



Management Area 05. Upper Boise River Location Map

Management Area 5 Upper Boise River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 1 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
1.2 – Recommended Wilderness	33
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	51
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	6

General Location and Description - Management Area 5 is located within the upper portion of the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise River drainages, just west of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area. This management area is administered by the Idaho City Ranger District, and lies in Elmore County (see map, opposite page). The management area is an estimated 119,800 acres, of which roughly 99 percent are managed by the Forest Service, and 1 percent are privately owned. Most of the private inholdings are centered around the historic mining town of Atlanta. The area is bordered by Boise National Forest to the west and north, Sawtooth National Forest to the south, and the Sawtooth Wilderness to the east. The primary uses and activities in this management area have been developed and dispersed recreation, mineral development, livestock grazing, and timber management.

Access - The main access to the area is by Forest Road 268 along the Middle Fork Boise River. Other access routes include Forest Road 327 (North Fork Road), Forest Road 312 to Graham in the north, and Forest Road 126 from Rocky Bar to Atlanta in the south. The density of classified roads for the management area is an estimated 0.6 miles per square mile, as most of the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 1.3 miles per square mile. Portions of the roadless areas are accessed by trails.

Special Features – This area is generally undeveloped and primitive in character. Although the remote community of Atlanta occurs here, an estimated 88 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Tenmile/Black Warrior, Steel Mountain, and Smoky Mountains Roadless Areas. This area lies adjacent to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The Forest has recommended the Tenmile/Black Warrior Roadless Area for Wilderness designation.

Portions of three eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers fall within this management area, the Middle Fork Boise River and the North Fork Boise River. The Middle Fork Boise River has one segment in this management area with a classification of Recreational. It is considered eligible

for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, and cultural resource values. The North Fork Boise River has two segments in this area with classifications of Recreational and Wild. It is considered eligible because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic values.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-21 and in Boise and Elmore Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor located within the airshed in Idaho City 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 and 1999, 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 within Boise County (less than 100 acres) and moderately low (an estimated 5,000 acres) within 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 around 4,000 feet on the Middle Fork Boise River to 9,730 feet atop Steel Mountain. Management Area 5 falls within portions of multiple subsections, including the Sawtooth Foothills, Middle Fork Boise Canyon and Streamcut Lands, and Cayuse Point. The main geomorphic landforms associated with the subsections are glaciated uplands, deeply entrenched canyonlands, and strongly dissected mountain slopes and fluvial lands. Slope gradients average between 25 to 65 percent in the uplands, and 45 to 65 percent in the canyonlands, strongly dissected mountain slopes, and fluvial lands. The surface geology is predominantly Idaho batholith granitics. Sediment delivery to stream channels is naturally high. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate to low productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being moderate (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). Although much of this area is undeveloped, localized areas receive impacts from roads, livestock grazing, mining, wildfire, and recreation. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is comprised of the Upper Middle Fork and Upper North Fork Boise River Watersheds, and small portions of the Black-Warrior and Taylor-Lodgepole Watersheds. These watersheds are part of the North and Middle Fork Boise River Subbasin that drains southwest into Arrowrock Reservoir. The main streams in the area are: the Middle Fork Boise River, North Fork Boise River, Yuba River, Queens River, Bear River, and Black Warrior Creek. There are numerous small alpine lakes in the high cirque basins of the area. The Joe Daley-James subwatershed is part of a state-regulated public water system for the community of Atlanta.

Water quality varies throughout the area. Streams and rivers with little or no disturbance have excellent water quality. Water quality has been reduced in streams and rivers where land-disturbing activities (mining, logging, road building) have taken place. Some waters are contaminated with heavy metals that are potentially a health risk, especially for aquatic species. It is believed the Upper Middle Fork Boise River, Yuba River, and Decker Creek contain elevated levels of heavy metal contaminants, and that approximately 260,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment are stored behind the Kirby Dam. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas receive accelerated sediment from roads, mining, livestock grazing, wildfire, and recreation. There are no impaired water bodies listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, nor are there currently any TMDL-assigned watersheds associated with this management area.

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			
3	6	2	4	6	1	0	10	1	0	0	1

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Many native fish species inhabit the area. Threatened Bull trout are found throughout the area, with strong local populations in the Bald Mountain-Eagle, Johnson Creek, Queens, and Little Queens River subwatersheds. Redband trout are found in the Joe Daley-James and Bald Mountain-Eagle subwatersheds. Other native species include three sucker species, northern pike minnow, chiselmouth chub, redband shiner, and two dace species. Three non-native species are known to inhabit the area: brook trout, golden trout and cutthroat trout. This area provides important habitat for bull trout, encompassing special emphasis watersheds (USF&W Biological Opinion 1998) where management priority is given to bull trout preservation, protection, and recovery. The Middle Fork Boise River and North Fork Boise River are managed as high quality fisheries by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due to accelerated sediment and heavy metal pollutants. 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-elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of Douglas-fir and subalpine fir, with pockets of persistent lodgepole pine and aspen. Forest communities of subalpine fir and whitebark pine are found in the upper elevations, interspersed with cliffs and talus slopes.

An estimated 34 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Mountain Big Sage, Montane Shrub, and Perennial Grass Slopes. The main forested vegetation groups in the area are Cool Dry Douglas-fir (11 percent),

Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (15 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (7 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (6 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (16 percent), High Elevation Subalpine Fir (1 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (10 percent).

The Mountain Big Sagebrush and Montane Shrub groups are functioning properly, but they are trending toward older age structure, denser canopies, and less herbaceous ground cover due to fire exclusion. Perennial Grass Slopes are also functioning properly, but fire frequency is less than historic intervals, and exotic species are increasing.

The Cool Dry Douglas-fir, Cool Moist Douglas-fir, Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir, Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are functioning at risk. Stands that have recently burned have experienced high mortality because decades of fire exclusion resulted in high stand densities and fuel loadings that moved this group from a non-lethal to a lethal fire regime. These high density and fuel conditions still exist in unburned stands, where fire frequency is occurring at less than historic intervals. Insect and disease infestations have increased tree mortality and the risk of uncharacteristic large wildfire. These groups also lack young structural stages and seral ponderosa pine and aspen.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has resulted in old stands without much structural diversity. Shade-tolerant subalpine fir is increasing, and early seral Douglas-fir and aspen are decreasing. Persistent Lodgepole Pine is functioning properly, although much of this group burned in 1994 and shifted to open or young structural stages. High Elevation Subalpine Fir is also functioning properly, but fire exclusion has allowed natural succession to approach late seral conditions in most areas. Stands are generally old and dense, with increasing subalpine fir and decreasing whitebark pine.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to impacts from roads, mining, and recreation.

Botanical Resources – Region 4 Sensitive species known from this management area include Idaho douglasia, giant helleborine orchid, and Bryum moss. Kellogg's bitterroot, a proposed Region 4 Sensitive species is also known to occur here. Swamp onion, a Region 4 Watch species, also occurs in this management area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses 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. 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 - Dalmatian toadflax, St. Johnswort, whitetop, Canada thistle, and yellow toadflax are noxious weeds that occur in the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 20 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species. Dalmatian toadflax appears to be the main weed of concern within this management area.

The Taylor-Lodgepole subwatershed has an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread. 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 recreation and trail use in this area.

Wildlife Resources—The lower-elevation river corridors provide important winter range for elk and deer. Low and 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 habitat for boreal owls, wolverine, and fisher, as well as summer range for elk, deer, and mountain goat. Potential lynx denning habitat is scattered throughout the higher elevations. The entire area provides nesting and forage habitat for migratory landbirds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, and wolves. One Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy focal area overlays the northern portion of this Management Area: Boise River.

Overall, terrestrial habitat is functioning properly, although the 1994 Boise River Fire has created migration or travel barriers for some species due to changes in structural stages. The Black Warrior-Bald Mountain (5th code HUC 1705011107) watershed has been identified as important to the sustainability of Forest sensitive species and other native wildlife affected by human uses on the landscape. Consequently, it is identified as a short-term high priority area for a subsequent site-specific investigation at a finer scale.

Recreation Resources - Although the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise River corridors have several developed campgrounds, most of the management area has an undeveloped emphasis centered around dispersed recreation such as hunting, fishing, and dispersed camping. During the summer season, the management area generally offers motorized trail opportunities in a semi-primitive setting. Most of the area is open to snowmobile use in the winter. A portion of the Tenmile/Black Warrior IRA has been recommended for Wilderness designation and is managed to maintain or enhance wilderness characteristics. Many recreation users come from the Treasure Valley, but regional use is increasing, as this area has a number of trails that provide access into the popular Sawtooth Wilderness. The area is located partially within Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 39. Recreation attractions include numerous hot springs in the upper Middle Fork drainage, rental cabins at Graham, Atlanta, and Deer Park, dispersed sites along the North Fork and Middle Fork Rivers, a resort in Atlanta, and airstrips in Graham, Atlanta, and Weatherby. There are two isolated recreation residence cabins located at Deer Park.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include Mining, Ethnic Heritage, Forest Service History, and the CCC. This management area contains Atlanta and Graham, historic mining camps dating to the 1860s and late 1880s, respectively. A portion of Atlanta town site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1863, gold was discovered on the Middle Fork Boise River. By 1870, Chinese miners at Alturas Bar controlled the largest and most complex of the placer operations on the river. Other National Register eligible properties in the area are associated with the dredge and lode mining that occurred until the mid 1950s. In 1906, miners built the first hydroelectric dam on the Boise River to power the stamp mills in Atlanta. The Kirby Dam, listed on the National Register, collapsed in 1990. It was replaced with a hazardous materials containment structure and a fish ladder to ensure bull trout migration up the river. In 1907, the FS helped finish the Middle Fork Boise River Road into Atlanta. Ranger Charles Gray supervised the road construction and the building of Atlanta Guard Station in 1909.

Rangers salvaged 1880s era log cabins to build Graham Guard Station in 1912. Deer Park Guard Station was established in 1913. In 1933, CCC crews replaced the structures at all of these administrative sites. They also reconstructed the Graham and Middle Fork Roads, and developed several campgrounds on the North Fork and Middle Fork Boise Rivers.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 58,700 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 5,600 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 1 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPC 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 1.2 and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. Localized historic logging occurred in the Atlanta and river corridor areas to provide timber for construction, mine props, and fuelwood. An estimated 89 percent of the management area is in Inventoried Roadless Areas, which have been identified as not appropriate for timber management.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains portions of three sheep allotments. Management Area 5 provides an estimated 19,100 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 5 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Considerable historic mining has occurred in this management area, particularly around Atlanta. Current activities include and hard rock and placer mining and exploration. The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) controls and administers recreational suction dredging. IDWR has confined recreational dredging to the main course of the Middle Fork Boise River, excluding it from North Fork Boise River Basin and from tributaries of Middle Fork. The locatable mineral potential is high in areas of current and past activity, and moderate elsewhere. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is moderate to high, with the high areas in the Middle Fork Boise River corridor. The potential for other leasable minerals is either low or unknown. The potential for common variety mineral materials is high around Atlanta, and moderate or unknown elsewhere.

Fire Management—Over the past 20 years there were approximately 75 fire starts over 95 percent of which were lightning-caused. Large wildfires (1994 Rabbit Creek Fire of 1994, 2000 Trail Creek Fire and 2003 Hot Creek Fire) have burned an estimated 73 percent of the management area. Prescribed fire activities have occurred in small acreages to reduce natural fuel loadings. This management area is in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area.

Atlanta is a National Fire Plan community, and the area around Atlanta, as well as the recreation residences near Deer Park, are considered wildland-urban interface areas due to private development adjacent to and within the Forest. The Joe Daley-James Creek subwatershed is 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: 15 percent lethal, 52 percent mixed¹ or 2, and 33 percent non-lethal. An estimated 7 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, 40 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions. 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 - The Kirby Hydroelectric Project Dam provides power for Atlanta, and provides a holding area for mining-related metal contaminants. Montezuma Creek is the municipal water supply for Atlanta. There are numerous special use permits for utility corridors in the Atlanta area. The James Creek designated communication site is located within the management 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
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	0501	Management actions, including wildland fire use and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Vegetation Standard	0502	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	0503	No new motorized or mechanical uses will be allowed, except where these uses must be allowed in response to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty.
	Recreation Standard	0504	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	0505	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	0506	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0507	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	0561	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

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 addresses 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
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	Vegetation Guideline	0508	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0509	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0510	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.
4.1c Undeveloped Recreation	General Standard	0511	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire use, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standard, below.
MPC 4.1c Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	Vegetation Standard	0562	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags \geq 10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ²
	Road Standard	0512	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	0513	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.

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 addresses 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 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	0563	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. ³
	Road Standard	0514	New roads and landings shall be located outside of RCAs in the MPC 5.1 portions of the Queens River and Bald Mountain-Eagle subwatersheds unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. An exception to this standard is where construction of new roads in RCAs is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).
	Vegetation Guideline	0515	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Vegetation Guideline	0564	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).
	Fire Guideline	0516	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.

³ 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	0517	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.
	Road Guideline	0565	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.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0518	Assess historic mining's effect on water quality, and determine the amount and character of accelerated sediment and heavy metal/chemical contaminants from the activity. Determine where water quality could be improved and apply appropriate mitigation measures.
	Objective	0519	Initiate management actions designed to reduce sediment delivery from roads adjacent to North Fork and Middle Fork Boise Rivers.
	Objective	0520	Evaluate the recently installed fish ladder at the Kirby Hydroelectric Project Dam and its effectiveness in providing desired levels of passage for bull trout and other native fish.
Vegetation	Objective	0521	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Objective	0522	Design vegetation management actions in high-elevation forested stands to favor release and reproduction of whitebark pine to meet desired conditions as described in Appendix A.
	Guideline	0566	Manage PVG11 (High Elevation Subalpine Fir) to protect existing whitebark pine, reduce competition, and favor reproduction.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0523	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Idaho douglasia, Bryum moss, and Kellogg's bitterroot, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0524	Maintain hot spring habitats that support TEPCS and rare plant species.
	Objective	0525	Consider establishing Swanholm Peak and Shepard Peak as Botanical Special Interest Areas.
	Standard	0526	Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Idaho douglasia to maintain or restore populations and habitat of this species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0527	Emphasize treatment of Dalmatian toadflax around the Atlanta area.
	Objective	0528	Emphasize weed prevention with wilderness and backcountry user groups.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
Non-native Plants	Objective	0529	Develop yearly monitoring program to identify new populations (especially adjacent to SNRA)																	
	Objective	0530	Support CWMA (Cooperative Weed Management Area) control and eradication programs.																	
	Objective	0531	Designate stock unloading and feeding areas for trail users.																	
	Objective	0532	Develop education and prevention programs to be given during high use periods (trail guiding and hunting seasons).																	
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0533	During vegetation management activities, promote objectives to provide additional suitable habitats (if applicable) for lynx, flammulated owl, wintering bald eagle, wolf and white-headed woodpecker.																	
	Objective	0567	Determine whether winter recreation activities are impacting wolverine during the critical winter denning period within the Black Warrior-Bald Mountain (5 th code HUC 1705011107) priority watersheds. (<i>Refer to Conservation Principle 6 in Appendix E.</i>)																	
Recreation Resources	Objective	0534	Provide motorized recreation opportunities and experiences outside of the Steel Mountain and Tenmile/Black Warrior Roadless Areas.																	
	Objective	0535	Provide trailhead access and information pertaining to the Sawtooth Wilderness to enhance recreation opportunities in the area.																	
	Objective	0536	Reconstruct and repair trails damaged during the Trail Creek fire to maintain dispersed recreation opportunities in the area.																	
	Objective	0537	Evaluate recreation residences that are not part of an established recreation residence tract for continuance in the Atlanta and Deer Park areas.																	
	Objective	0538	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from concentrated recreation and trail use in the Taylor-Lodgepole subwatershed. Consider annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads, campsites, 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.																	
Recreation Resources	Objective	0539	<p>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th> <th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Summer</th> <th>Winter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td> <td>50%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>26%</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>8%</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>16%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</p>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	50%	1%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	26%	93%	Roaded Natural	8%	6%	Roaded Modified	16%	0%
ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area																			
	Summer	Winter																		
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	50%	1%																		
Semi-Primitive Motorized	26%	93%																		
Roaded Natural	8%	6%																		
Roaded Modified	16%	0%																		
Cultural Resources	Objective	0540	Protect and interpret the historic landscape created by nearly a century of placer, dredge, and lode mining. Maintain the National Register status of Atlanta Guard Station and Deer Park Guard Station, which are on the Forest's cabin rental program.																	
	Objective	0541	Facilitate community partnerships to promote historic preservation and public stewardship for cultural resources in the area.																	

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Cultural Resources	Objective	0542	Conduct a sample inventory to identify historic properties in the management area, specifically along the North Fork Boise River and its tributaries near Graham. Monitor the conditions of National Register eligible properties in the management area.
	Objective	0543	Nominate the Atlanta Historic Mining District, Atlanta Guard Station, Deer Park Guard Station, and Graham Guard Station to the NRHP. List Graham Guard Station on the Forest's cabin rental program. Develop management plans to protect the historic character of these facilities. Provide interpretive materials to the public using the guard stations.
	Objective	0544	Inventory the historic properties contributing to the Atlanta Historic Mining District. Develop a partnership with the Atlanta Historical Society to identify, protect, restore, and interpret historic properties in the area.
Timberland Resources	Objective	0545	Provide small sale and wood product opportunities around community of Atlanta and to protect improvements (roads, campgrounds, rental cabins, trails).
Mineral Resources	Objective	0546	Assess the adverse effects of historic mining in the Atlanta area. Determine where problem areas exist, and cooperate with landowners in mitigation and restoration.
	Objective	0547	Inventory known heavy metal sites and develop management strategies on a case-by-case basis to address impacts from sites.
	Objective	0548	Develop monitoring strategies to better understand heavy metal input rates and area of impact in water and soil.
	Objective	0549	Manage Atlanta Hill for mineral development.
Fire Management	Objective	0550	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	0551	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use. Use wildland fire in these areas to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	0552	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners and the State of Idaho to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
	Objective	0553	Coordinate with Atlanta rural fire department for training and cooperation during wildland fire and prescribed fire events.
	Guideline	0554	Coordinate with the Sawtooth National Forest to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	0555	Resolve existing encroachment and trespass cases within urban interface areas, particularly in and around Atlanta to preserve the public estate.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0556	Maintain the historic values and settings of the Atlanta, Graham, and Deer Park Guard Stations.
	Objective	0557	Coordinate with the Atlanta Highway District on road maintenance of the Middle Fork Road (Forest Road 268).

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Special Features	Objective	0558	Identify opportunities/strategies to improve or protect the ecological integrity of hot springs and high mountain lakes to reduce degradation by increased human use.
	Guideline	0559	Activities and developments adjacent to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area that would compromise its scenic and recreational values should be avoided.
Scenic Environment	Standard	0560	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
North Fork Boise River	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Ten Mile-Black Warrior Recommended Wilderness	1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Middle Fork Boise River	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 268 within HU 150501110803	1	PR	PR	PR	M	M	M	M	M	M
Middle Fork Boise River Developed Sites	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Riverside and Power Plant Campgrounds	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	M	M	M	M	M
Forest Trail 051	1	R	R	PR	M	M	M	M	M	M
Forest Trail 057	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Roads 126, 207, 289, 306, 312	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 047, 050, 052, 053, 054, 059, 064, 065, 066, 081, 087, 098	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trail 060	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
Forest Roads 126, 207, 289 within HU 150501110803	2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M