allotments identified in the Sawtooth National Forest Plan. Vacant allotments will not be filled.

Recreational stock grazing is managed to prevent conflicts with threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) species of plants, animals, and fish, along with recreation, wildlife, and watershed values.

Grazing in cirque basins will favor native vertebrate species.

Human activities are managed to prevent the introduction of non-native species; existing populations will be identified and eradicated in a manner to minimize negative impacts on the wilderness resource.

Limit recreational livestock use on meadows and riparian areas to 25 percent utilization, or a minimum stubble height of 6 inches, whichever is reached first.

Recreational stock grazing is prohibited within 200 yards of lakeshores and streambanks.

Processed feed (pelletized, cubed noxious-weed-seed-free hay, etc) for recreation livestock is required at camping areas where natural feed is not available.

Use may be restricted for recovery of vegetation or riparian conditions. Closure of degraded areas may occur.

Use restrictions may be necessary in early season to protect soils, vegetation, and water.

Emphasize the protection of alpine and subalpine ecosystems, considering the slow recovery and sensitivity of soils and vegetation to human impacts.

Re-vegetation of unacceptable conditions at campsites and on abandoned trails with native species is permitted where natural re-vegetation is not occurring. Chemical fertilizers will not be used.

Monitoring procedures must be conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of wilderness values.

Manage meadows to retain the integrity of native plant communities.

Manage human activities and authorized uses to prevent an overall increase in sediment yield to water bodies and general erosion.

Manage human activities so they do not prevent the recovery or protection of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TES) species, or habitat crucial to these species.

Protect habitat of riparian-dependant species (including herpeto-fauna, macro-invertebrates, fish, and indigenous plants) from human-caused conditions that could lead to a federal TES species listing.

Any effects on water quality from management or recreation activities should be negligible so that water quality returns on an annual basis to its previous level once the activity ceases.

Human waste is buried at least 100 feet from surface water, and domestic animal waste is not concentrated within 100 feet of surface water.

Soap and wastewater are dumped at least 150 feet from surface water.

Catastrophic disturbances--such as pests and disease, fires, floods, snow, and landslides--are recognized as necessary landscape processes and are accommodated in management actions.

In naturally disturbed areas, domestic grazing will be discontinued until such areas recover to a level of stability in which grazing could be supported without accelerating natural erosion rates.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Soil and riparian impacts due to human-related activities are unnoticeable and unmeasurable. Natural soil and vegetation conditions generally occur. Vegetation impacted by recreational stock grazing recovers on an annual basis. Non-native plant species are not present. There is no measurable degradation to water quality as a result of human activities.	Visitor may expect to experience natural conditions with vegetation and soil impacts due to human activity unnoticeable and temporary. Visitors are not likely to encounter visible signs of domestic animals.	Human activities are managed so there is no measurable degradation of soil, riparian conditions, or loss in diversity of plant communities. Implement management actions to maintain or trend toward PNC. Management activities are assessed for their direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on water quality and diversity of communities.
Class II	Soil and riparian impacts due to human-related activities are unnoticeable and unmeasurable in areas containing soil and plant types that are responding to seasonally or permanently high water tables. Natural soil and vegetation conditions can occur. Recreational stock grazing does not diminish the ability of soils to support, nor alter the frequency of, naturally occurring vegetation communities. Minor vegetation loss associated with human use can occur. Vegetation recovers on an annual basis. Non-native plant species are not present.	Visitors may encounter some areas of vegetation loss, but in most areas use is not noticeable. Little stream bank erosion and minimally degraded streamside/ lakeshore vegetation may be encountered in a few riparian areas. Visitors encounter little evidence of domestic animals.	Human-related activities are managed and monitored to meet resource setting description. Management activities are assessed for their direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on water quality and diversity of plant communities.

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
	There is no measurable degradation to water quality as a result of human activities.		
Class III	Soil and riparian impacts due to human-related activities are largely unnoticeable and unmeasurable in areas containing soil and plant types that are responding to seasonally or permanently high water tables. Natural soil and vegetation conditions can occur. Recreational stock grazing does not diminish the ability of soils to support, nor alter the frequency of, naturally occurring vegetation communities. Moderate vegetation loss persists from year to year at identified sites. Non-native plant species are not present. There are only temporary changes in water quality as a result of human activities. Soil loss and compaction associated with human-related activities are discontinuous and are limited in extent to the area of activity. Permanent impacts on soil productivity associated with trails and campsites are not significant within the watershed that contains these facilities. Streambank/lakeshore impacts may persist from year-to-year but will produce no further degradation.	Visitors may encounter some areas of vegetation loss, compaction, and bare soils in areas of high human use. Some streambank/lakeshore erosion and minimally degraded shoreline vegetation may be encountered in a few riparian areas. Visitors may encounter some evidence of domestic animals.	Human-related activities are managed and monitored to meet resource setting descriptions. Management activities are assessed for their direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on water quality and diversity of plant communities.
Class IV	Same as Class III.	Visitors can expect to see areas of vegetation loss, compaction, and bare soils in areas of high human use. Some streambank/lakeshore erosion and minimally degraded shoreline vegetation may be encountered in a few riparian areas. Visitors can expect to encounter visible signs of domestic animals.	Human-related activities are managed and monitored to meet resource setting descriptions. Management activities are assessed for their direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on water quality and diversity of plant communities.

WILDLIFE AND FISH**Overall Goals**

Wildlife and fisheries are recognized as an integral part of wilderness and contribute significantly to overall biodiversity.

Natural processes and the forces of natural selection are the primary factors determining the diversity of wildlife and fish species.

Guidelines

Human activities that threaten populations of species native to the wilderness may be restricted as needed to protect their viability.

Users will be educated in non-intrusive wildlife and fish viewing practices.

Exotic animals and fish will not be introduced by human actions. Those that naturally migrate in will be analyzed to determine if competition threatens maintenance of native species or if impacts are occurring to vegetation or soils. Removal of exotic species, if possible, will be done in conjunction with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Structural improvements for fish and wildlife habitat are not allowed.

Aircraft hunting or the use of poisons is not permitted.

When approving flights for fish stocking, plan them to minimize disturbance, taking into consideration time of year, time of day, and altitude.

Fish stocking in currently fishless lakes is discouraged.

Fish stocking in lakes that have never been stocked is prohibited.

Reintroduce wildlife and fish species only if the species were once indigenous and were extirpated by human-induced events.

Conduct species re-introductions, wildlife habitat surveys, and population assessments in a manner compatible with the wilderness environment.

Use of areas during critical periods (wintering and birthing) may be restricted as needed for protection or recovery of wildlife and fish populations or their habitats.

Trees, fallen or standing, greater than 18 inches in diameter will remain undisturbed for wildlife habitat except as necessary for trail clearance.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	Distribution and status of habitats crucial for wildlife (i.e., needed for recovery of TES species, winter range) is a function of natural processes. No habituation of species (i.e., rodents and birds) is evident.	There is no displacement of wildlife during critical periods (wintering and birthing) and only temporary displacement during non-critical periods due to human activities.	Human activities are managed to minimize the disturbance to natural population dynamics and distribution or alteration of habitat. Habitat and population surveys, monitoring, and ecological studies can occur using the least intrusive methods available. Signs are not allowed.
Class II	Same as Class I.	Same as Class I.	Same as Class I. Signs may be used in extreme circumstances only if temporary and necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage.
Class III	Distribution and status of habitats crucial for wildlife (i.e., needed for TES species, winter range) is a function of natural processes. Some habituation of species (i.e., rodents and birds) may be evident.	Temporary displacement of non-TES species may occur except in crucial areas, but there is no permanent displacement.	Same as Class I. Signs may be used as needed for resource protection.
Class IV	Area generally does not contain habitat crucial for wildlife (a minor amount may be present). Some habituation of species (i.e., rodents and birds) may be evident.	Same as Class III.	Same as Class I. Signs may be used as needed for resource protection.

VISUAL QUALITY**Overall Goals**

The Sawtooth Wilderness is managed for the preservation of the natural landscape.

Guidelines

Design and locate facilities, including trails, to meet the Desired Conditions outlined in Visual Quality.

Harmonize wilderness and adjacent land management activities.

Encourage visitors to use colors for clothes and equipment that blend with the natural environment.

Permanent or temporary facilities should not be visible from system trails or water.

Human activities should remain subordinate in foreground distance zones and should not be recognizable in middle-ground distance zones.

Desired Conditions

Opportunity Class	Resource Setting	Social Setting	Managerial Setting
Class I	There are no measurable impacts. Visual disturbances are temporary and transitory.	The effects of human activities are not noticeable to most visitors. Native and natural materials dominate.	There are no structures, trails, or other facilities. There are efforts to rehabilitate impacted areas. Manage for preservation only.
Class II	There are minimal visual impacts, but most recover on an annual basis.	The effects of human activities are somewhat evident to visitors. Native and natural materials dominate.	There are no permanent structures or other facilities. There are efforts to rehabilitate impacted areas. Manage for preservation only.
Class III	There are some noticeable visual impacts, and they may persist year to year.	The effects of human activities are evident to most visitors, but blend with the natural environment. Non-native materials may be acceptable but must remain subtle to visitors.	Structures, trails, and other facilities are constructed/located to blend with the naturalness of the area and minimally affect visual qualities. There are efforts to rehabilitate some impacted areas. Manage for preservation, using retention only where the visual quality objective of preservation cannot be met.
Class IV	Same as Class III.	Same as Class III.	Same as Class III.

STANDARDS

Standard for Air Quality Related Values Protection

Prevention of Significant Deterioration permits, as required by the Clean Air Act and implemented by the States, shall be reviewed by the Forest Service for impacts to visibility and other air quality related values. When necessary, recommendations will be made to the State to adjust the permit requirements in order to protect air quality related values currently identified as visibility and water (lakes and perennial streams with low acid neutralizing capacity) within the Wilderness.

Standards for Campsites

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Number of sites per destination area	Extreme: 0 Heavy: 0 Moderate: 1 Minimum: 1	Extreme: 0 Heavy: 0 Moderate: 2 Minimum: 3	The number of sites will vary due to size of lakes at destination areas. In areas that have an excessive number of sites, they will be closed based on a combination of variables, such as site distance from water, visibility from lake shores, if they are within sight and sound of other campsites, and the site's ability to be restored to natural conditions.	Same as Class III
Percent change of barren ground at identified study sites	No change	5% change	10% change	10% change
Firewood available within 100' of campsites in a destination area	No signs of firewood gathering.	Firewood available at no less than 75% of campsites per area.	Firewood available at no less than 50% pf campsites per area.	Firewood available at no less than 50% pf campsites per area.

Standards for Education and Law Enforcement

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Forest Service contacts with visitors	Personnel will contact 10% of wilderness visitors each season. Percentage of visitors will be based on year end use numbers compared to total number of visitors that personnel contact each season.	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Number of incident reports per season	No more than two incident reports by incident type.	No more than four incident reports by incident type.	No more than six incident reports by incident type.	No more than eight incident reports by incident type.

Standard for Heritage Program

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Protection of sites	Five percent of wilderness acreage will be inventoried within 5 years of plan implementation.	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I

Standards for Outfitted Recreation

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Percent of assigned campsites inspected	Not applicable	100%	100%	100%
Number of Ranger contacts with outfitted groups at unassigned camps	At least one contact with each outfitter per season.	Same as Class I	At least two contacts with each outfitter per season.	Same as Class III

Standard for Scientific Use

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Research projects evaluated for compliance with guidelines	100%	100%	100%	100%

Standard for Search and Rescue

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Rescue operations evaluated for compliance with guidelines	100%	100%	100%	100%

Standards for Trails, Trailheads, and Signs

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Percent change of depth and width of trails or specific transect sites.	Not applicable	Not to exceed 15%	Not to exceed 15%	Not to exceed 15%
Boggy and other problem areas greater than 10" long and 2' wide with evident resource damage or safety concerns.	None	Not to exceed 3 areas per mile	Not to exceed 3 areas per mile	Not to exceed 2 areas per mile

Standards for Vegetation, Water Quality, Soils, and Riparian

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
State water quality	Meet or exceed state water quality standards	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Fecal coliform/fecal streptococci ratio	Less than 2.2	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Riparian species composition at identified study transects will be at percent of potential identified within each opportunity class	100%	At 95% potential	At 95% potential	At 90% potential

Standard for Visual Quality

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Exposed culverts or geotextile material on trails	Not applicable	No visual evidence of culverts/geotextile material.	Same as Class II	Same as Class II

Standards for Wildlife and Fish

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Mountain goat	Provide habitat to meet Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game population objective.	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Spotted frog	5 percent of suitable habitat surveyed within 5 years of plan implementation.	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Peregrine falcon	Continue to collect population data while maintaining the integrity of two previously identified eyries.	Same as Class I	Same as Class I	Same as Class I
Snags per acre	Visitor use levels should not affect availability of snags for nutrient cycling and habitat.	Same as Class I	Maintain an average of eight snags per acre > 10" dbh (Saab 1994)	Same as Class III
Logs per acre	Visitor use levels should not affect availability of down wood for nutrient cycling and habitat.	Same as Class I	Maintain >110 logs 4" dbh and 8" in length per acre (Master et al. 1979)	Same as Class III

Standards for Recreation Experience

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
People on trails	Not applicable	No less than 80% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 70% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 65% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Campsite conditions	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 60% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 50% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 45% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Stock ties	Not applicable	Not applicable	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Fishing	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.

Indicator	Opp. Class I	Opp. Class II	Opp. Class III	Opp. Class IV
Permits	No less than 65% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 65% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 55% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 55% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Dog encounters	No less than 95% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 90% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 80% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Signs	No less than 100% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 90% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Toilet facilities	Not applicable	Not applicable	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Bridges	Not applicable	No less than 80% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 75% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Large groups	No less than 95% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 90% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 80% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Stock use	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 70% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 50% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 50% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.
Encounters	No less than 90% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 85% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 80% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.	No less than 70% of the total number of comments collected each season will be neutral or positive.

MONITORING PLAN

The elements in the tables below will be monitored for baseline information or changes in baseline. If areas of degradation are detected, appropriate measures will be taken, commensurate to the potential severity of the impact and needs of the area. Appropriate measures may range from education, to maintenance, to closure. Closures may be invoked but are not necessarily the first choice. As per the authority of the Organic Act of 1897, the Forest Supervisor may invoke special orders at any time for the protection of the resource.

Monitoring Plan for Air Quality

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Establish baseline and document trends	Regional Haze – fine particulates	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) Aerosol Sampler	High/High	Continuous	Annually	No improvement in visibility for 20% most-impaired days; degradation in visibility for 20% least-impaired days as defined in the Idaho State Implementation Plan for Visibility (yet to be developed)
Establish baseline and document trends	Visibility - fine particulates	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) Aerosol Sampler	High/High	Continuous	Annually	Plume contrast ≥ 0.05 ; plume contribution to color difference index ≥ 2
Establish baseline and document trends	Water	Water sampling of lakes with low acid neutralizing capacity	High/High	Annually	Annually	$\geq 10\%$ change in acid neutralizing capacity from baseline

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Campsites

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine density and levels of sites	Number of sites	Field observation	High/High	5 years, rotating sample sites	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standard
Determine long-term trend for comparison to Plan standards	Percent of change of barren ground at identified study sites	Field study transects	High/High	5 years	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standard
Determine long-term trend for comparison to Plan standards	Firewood availability	Field observation	Medium/High	5 years, rotating sample sites	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standard

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Education and Law Enforcement

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Compare actual contacts to Plan standard	Contacts with visitors	Documentation and reports of contacts by Wilderness Rangers, volunteers, and front-liners	High/High	Continuous	5 years	More than 10% difference per year
Determine visitor compliance	Compliance with rules and regulations	Record of violation notices and incident reports	Medium/High	Continuous	Annually	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standard

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Fire Management

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine effectiveness of prescribed natural fire projects in meeting wilderness objectives	Prescribed natural fire effects vs. wildfire effects	Record of wilderness wildfires and prescribed natural fires declared. Documentation of reasons for wildfire declaration	High/High	Annually	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan goals and objectives
Determine effectiveness of prescribed natural fire in restoring the ecosystem to a natural and/or desired condition, and in the anticipated time frame	Fire effects	Written report documenting fire effects on selected fires, changes in the ecosystem, and determination if the standards, guidelines, and Desired conditions are being met	Medium/Medium	5 years	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan Standards, Guidelines, and Desired Conditions

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Heritage Program

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Collection of baseline data	Inventory of sites	Field samples	High/High	Five percent of wilderness acres within 5 years of Plan implementation	5 years	None
Determine if sites are being damaged by vandalism or natural deterioration	Cumulative effects on cultural resources from recreation use	Site records, inventory reports, and field observations	Medium/High	One percent annual sample of uninventoried Class I and Class II properties	5 years	Degradation of site, loss of surface artifacts, subsurface excavation, or any adverse effects defined under 36 CFR 800.3

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Outfitted Recreation

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine compliance with operating plans	Assigned campsites inspected	Field reviews	High/High	Annually	5 years	Less than 100% meet or exceed defined conditions
Determine compliance with operating plans	Contacts with each outfitter at unassigned sites	Reports	High/High	Annually	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standards

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Recreation Experience

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Evaluate user conflicts and check progress of moving towards desired conditions	Visitor satisfaction	Exit survey	High/High	3 years	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standards
Determine actual use levels and check use dispersion	Wilderness use levels	Permit counts, RIM use report	High/High	Annually	5 years	Increase in overall use of more than 20% from current use levels
Determine need to restrict use to retain maximum levels of use on the North Fork of Baron Trail	Stock use levels	Permit counts	High/High	Annually	Annually	Use exceeds an average of permits from 1996-1998

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Scientific Use

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine if projects are meeting wilderness objectives	Research projects evaluated for compliance with guidelines	Reports	High/High	Annually	5 years	Any non-compliance

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Search and Rescue

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine if projects are meeting wilderness objectives	Rescue operations evaluated for compliance with guidelines	Reports	High/High	Annually	5 years	Any non-compliance

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Trails

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine whether projects are implemented as planned	Trail Construction or re-construction	Management Attainment Report	High/High	Annually	3 years	15% change from Wilderness Plan
Determine if trails are adequately maintained	Miles and locations of trails maintained	Management Attainment Report, ground reconnaissance	High/High	3 years	3 years	Deterioration of system
Determine long-term trend for comparison to Wilderness Plan standards	Percent of change of depth and width at transect points	Field study transects	High/High	5 years	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standards

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine long-term trend for comparison to Wilderness Plan standards	Boggy and other areas greater than 10' long and 2' wide with evident resource damage and safety concerns	Field observations and reports	Medium/High	5 years	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standards
Determine maintenance needs	Exposed culverts or geotextiles	Field observations and reports	High/High	Annually	3 years	Any occurrence

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Vegetation and Water Quality

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine range, location, species composition, trend, and extent of populations	Non-native species	Visual observations	Medium/High	Once per year on random location basis	3 years	Any occurrence
Determine availability and use of feed for recreational grazing	Utilization studies	Field review and utilization studies	High/High	Once per year on random location basis	3 years	Exceeds 25% utilization or minimum stubble height of 6 inches
Determine long-term trend for comparison to Forest Plan standards	Riparian species composition	Field study transects	High/Medium	5 years	5 years	Percent change in species composition as per Wilderness Plan standards
Determine compliance with state water quality standards	Fecal coliform /streptococci ratio	Laboratory methods	High/Low	Once per 5 years on random location basis	5 years	Greater than 2.2

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Monitoring Plan for Wildlife

Objective	Activity, Practice, or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Technique	Expected Precision/Reliability	Measuring Frequency	Reporting Period	Variation Initiation*
Determine long-term habitat trend for cavity nesting birds	Percent of snags per acre	Snag surveys in OC III and IV areas	Medium/ Medium	5 years	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standards
Determine population trend	Mountain goat	Field observations and reports	Medium/ Medium	3 years	5 years	Less than Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game population goal
Determine population trend	Spotted frog	Field observations and reports	Medium/ Medium	5 years	5 years	Any decrease in population that affects long-term viability
Determine population trend	Peregrine Falcon	Nest site surveys	Medium/ Medium	3 years	5 years	Abandoned nests
Determine downed wood availability for habitat needs	Number of logs per acre	Downed wood surveys in OC III and IV areas	Medium/ Medium	5 years	5 years	Does not meet Wilderness Plan standards

*Variation that would initiate further evaluation and/or a change in management direction

Figure I-3

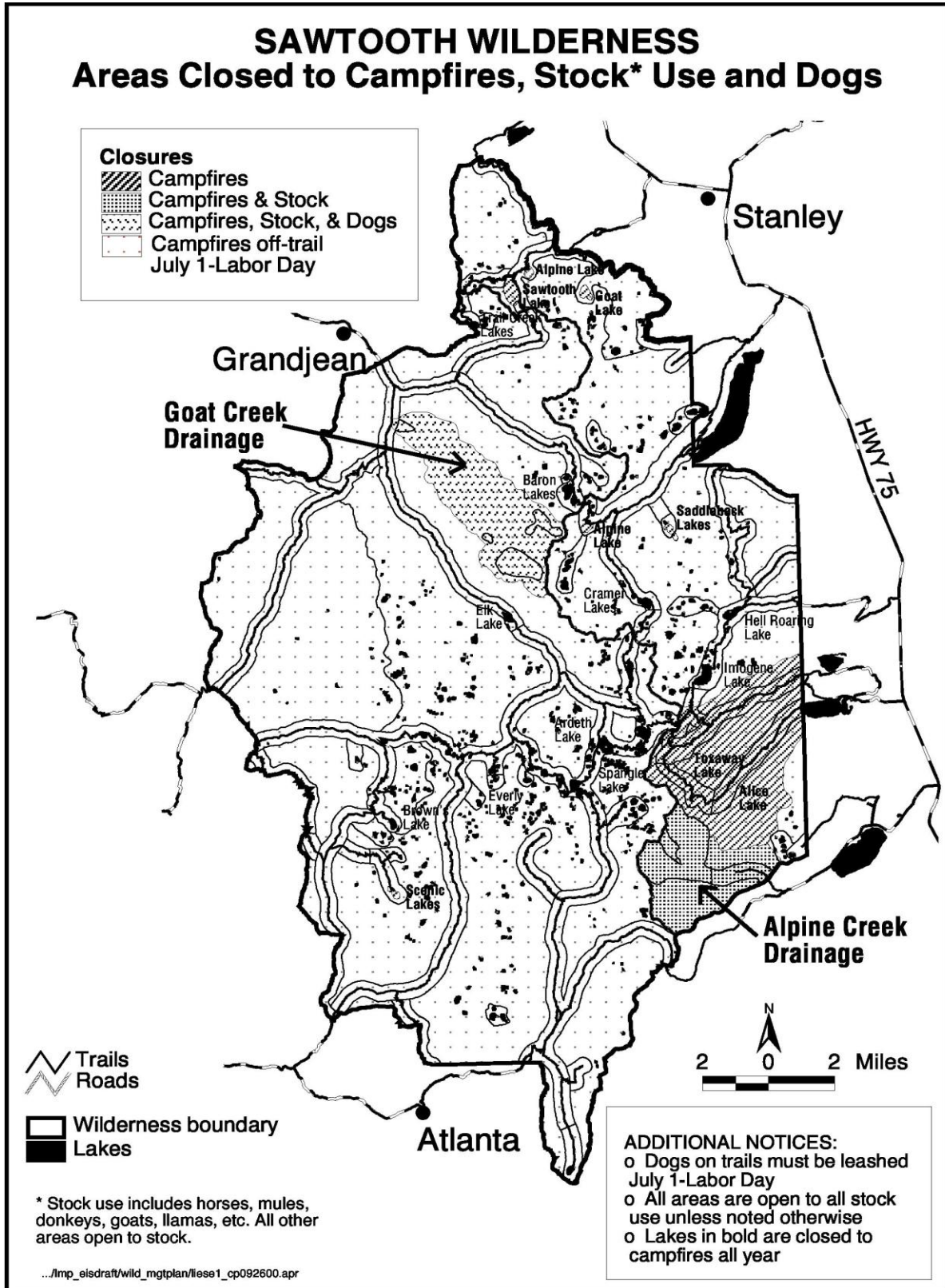


Figure I-4

