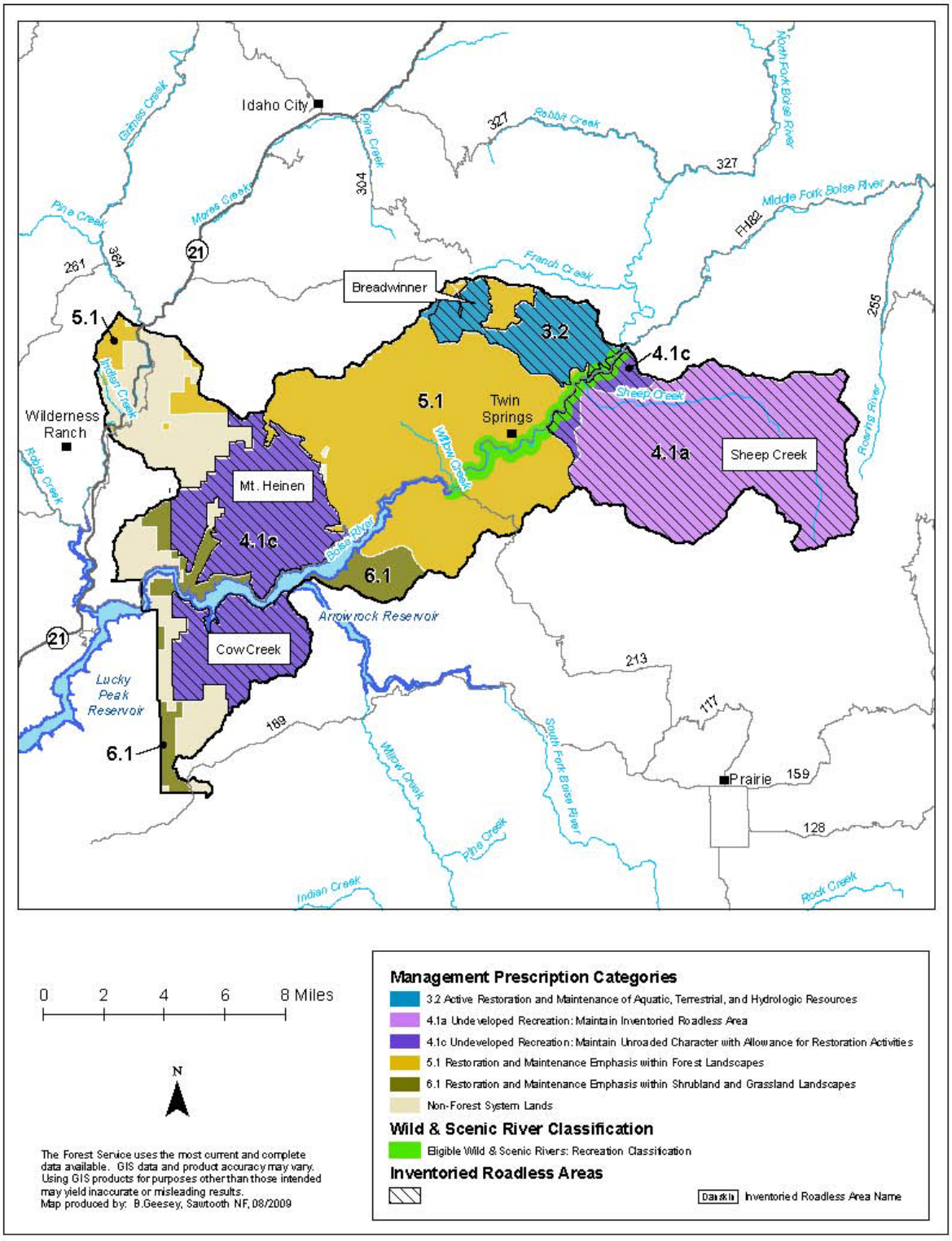

Management Area 03. Arrowrock Reservoir Location Map

Management Area 3
Arrowrock Reservoir

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 3 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	6
4.1a - Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Inventoried Roadless Areas	27
4.1c – Undeveloped Rec.: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration	22
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	37
6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	8

General Location and Description - Management Area 3 is located in the Arrowrock Reservoir and Boise Front areas of the Boise National Forest, about 5-25 miles east of Boise, Idaho (see map, opposite page). Administered by the Mountain Home and Idaho City Ranger Districts, the management area is in Elmore and Ada Counties and extends from the Boise Front area in the west to the Sheep Creek drainage in the east. The management area is an estimated 117,600 acres, of which the Forest Service manages 88 percent, 10 percent are privately owned, and 2 percent are State of Idaho lands. The area is bordered primarily by Boise National Forest, with some State lands. The primary uses or activities in this area have been developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, timber management, and mining.

Access - The main access to the area is by State Highway 21 from Boise to Mores Creek, and by the paved Bogus Basin Road from Boise to Boise Ridge. Other access routes include Forest Roads 268 along Arrowrock Reservoir and the Middle Fork Boise River, 261 from Arrowrock Reservoir up Robie Creek, and 377 from Arrowrock Reservoir up Cottonwood Creek. The density of classified roads in the management area is an estimated 0.6 miles per square mile, which includes several county and private roads not under Forest Service jurisdiction. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 2.6 miles per square mile. Although some areas are fairly well developed, there are several roadless areas as well. Most area trails are in the Sheep Creek drainage.

Approximately the first 6 miles of the Middle Fork of the Boise River Road (Forest Highway 82) to the base of Arrowrock Dam are scheduled to be improved from a gravel surface road to a paved road. This road provides access to Arrowrock Reservoir and beyond to the town of Atlanta and southeastern portions of the Forest.

Special Features - Two eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers fall within the management area, the Middle Fork Boise River and the North Fork Boise River. The portion of the Middle Fork Boise River in the area has a Recreational classification. It is 10.9 miles long, with an estimated river corridor of 3,485 acres, and considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, botanical, and cultural resource values. The portion of the

North Fork Boise River found in the area has a Wild Classification. It is less than one tenth of a mile long, and is considered eligible because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic value.

The Idaho State-designated Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway (Highway 21) lies partly within this area. It has been nominated as a National Scenic Byway. The William H. Pogue National Recreation Trail is in this area. The management area is in close proximity to the City of Boise and also has a high percentage of intermingled land ownership, including residential subdivisions in the Mores Creek area. The Arrowrock and Lucky Peak Reservoirs attract heavy recreation use. An estimated 48 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Mount Heinen, Breadwinner, Sheep Creek, and Cow Creek Roadless Areas.

Air Quality - This area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-21 and within Boise and Elmore Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There are ambient air monitors located in Boise, Idaho City, and Mountain Home to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth Wilderness is the closest Class I area. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for this area.

Between 1995 and1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common source of particulate matter in the counties was fugitive dust from unpaved roads, and agricultural activities such as tilling. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was very low in Boise County (less than 100 acres) and moderately low (an estimated 5,000 acres) in Elmore County. Elmore County had point sources contributing minor amounts to the annual total PM 2.5 emissions within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 3,100 feet at Lucky Peak Reservoir to 8,500 feet in the upper Sheep Creek drainage. Management Area 3 falls within portions of multiple subsections, including Mores Flat, Middle Fork Boise Canyon and Streamcut Lands, Boise Foothills and Squaw Butte, and Boise Ridge-Payette Canyonlands. The main geomorphic landforms associated with the subsections are volcanic flow lands, fluvial canyonlands, and fluvial side slopes. Slope gradients average from 5 to 30 percent in the volcanic flow lands, 45 to 65 percent in the fluvial canyonlands, and 5 to 35 percent in the fluvial side slopes. The surface geology is primarily volcanic basalts south of the South Fork Boise River, and Idaho batholith granitics to the north. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from moderate to high (see table below). Subwatershed Geomorphic Integrity ratings vary from high (functioning appropriately) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (functioning at risk). There are localized impacts from roads, livestock grazing, timber harvest, wildfire, and recreation. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is comprised of all or part of the Sheep-Logging, Arrowrock Reservoir, and Lower Mores Creek Watersheds in the South Fork Boise River Subbasin, and Boise-Cottonwood and Dry-Spring Valley Watersheds in the Lower Boise River Subbasin. The main streams in the area are the Middle Fork Boise River, Sheep Creek, Mores Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Clear Creek, and Robie Creek. Two large reservoirs--Arrowrock and Lucky Peak--are in

the area, as well as a couple small natural lakes in the upper reaches of Sheep Creek. The Deer-Grouse and Sheep-Charcoal subwatersheds are part of the state-regulated public water systems (United Water of Idaho, Inc.) for portions of the city of Boise.

Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (functioning at risk). Localized impacts include accelerated sediment from roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, wildfire, and recreation. Only one of the 11 subwatersheds in this area was listed in 1998 as having an impaired water body under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act—the Blacks Creek subwatershed. Pollutants of concern were sediment, nutrients, and dissolved oxygen. Blacks Creek also has a TMDL assigned, although there are less than a thousand acres of this subwatershed on National Forest System lands.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
6	5	0	1	8	2	1	9	1	1	1	2

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Threatened bull trout occur in many streams within the Upper Sheep Creek, Lambing-Trail, Badger-Slide, Logging-Haga, Deer-Grouse, and Lower Sheep subwatersheds. A strong local population of bull trout occurs in upper Sheep Creek. Redband trout occur in some of the area drainages. The Middle Fork Boise River is managed as a high value fishery, and Arrowrock Reservoir is managed for a high-quality angling experience. Several non-native fish species have been introduced to area streams and reservoirs for sport fishing. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due to elevated water temperatures, habitat fragmentation, and accelerated sediment. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and habitat impacts noted above.

Vegetation—Vegetation at lower elevations is typically grasslands, shrublands, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid and upper elevations are dominated by shrubs and forests of Douglas-fir and subalpine fir, with pockets of lodgepole pine and aspen. Aspen can also occur as a climax community.

An estimated 55 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Mountain Big Sage, Bitterbrush, Montane Shrub, and Perennial Grass Slopes. The main forested vegetation groups in the area are Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (19 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (6 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (4 percent), and Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (8 percent). Aspen is an important component in all of the forested groups. A large amount of forested vegetation has recently burned in lethal wildfires.

The Mountain Big Sagebrush and Perennial Grass Slopes groups are not functioning properly, and the Montane Shrub and Bitterbrush groups are functioning at risk due to impacts from the 1992 Foothills Fire and the introduction of non-native species. Structure and composition have been substantially altered. Native shrubs and grasses have been replaced in many areas by

noxious weeds and introduced grasses and forbs (cheatgrass, wheatgrass, rush skeletonweed, sweet clover, orchard grass).

The Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine and Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir groups are not functioning properly in some areas. Many stands that burned in 1992 experienced high mortality because decades of fire exclusion had resulted in high stand densities and fuel loadings that had moved this group from a non-lethal to a lethal fire regime. These high density and fuel conditions still exist in unburned stands. Recent insect outbreaks have increased tree mortality and the risk of uncharacteristic large wildfire. The Cool Dry Douglas-fir and Cool Moist Douglas-fir groups have similar conditions but to a lesser extent, and therefore they are functioning at risk. These groups also have increasing insect and mistletoe infestations, and lack young structural stages and seral ponderosa pine and aspen. Aspen stands are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has resulted in old stands without structural diversity, which are not regenerating. Many stands are succumbing to insects and disease, and are being replaced by conifers or sagebrush. All the watersheds in this Management Area are high priority for aspen restoration.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk due to localized impacts from roads, livestock grazing, wildfires, and private land uses. Composition has changed in many riparian areas because of disturbance, lowered water tables, and introduced plant species. Non-native plants have increased, and *carex* and other wetland species have decreased. Native cottonwoods and broadleaf shrubs have also decreased, and are not regenerating in many areas.

Botanical Resources – Giant helleborine orchid, a Region 4 Sensitive species, and Kellogg's bitterroot, a proposed Sensitive species are known from this management area. There are also known populations of Wilcox's primrose, a proposed Region 4 Watch species. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses, slickspot peppergrass, and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slickspot peppergrass, a Candidate species, may be found in sagebrush-steppe habitats ranging from around 2,200 to 5,300 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants - Rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax, leafy spurge, and St. Johnswort occur in the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 70 percent of the area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weed and exotic plant species. The main weeds of concern are leafy spurge and spotted knapweed, which currently occur in small, scattered populations, particularly along the Middle Fork Boise River corridor.

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

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Deer-Grouse	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Lambing-Trail	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Smith-Dunnigan	Yes	No	No	No	No
Badger-Slide	No	Yes	No	No	No
Logging-Haga	No	Yes	No	No	No
Lower Sheep Creek	No	No	No	Yes	No

Wildlife Resources—The wide range of elevations and vegetation types in the management area provide a variety of wildlife habitats. Arrowrock Reservoir and the Middle Fork Boise River have wintering and nesting habitat for bald eagles, and nesting habitat for osprey. Much of the low-elevation grasslands and shrublands are important winter range for elk and deer, as well as foraging habitat for mountain quail, and introduced turkey and chukar. Mid-elevation forests provide habitat for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, flammulated owl, and white-headed woodpecker. High-elevation forests provide nesting and foraging habitat for many migratory land birds, as well as summer range for mammals such as elk, deer, and mountain lion. Yellow-billed cuckoo habitat may be present in cottonwood stands in the lower portions of the South Fork Boise River. The Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy Boise River Focal Area overlays most of this Management Area.

Overall, terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk because recent wildfires have reduced snags and large woody debris below historic levels, and have altered vegetation structure and composition. Some timber stands, shrubs, and bitterbrush have been replaced by perennial grasses, many of them non-native, which have in turn increased the risk of high fire frequency. Winter range has been reduced in both quality and quantity due to extensive wildfires.

Recreation Resources - Relatively low elevation, paved access, several major recreation attractions, and proximity to Boise and the Treasure Valley make this a year-round recreation area. The Forest maintains a boat-launching ramp at Arrowrock Reservoir, and three developed campgrounds just to the north. This reservoir and Lucky Peak are heavily used for water-oriented recreation, including fishing, boating, and water-skiing. Dispersed recreation such as hunting, hiking, mountain biking, sightseeing, snowmobiling, and skiing occurs throughout Management Area 3, but especially in the Boise Front and Boise Ridge areas. The Middle Fork Boise River corridor is used for fishing, rafting, kayaking, and canoeing. Key recreation areas and travel corridors have objectives designed to protect visual quality. Roads and trails in the area provide both motorized and non-motorized recreational opportunities. Public access through private lands is a concern and limitation in areas of extensive inholdings. The management area is located partially within Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 39.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Mining, Ranching, Transportation, Forest Service History, CCC, and Recreation. Sites associated with transportation and reclamation are the most prominent features of the landscape in this area of the Forest. The Middle Fork Boise River Road connecting the Atlanta Mining District with Boise was constructed at different intervals between 1876 and 1907. Twin Springs was the site of 1870s placer mining and later, massive hydraulic operations. The Bureau of Reclamation built Arrowrock Dam, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, in 1915.

Within a couple of years the reservoir was a popular recreation destination. The CCC reconstructed the Middle Fork Road during the 1930s, and replaced structures at Cottonwood Guard Station, established in 1908. This management area also contains prehistoric sites including hunting blinds, and historic sites associated with mining, ranching, and logging. Lucky Peak Nursery, established in 1960, cultivates tree seedlings and shrubs for national forests and other federal agencies.

Timberland Resources—Of the estimated 36,700 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 10,500 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 2 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2, 5.1, and 6.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands in MPCs 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1c have been identified as not suited for timber production. The area around the Arrowrock Reservoir is mostly non-forested land and is not managed for timber production. The level of past timber production in the area varies from low in roadless areas to fairly high in roaded areas. Fuelwood, posts and poles, Christmas trees, and other forest products are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains all or portions of seven cattle allotments and one sheep allotment. Management Area 3 provides an estimated 16,400 acres of capable grazing land. These acres represent about 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest. This area features a fairly high level of structural range improvements.

Mineral Resources - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Past and current mining activities include recreational dredging (Middle Fork Boise River), placer, and small-scale hardrock operations. The locatable mineral potential is generally moderate, as is the leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources. The potential for other leasable minerals and common variety mineral materials is unknown.

Fire Management—Prescribed fire has been used to improve winter range and livestock forage conditions and to reduce activity-generated fuels. This management area is not in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area, so no wildland fire use is anticipated. Over the past 20 years there were approximately 86 fire starts, most of which were lightning-caused. Large wildfires (Foothills, Star Gulch, Dunnigan, Grouse Creek) have burned an estimated 70 percent of the management area in the last 20 years. All but one of these large fires (Star Gulch) was caused by lightning. These fires have been, for the most part, high intensity lethal wildfires.

There are no National Fire Plan communities within this area, but the area around Twin Springs and the western portion of the Management Area near Highway 21 are considered wildland-urban interface areas due to private development adjacent to the Forest. These areas and Upper Thorn Creek are also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 40 percent mixed1 or 2, and 60 percent non-lethal. An estimated 9 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 46 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions—13 percent in the mixed1/mixed2 fire regimes, and 33 percent in the non-lethal regimes. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - Special-use permits are issued for several utility corridors to private inholdings. The Grape Mountain designated communication site is in this area. Opportunities exist to consolidate National Forest System lands through exchange with other landowners in the area.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
EligibleWild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0301	Manage the Middle Fork Boise River and North Fork Boise River eligible river corridors to their assigned classification standards, and preserve their ORVs and free-flowing status until the rivers undergo a suitability study and the study finds them suitable for designation by Congress or releases them from further consideration as Wild and Scenic Rivers.
	Vegetation Standard	0352	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. [1]
	Vegetation Guideline	0302	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0303	Prescribed fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0304	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 3.2 Active Aquatic, Terrestrial, Watershed Emphasis	General Standard	0305	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Aquatic, Terrestrial, Watershed Emphasis	Vegetation Standard	0306	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including mechanical and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Vegetation Standard	0353	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[2]
	Road Standard	0307	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0308	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1a Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Inventoried Roadless Areas	General Standard	0309	Management actions—including prescribed fire and special use authorizations—must be designed and implemented in a manner that does not adversely compromise the area's roadless and undeveloped character in the temporary, short term, and long term. "Adversely compromise" means an action that results in the reduction of roadless or undeveloped acres within any specific IRA. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1a Roads standard, below.
	Road Standard	0310	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	0311	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the roadless or undeveloped character of the area.

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0312	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standard, below.
	Vegetation Standard	0354	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[3]
	Road Standard	0313	Within IRAs, road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	0314	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	0355	For commercial salvage sales, retain the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[4]
	Vegetation Guideline	0356	The personal use firewood program should be managed to retain large snags (>20 inches dbh) through signing, public education, permit size restrictions or area closures, or other appropriate methods as needed to achieve desired snag densities (Table A-6).
	Road Standard	0315	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat, or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.

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

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Road Guideline	0357	On new permanent or temporary roads built to implement vegetation management activities, public motorized use should be restricted during activity implementation to minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat and associated species of concern. Effective closures should be provided in project design. When activities are completed, temporary roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned and permanent roads should be put into Level 1 maintenance status unless needed to meet transportation management objectives.
	Vegetation Guideline	0316	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0317	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Fire Guideline	0318	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Fire Guideline	0319	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	0358	For commercial salvage sales, retain the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[5]
	Road Standard	0320	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat, or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
	Vegetation Guideline	0321	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Vegetation Guideline	0359	The personal use firewood program should be managed to retain large snags (>20 inches dbh) through signing, public education, permit size restrictions or area closures, or other appropriate methods as needed to achieve desired snag densities (Table A-6).

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Road Guideline	0360	On new permanent or temporary roads built to implement vegetation management activities, public motorized use should be restricted during activity implementation to minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat and associated species of concern. Effective closures should be provided in project design. When activities are completed, temporary roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned and permanent roads should be put into Level 1 maintenance status unless needed to meet transportation management objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0322	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0323	Maintain, or initiate restoration of, focal bull trout habitat within the Sheep Creek drainage.
	Objective	0324	Work the state and other federal agencies to initiate actions needed to re-establish bull trout in the Lucky Peak core area.
	Objective	0325	Develop a schedule to inventory existing culverts to determine if they currently provide fish passage and prevent fish entrainment. Prioritize completion of the Deer Creek and Cottonwood Creek inventories.
Vegetation	Objective	0326	Deleted, as part of the 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Objective	0327	Initiate restoration of decadent aspen stands where they currently exist by stimulating regeneration and reducing conifer density in all the watersheds in the management area.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0328	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Kellogg's bitterroot and giant helleborine orchid, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0329	Emphasize reducing rush skeletonweed and spotted knapweed within rare plant occupied and potential habitat.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0330	Use contain and control weed management strategies to treat noxious weeds and introduced species. The long-term goal is to have native species replace non-native plants through natural succession where feasible. Contain and control the spread of leafy spurge and spotted knapweed along the Middle Fork Boise River corridor.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0331	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering and nesting habitat along the Middle Fork Boise River corridor and Arrowrock Reservoir.
Recreation Resources	Objective	0332	Evaluate and implement opportunities to improve dispersed and developed recreation experiences, especially around Arrowrock Reservoir.
	Objective	0333	Reconstruct trails in the Sheep Creek drainage and on Lava Mountain to reduce resource impacts, improve recreation opportunities, and improve visitor safety.
	Objective	0334	Facilitate and participate in the development of a scenic byway corridor management plan for the Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway with local government agencies and other partners.

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/Resource Area</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0335</td><td>Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from concentrated recreation and trail use in the Lower Sheep Creek subwatershed. Consider annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads, campgrounds, and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are highly susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0336</td><td>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:

<table><tr><th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th><th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th></tr><tr><th>Summer</th><th>Winter</th></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td><td>24%</td><td>23%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>39%</td><td>61%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>20%</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>17%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>
The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0337</td><td>Maintain the National Register status of Cottonwood Guard Station and other eligible properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0338</td><td>Conduct a sample inventory to identify historic properties in the management area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0339</td><td>Monitor the conditions of National Register eligible properties, including prehistoric sites at Lucky Peak Nursery.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0340</td><td>Nominate Cottonwood Guard Station to the NRHP, develop a management plan to protect its historic character, and investigate third party use of the facility.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Timberland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0341</td><td>Manage stand density through thinning and other appropriate silvicultural treatments on suited timberlands to promote growth, to provide timber products, and to reduce hazards from uncharacteristic fire, insects, and diseases. Use thinning also to reduce the spread and intensification of dwarf mistletoe.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0342</td><td>Evaluate and implement, where needed, TSI treatments in regenerated stands in the Foothills Fire and Star Gulch Fire areas.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0343</td><td>Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Lambing-Trail subwatershed. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fireline construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Guideline</td><td>0344</td><td>Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Lambing-Trail subwatershed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rangeland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0345</td><td>Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Deer-Grouse, Lambing-Trail, Badger-Slide, and Logging-Haga subwatersheds. Consider changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites.</td></tr>
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MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Objective	0346	Initiate prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within wildland-urban interface areas to reduce fuels and wildfire hazards. Coordinate with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners in the development of County Wildfire Protection Plans that identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatments within wildland-urban interface to manage fuel loadings to reduce wildfire hazards.
	Objective	0347	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
	Guideline	0348	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildland fire suppression strategies.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0349	Continue to coordinate with the Atlanta Highway District on the Middle Fork Boise River Road (268) to maintain road management efficiency.
	Objective	0350	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Deer-Grouse, Lambing-Trail, and Smith-Dunnigan subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: ➢ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➢ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➢ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➢ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➢ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
Scenic Environment	Standard	0351	Meet the visual quality objectives as represented on the Forest VQO Map, and where indicated in the table below as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

Sensitive Travel Route Or Use Area	Sensitivity Level	Visual Quality Objective								
		Fg			Mg			Bg		
		Variety Class			Variety Class			Variety Class		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Arrowrock Reservoir	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Middle Fork Boise River Campgrounds	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Trail 189	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 268	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 377	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 203	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 113	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 122, 123, 126 127, 128, 129	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trail 130	2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M