



Management Area 06. Middle Fork Boise River Location Map

Management Area 6 Middle Fork Boise River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 6 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	1
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	15
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	52
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	32

General Location and Description - Management Area 6 is located in the lower portion of the Middle Fork Boise River drainage, about 30-50 miles northeast of Boise, Idaho. This area is administered by the Mountain Home and Idaho City Ranger Districts, and lies in Elmore County. It extends from the confluence of the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise Rivers in the southwest to the Swanholm Creek drainage in the northeast (see map, opposite page). The management area is an estimated 105,800 acres, of which over 99 percent are managed by the Forest Service, and less than 1 percent is privately owned. Lands administered by the Boise National Forest surround the area. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been developed and dispersed recreation, timber management, livestock grazing, and mineral development.

Access - The main access to the area is by County Road 268 along the Middle Fork Boise River. Other access routes include Forest Road 255 along Roaring River, County Road 156 along Phifer Creek, and Forest Road 327 along Swanholm Creek. The density of classified roads for the entire area is an estimated 1.2 miles per square mile, although some areas have relatively high densities (Swanholm Creek, Lost Man Creek), and other areas have few or no roads. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.1 and 2.4 miles per square mile. Trails provide access to portions of the roadless areas.

Special Features – A portion of one eligible Wild and Scenic River, the Middle Fork Boise River, lies within the management area. The Middle Fork Boise River has one segment in this area with a Recreational classification. It is an estimated 26.5 miles, with a river corridor area of 8,474 acres. The Middle Fork is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, botanical, and cultural resource values.

The Roaring River RNA (423 acres) contains Idaho goldenweed, a candidate species for federal listing. The Middle Fork Boise River provides wintering habitat for bald eagles and is a popular area for fishing, camping, and other recreation use. An estimated 68 percent of the management area lies in portions of the following inventoried roadless areas: Lost Man Creek, Grand Mountain, Sheep Creek, Steel Mountain, Tenmile/Black Warrior, Breadwinner, and Rainbow.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-21 and within Elmore County. 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 Elmore County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common source of particulate matter within the county 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 moderately low (an estimated 5,000 acres) within the county. Point sources contributed minor amounts to the annual total PM 2.5 emissions within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from around 3,500 feet on the Middle Fork Boise River to 9,000 feet near Steel Mountain. Management Area 6 lies mostly within the Middle Fork Boise Canyon and Streamcut Lands Subsection. Geomorphic landforms within this subsection include strongly dissected fluvial lands, frost-churned uplands, and over-steepened canyonlands. The dominant slope range is 45 to 65 percent. Surface geology is mainly Idaho Batholith granitics. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from moderate to high, with the majority being high. Subwatershed Geomorphic Integrity ratings vary from high (functioning appropriately) to low (not functioning appropriately). Some areas have localized impacts from roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, mining, wildfire, and recreation. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is comprised of the Browns-Big Five and Roaring-Granite Watersheds, and one 6th field hydrologic unit (Swanholm-Hot) in the Black-Warrior Watershed. These watersheds are part of the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise River Subbasin that drains southwest into Arrowrock Reservoir. The main streams in the area are the Middle Fork Boise River and the following tributaries: Big Five Creek, Buck Creek, Browns Creek, Swanholm Creek, and Roaring River. A couple of high alpine lakes exist in the upper reaches of Roaring River. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below).

Water quality is functioning at risk in some areas due to localized accelerated sediment from roads, mining, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation. Three of the seven subwatersheds in this area were listed in 1998 as having impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These subwatersheds are Big Five-Pool, Browns-Mink, and Granite-Buck. The pollutant of concern for each listed subwatershed is sediment. Currently there are no TMDLs for any of the listed subwatersheds.

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			
5	2	0	3	2	2	0	6	1	3	0	0

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Bull trout have been found in all of this area except for the Lost Man subwatershed. Redband trout also occur across the area except for the Lost Man and Roaring River subwatersheds. The Middle Fork Boise River is managed as a high quality fishery. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to accelerated sediment. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and habitat impacts noted above. The Roaring River subwatershed has been identified as important to bull trout recovery, and as a high-priority area for restoration.

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 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 26 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 Cool Dry Douglas-fir (13 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (11 percent), Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (16 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (17 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (6 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (10 percent) and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (1 percent).

The Mountain Big Sagebrush and Montane Shrub groups are functioning properly, but they are trending toward old age structure, dense canopies, and low levels of herbaceous ground cover in unburned areas. The Perennial Grass Slopes group is functioning at risk due to impacts from fire exclusion and introduced species. Fire frequency is less than historic intervals, and exotic species are competing with native species. Bitterbrush is functioning at risk because of impacts from fire exclusion, livestock grazing, and introduced species. Although some bitterbrush has been lost to recent wildfires, in unburned areas the shrubs are becoming old and dense, and species diversity is decreasing. Past livestock grazing has also altered species composition, although trends are improving with reduced grazing levels. Native species are being replaced by introduced species like cheatgrass and rush skeletonweed.

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 seral Douglas-fir and aspen are decreasing. Persistent Lodgepole Pine is functioning properly, although some of this group burned in 1994 and shifted to open or young structural stages. High

Elevation Subalpine Fir is near proper functioning condition, 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 some areas due to localized impacts from roads, mining, and recreation. Fire exclusion has resulted in long fire return intervals, leading to increased fire intensity and severity. Exotic plants have begun to encroach upon riparian areas, but recent prevention and control efforts have kept habitats intact.

Botanical Resources – Region 4 Sensitive species known from this management area include Idaho douglasia and giant helleborine orchid. Kellogg’s bitterroot, a region 4 proposed Sensitive species also occurs here. 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, rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, and St. Johnswort occur in the area. An estimated 57 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by exotic species of concern and noxious weeds. Rush skeletonweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and spotted knapweed are the main weed species of concern in the area, particularly in lower-elevation winter range for big game. 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
Pete-Breadwinner	No	Yes	No	No	No
Big Five-Pool	No	Yes	No	No	No
Browns-Mink	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Granite-Buck	No	Yes	No	No	No
Swanholm-Hot	No	No	Yes	No	No

Wildlife Resources—The wide range of elevations and vegetation types in the management area provide a variety of wildlife habitats. The Middle Fork Boise River corridor has wintering habitat for bald eagles and nesting habitat for osprey. Much of the lower-elevation grasslands and shrublands are important winter range for elk and deer, as well as foraging habitat for introduced turkey and chukar. 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 majority of this Management Area: Boise River.

Overall, terrestrial habitat is near properly functioning condition, although structural diversity could be improved, and fire suppression has increased stand densities, fuel loadings, and the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire. The Roaring-Granite (5th code HUC 1705011106) 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, this watershed is identified as a short-term high priority area for a subsequent site-specific investigation at a finer scale.

Recreation Resources - Dispersed recreation such as hunting, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, snowmobiling, off-road vehicle use, and camping occurs throughout Management Area 6, and there are many dispersed campsites. The Middle Fork Boise River corridor has two developed campgrounds, Troutdale and Neimeyer. The Middle Fork Boise River corridor is used for fishing, rafting, kayaking, and canoeing. Most recreation use comes from the Treasure Valley. Key recreation areas and travel corridors have objectives designed to protect visual quality. Almost all roads and trails in the area are open to some type of motorized vehicle use. The management area is located primarily within Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 39.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in the area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Mining, Transportation, Forest Service History, CCC, and Timber Industry. Native peoples such as the Shoshone and Northern Paiute Indians were the first inhabitants of the Boise River and its tributaries. They used the Middle Fork Boise River as a transit route to reach high elevation summer camps in the Spangle Lakes area, in what is now the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Archaeologists have documented prehistoric sites on nearly every river terrace undisturbed by mining. This management area contains numerous historic sites representative of the 1860s-1940s mining on the river. The road up this portion of the river was completed after 1905. In 1930, the Forest acquired a mining claim from Frank "Dutch" Miller. CCC crews built Dutch Creek Guard Station on the site. The buildings on the south side of the river date to this period—those on the north side were constructed during the 1950-60s, when the compound was a ranger station. During the 1930s, CCC crews stationed at Alexander Flats reconstructed the Middle Fork Boise River Road to accommodate motorized vehicle traffic.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 59,300 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 16,500 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 3 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 2.2, 3.2 and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. Past timber management activities have been fairly high in roaded areas. Fuelwood, post and poles, and other forest products are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains portions of four cattle and two sheep allotments. Management Area 6 provides an estimated 17,900 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Current activities include suction dredge, hardrock, and placer mining along the Middle Fork Boise River, smoky quartz crystal gathering in the Dismal Swamp area, and exploration in Devils Creek. The locatable mineral potential is high in areas of current activity, and relatively unknown 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 moderate to unknown. Recreational suction dredging is controlled and administered by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. The department has restricted recreation dredging seasonally and to particular areas. Recreational dredging has an undefined impact on stream sedimentation.

Fire Management—During the past 20 years there were approximately 106 fire starts, 90 percent of which were lightning-caused. Large wildfires including the 1994 Rabbit Creek, 2003 Hot Creek and 2006 East Roaring fires have burned about 13 percent of the management area. Prescribed fire has been used to improve winter range conditions and 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. There are no National Fire Plan communities or wildland-urban interface areas in this management area. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 13 percent lethal, 42 percent mixed¹ or 2, and 45 percent non-lethal. An estimated 13 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, 42 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 - No special uses currently occur in this 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
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0601	Manage the Middle Fork Boise River eligible river corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its ORVs and free-flowing status until the river undergoes a suitability study and the study finds it suitable for designation by Congress or releases it from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.
	Vegetation Standard	0644	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 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
	Vegetation Guideline	0602	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0603	Prescribed fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0604	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 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	0605	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, and prescribed fire may only be used to maintain values for which the areas were established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Road Standard	0606	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To maintain the values for which the RNA was established.
	Fire Guideline	0607	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.
MPC 3.2	General Standard	0608	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).
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	Vegetation Standard	0609	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	0645	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

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
	Road Standard	0610	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 action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0611	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0612	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 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.
	Vegetation Standard	0646	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	0613	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	0614	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	0647	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	0615	The full range of vegetation treatment activities (except wildland fire use) may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Vegetation Guideline	0648	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).

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 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
	Fire Guideline	0616	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0617	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 meet access and travel management objectives.
	Road Guideline	0649	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	0618	Provide for migration connectivity for bull trout and other native species in the Roaring River and Swanholm-Hot subwatersheds.
	Objective	0619	Assess historic mining's effect on water quality; determine the amount and character of accelerated sediment and heavy metal/chemical contaminants from mining activity. Determine where water quality could be improved and apply appropriate mitigation measures.
	Objective	0620	Assess the sedimentation impact of recreational suction dredging. Cooperate with Idaho Department of Water Resources to keep impacts to an acceptable level.
	Objective	0621	Develop a schedule to inventory existing culverts to determine if they currently provide fish passage and prevent fish entrainment. Prioritize completion of the Roaring River, Hot Creek, and Swanholm Creek inventories.
Vegetation	Objective	0622	Deleted, as part of the 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0623	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plants, including Idaho douglasia, giant helleborine orchid and Kellogg's bitterroot, to contribute to their long-term viability.
	Objective	0624	Reduce rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, and Dalmatian toadflax within rare plant occupied and potential habitat.
	Standard	0625	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	0626	Control noxious weeds, particularly rush skeletonweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and spotted knapweed, in the Alexander Flats big-game winter range area.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0627	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the Middle Fork Boise River corridor.
	Objective	0650	Determine whether winter recreation activities are impacting wolverine during the critical winter denning period within the Roaring-Granite (5 th code HUC 1705011106) priority watershed. (Refer to Conservation Principle 6 in Appendix E.)

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																
Recreation Resources	Objective	0628	Evaluate the demand or need for additional developed sites along the Middle Fork Boise River corridor.																
	Objective	0629	<p>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th> <th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Summer</th> <th>Winter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td> <td>27%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>18%</td> <td>67%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>24%</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>31%</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	27%	20%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	18%	67%	Roaded Natural	24%	13%	Roaded Modified	31%
ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area																		
	Summer	Winter																	
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Cultural Resources	Objective	0630	Maintain the National Register status of Dutch Creek Guard Station and other eligible properties.																
	Objective	0631	Inventory sites associated with early Forest Service administrative and CCC activities along the Middle Fork and its tributaries.																
	Objective	0632	Nominate Dutch Creek Guard Station to the NRHP, develop a management plan to protect its historic character. List the guard station on the Forest's cabin rental program.																
Timberland Resources	Objective	0633	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.																
Timberland Resources	Objective	0634	Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Browns-Mink and Swanholm-Hot subwatersheds. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fireline construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil.																
	Guideline	0635	Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Browns-Mink and Swanholm-Hot subwatersheds.																
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0636	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Pete-Breadwinner, Big Five-Pool, Browns-Mink, and Granite-Buck subwatersheds. Consider changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites.																
Minerals	Objective	0637	Develop a minerals management strategy for the Dismal Swamp area.																
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	0638	Coordinate with the Elmore County Highway district on ingress and egress related to their jurisdiction.																
	Standard	0639	Special use permits for road ingress and egress on National Forest System lands that fall with the Elmore County Highway District shall include a condition in the special use permit requiring that the permittee secure an ingress/egress permit from this highway district.																

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0640	Restore historic features and setting of Dutch Creek Ranger Station.
	Standard	0641	When constructing new roads on National Forest System lands that intersect with Elmore County Highway district, secure an ingress/egress permit.
Special Features	Objective	0642	Identify opportunities to restore or maintain the ecological integrity of hot springs.
Scenic Environment	Standard	0643	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
Middle Fork Boise River	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 Road 268	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 327	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 045, 046, 047, 124, 154	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trail 051	1	R	R	PR	M	M	M	M	M	M
Forest Trail 048	2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	MM