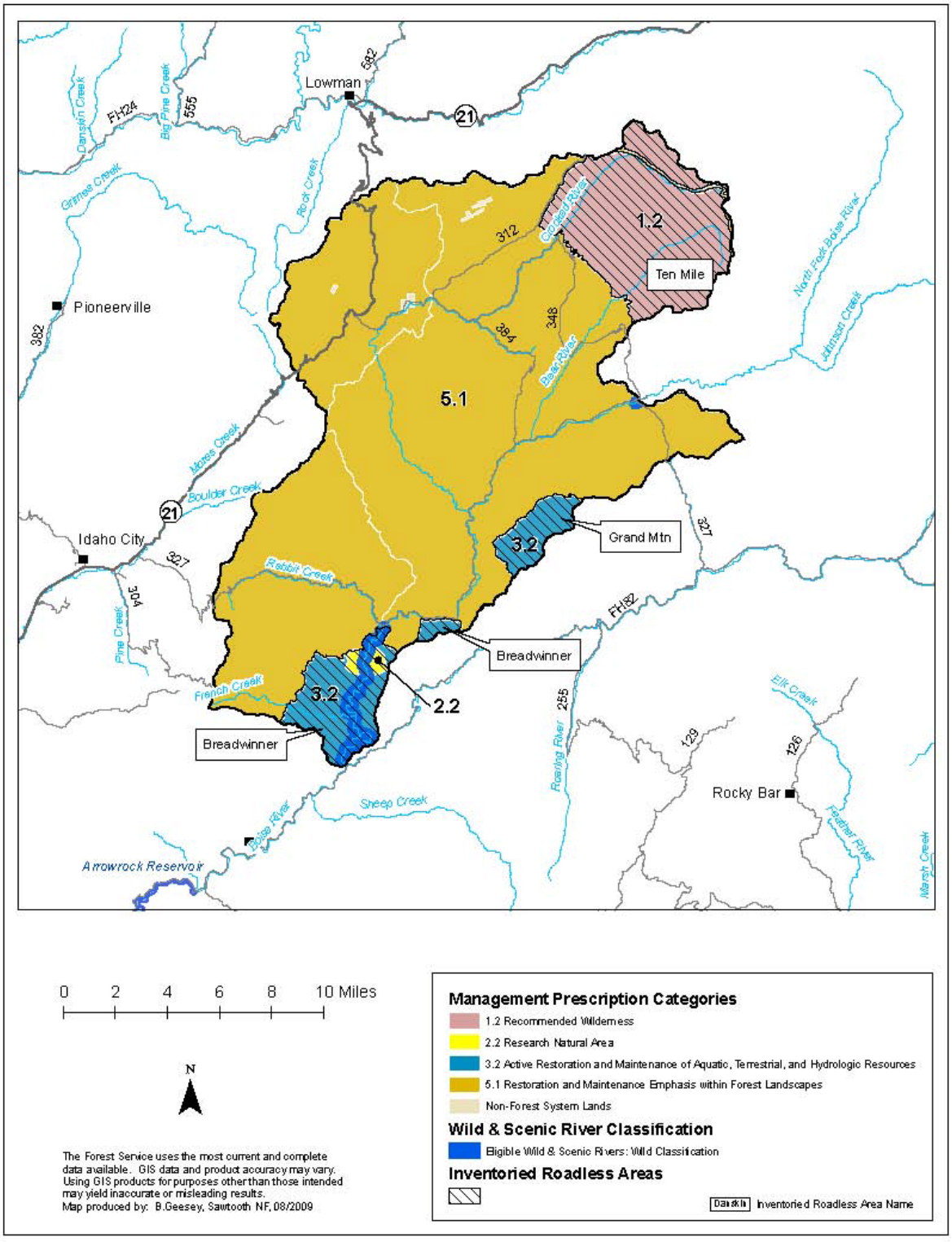


**Management Area 07. North Fork Boise River Location Map**

# Management Area 7
# North Fork Boise River

## MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

**Management Prescriptions** - Management Area 7 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 | 13 |
| 2.2 – Research Natural Areas | 1 |
| 3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Watershed Resources | 6 |
| 5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes | 80 |

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 7 is located within the North Fork Boise River drainage, about 5-25 miles east of Idaho City, Idaho. This management area is administered by the Idaho City Ranger District, and lies in Elmore and Boise Counties. It extends from the confluence of the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise Rivers in the southwest to the Bear River drainage in the northeast (see map, opposite page). The management area is an estimated 171,400 acres, of which the Forest Service manages over 99 percent, and less than 1 percent is privately owned. The area is surrounded by land administered by the Boise National Forest. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been timber management, developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and mineral development.

**Access** - The main access to the area is by Forest Road 327 that leaves State Highway 21 near Idaho City, climbs over Rabbit Creek Summit, and then follows Rabbit Creek and the North Fork Boise River through the middle of the management area. State Highway 21 also accesses the northwest corner of the management area. The density of classified roads in the management area is an estimated 2.8 miles per square mile, as much of the area is roaded. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 1.2 and 4.4 miles per square mile. Motorized, stock, hiking, and user-defined trails all occur within the area.

**Special Features** - A portion of one eligible Wild and Scenic River, the North Fork Payette River, fall within the management area. The North Fork Payette River has one segment in this area with a Recreational classification. It is an estimated 9.4 miles, with a river corridor area of 3,020 acres. The North Fork is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic values.

The North Fork Boise River Research Natural Area (876 acres) lies in this management area and preserves riparian habitats and a rare plant species, *Chaenactis evermanii*. The Idaho State-designated Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway (Highway 21) lies partly within this management area.

The North Fork Boise River corridor provides wintering habitat for bald eagles, nesting habitat for osprey, and elk winter range. An estimated 19 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Breadwinner, Grand Mountain, and Tenmile/Black Warrior Roadless Areas. The Forest has recommended a portion of the Tenmile/Black Warrior Roadless Area for Wilderness designation. Part of the Ponderosa Pine State Scenic Byway (Highway 21) runs through the northwest corner of the management area.

**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 are ambient air monitors located in Garden Valley and Idaho City to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. 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 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 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. Point sources contributed minor amounts to the annual total PM 2.5 emissions within Elmore County.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from around 3,500 feet on the North Fork Boise River to a little over 8,000 feet. Management Area 7 falls primarily within the Middle Fork Boise Canyon and Streamcut Lands and Lowman Uplands Subsections. The main geomorphic landforms associated with these subsections are strongly dissected or mature relief fluvial lands, frost-churned uplands, and oversteepened canyonlands. The dominant slope range is 45 to 65 percent in the Middle Fork Boise Canyon and Streamcut Lands, and 15 to 45 percent in the Lowman Uplands. Sediment delivery to stream channels is naturally high. The surface geology is predominantly granitic rock of the Idaho batholith. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). Localized areas have had 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 Lower North Fork Boise River and Crooked River Watersheds, and four 6th field hydrologic units in the Bear-Trail 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 North Fork Boise River and the following tributaries: Crooked River, Bear River, and Rabbit Creek. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being low (see table below). There is localized accelerated sediment from roads, mining, timber harvest, livestock grazing, wildfire, and recreation. There are no impaired water bodies currently listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, nor are there any TMDL-assigned watersheds within 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 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 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. There is one strong reproducing population of bull trout in the Crooked River watershed. Bull trout also inhabit the Lower Crooked River, using it as nodal habitat. Redband trout occur in about half the subwatersheds in this area. The North 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 Upper Bear Creek and Pikes Fork subwatersheds have been identified as important to the bull trout recovery, and as high-priority areas 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 are found in the upper elevations.

An estimated 26 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 (10 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (1 percent), Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (14 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (25 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (4 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (7 percent). A large amount of forested vegetation has recently burned in lethal wildfires.

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 due to fire exclusion. The Perennial Grass Slopes group is also functioning properly, although minor impacts have occurred from fire exclusion and introduced plants.

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 or unmanaged 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 in unburned or unmanaged areas.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has resulted in old stands without much structural diversity. Late seral 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.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk due to localized impacts from roads and recreation. Fire exclusion has resulted in longer 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** – Idaho douglasia, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, 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 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** - Spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, rush skeletonweed, musk thistle, Canada thistle, St. Johnswort, and Dalmatian toadflax occur in this area. An estimated 51 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion of noxious weeds and exotic plant species. Spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed are the main species of concern, particularly in low-elevation winter range for big game. Dalmatian toadflax is also a concern throughout the area.

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meadow-French | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Rabbit Creek | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Beaver-Edna | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Pikes Fork | Yes | No | Yes | No | No |
| Hungarian-Beaver | No | Yes | Yes | No | No |

**Wildlife Resources**—The North 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. 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 lion. Potential lynx denning habitat occurs in the upper portions of the Crooked River, Bear River and Pikes Fork drainages. The entire area provides nesting and forage habitat for migratory landbirds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, and wolves. This Management Area lies entirely within the Boise River Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy focal area. Overall, terrestrial habitat

is functioning properly, although structural diversity could be improved, and recent wildfire has created migration or travel barriers for some small mammals and reptiles.

**Recreation Resources** - Dispersed recreation such as hunting, fishing, hiking, sight-seeing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, trail riding, and camping occurs throughout Management Area 7, and there are many dispersed camp sites, particularly along the roaded corridor of the North Fork Boise River, which receives high use. The area has four developed campgrounds--Black Rock, Edna Creek, Whoop-Um-Up, and Willow Creek--plus three rental cabins available for public use. The North Fork Boise River corridor is used for fishing and seasonal float trips. The North Fork of the Boise River from Black Rock Campground to the Middle Fork confluence is used for boating. Most recreation users come from the Treasure Valley. Key recreation areas and travel corridors have objectives designed to protect visual quality. Most roads and trails in the area are open to some type of motorized vehicle use. The management area is located within Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 39. Recreation special uses include the Ea-Da-How organization camp located along State Highway 21.

**Cultural Resources** - Cultural themes for this area include Mining, Ethnic Heritage, Timber Industry, Forest Service History, and the CCC. Mining and timber have been important industries in this management area. In the 1860s, placer miners on Crooked River discovered enough silver in their gold "diggings" to prompt exploration for a lode source. In 1864, they discovered a silver ledge on Banner Ridge. Miners, many of them Chinese, established two towns in the area named Banner and Eureka. The Banner Mining District was a thriving enterprise until the early 1920s, producing over three million dollars in silver. In 1903, Barber Lumber Company established field quarters at Barber Flat in anticipation of driving logs down Crooked River and the North Fork Boise River. In 1923, the Forest developed Barber Flat into an administrative site. In the 1930s, the CCC built new buildings on this site and at Beaver Creek Guard Station, established in 1912.

**Timberland Resources**—Of the estimated 100,900 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 65,700 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 12 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPC 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 1.2, 2.2, and 3.2 are identified as not suited for timber production. Timber management has been and is one of the primary uses in this management area. Past management activity has been high in roaded areas, and fire salvages sales have recently occurred in roadless areas. Fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, and other forest products are collected in designated areas.

**Rangeland Resources** - Management Area 7 contains portions of two sheep allotments, and provides an estimated 62,300 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 16 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

**Mineral Resources** - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting, but is closed to recreational suction dredging. Some historic mining has occurred, mostly in the upper reaches of Banner Creek. Current activities include limited hard rock and placer exploration in isolated areas. The locatable mineral potential is high in the upper reaches of Banner Creek, moderate in

isolated areas, and relatively unknown elsewhere. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is moderate. The potential for other leasable minerals is either low or unknown. The potential for common variety mineral materials is moderate to high.

**Fire Management**—Prescribed fire has been used to reduce natural fuel loadings, improve winter range conditions and reduce activity-generated fuels. This area is in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area. During the past 20 years there were approximately 205 fire starts, 90 percent of which were lightning-caused. Approximately 55 percent of the management area has burned in the past 20 years primarily from the 1994 Rabbit Creek Fire. About two thirds of the Rabbit Creek Fire was high intensity lethal wildfire while the Trapper Ridge Wildland Fire Use was mixed intensity.

There are no National Fire Plan communities in this management area. However, the area around the recreation residences at Deer Park are considered wildland-urban interface. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 10 percent lethal, 39 percent mixed1 or 2, and 51 percent non-lethal. An estimated 12 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, 35 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 Pilot Peak designated communications site lies 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 | 0701 | 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 | 0702 | Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited. |
| | Recreation Standard | 0703 | 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 | 0704 | Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values. |
| | Road Standard | 0705 | Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty. |

| MPC/Resource Area | Direction | Number | Management Direction Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness** | Fire Guideline | 0706 | 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 | 0707 | Manage the North 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 | 0764 | 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] |
| | Fire Guideline | 0708 | Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0709 | 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 | 0710 | Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan. |
| | Road Standard | 0711 | Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or<br>c) To maintain the values for which the RNA was established. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0712 | 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 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources** | General Standard | 0713 | 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). |
| | Vegetation Standard | 0714 | Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they:<br>a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or<br>b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or<br>c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments. |

[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 Standard | 0765 | 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 | 0715 | Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or<br>c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or<br>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 | 0716 | 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 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes** | Vegetation Standard | 0766 | 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] |
| | Vegetation Guideline | 0717 | 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 | 0767 | 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 | 0718 | 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 | 0719 | Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or<br>c) To achieve restoration objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or<br>d) To meet access and travel management objectives. |

[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.

[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, 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 Guideline | 0768 | 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. |
| **MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes** | Fire Standard | 0720 | Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0721 | Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0722 | Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS. |
| **Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** | Objective | 0723 | Restore water quality by reducing accelerated sediment from roads within the management area, with emphasis in the Trapper-Trail, Big Owl-Wren, Lower Bear River, and Lower Crooked River drainages. |
| | Objective | 0724 | Encourage the natural recovery of stream channels of Trapper-Trail, Big Owl-Wren, Lower Bear River, and Lower Crooked River drainages within areas of recent fire and flood events. |
| | Objective | 0725 | Restore migration connectivity for bull trout throughout the management area by removing migration barriers caused by existing road design. |
| | Objective | 0726 | Restore fish habitat by reducing sediment delivery and repairing instream structures, with emphasis on Pikes Fork, Beaver Creek, and Edna Creek. |
| | Objective | 0727 | Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat in the Pikes Fork and Upper Bear River subwatersheds to help strengthen local bull trout populations. |
| | Objective | 0728 | Continue to design and implement road-related watershed restoration projects in the North Fork Boise River Recovery Area. |
| | Objective | 0729 | Develop a schedule to inventory existing culverts to determine if they currently provide fish passage and prevent fish entrainment. Prioritize completion of the Beaver Creek, Big Owl Creek, Trapper Creek, Wren Creek, and Trail Creek inventories. |
| | Guideline | 0730 | In the Trapper-Trail Subwatershed, bull trout fish passage should be a high priority. Culverts should be inventoried and modified as needed to ensure fish passage occurs during required times of the year. |
| | Guideline | 0731 | In the Beaver-Edna, Pikes Fork, Upper Crooked River, and Lower Crooked River Subwatersheds, existing roads should be reconstructed with effective cross-drain spacing and drain dip locations to route water into slope filtration rather than to first-order streams in order to reduce sediment delivery to bull trout habitat. |
| | Guideline | 0732 | Modify grazing allotments and management practices as needed in the Beaver-Edna, Pikes Fork, Upper Crooked River, and Lower Crooked River Subwatersheds in order to reduce sediment delivery, increase streambank and channel stability, and restore riparian vegetation in or near bull trout habitat. |
| **Vegetation** | Objective | 0733 | Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS. |

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/Resource Area</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Botanical Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0734</td><td>Maintain or restore known populations and habitats of TEPSC plant species, including Idaho douglasia, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0735</td><td>Emphasize reducing spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed within rare plant occupied and potential habitat.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard</td><td>0736</td><td>Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Idaho douglasia to maintain or restore populations and habitat of this species.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-native Plants</td><td>Objective</td><td>0737</td><td>Prevent new infestations and control spread of rush skeletonweed and spotted knapweed in winter range areas, specifically Barber Flats. Eradicate toadflax infestations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wildlife Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0738</td><td>Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the North Fork Boise River corridor.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0739</td><td>Emphasize non-motorized uses on the Banner Ridge, Elkhorn, Summit, Skyline, and Beaver Creek groomed cross-country ski trails to maintain this winter recreation opportunity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0740</td><td>Conduct a recreation inventory of the North Fork Boise River area to assess recreation uses and impacts, and to identify the need and location for future recreation sites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0741</td><td>Manage dispersed recreation use in riparian corridors to reduce impacts to soil, water, and fish habitat, and to improve the recreational setting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0742</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>14%</td><td>35%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>Trace</td><td>61%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>18%</td><td>4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>68%</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="2">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0743</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0744</td><td>Continue the current use of National Forest System lands by the Ea-Da-How organization camp.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0745</td><td>Maintain the National Register status of National Register eligible properties including Barber Flat and Beaver Creek Guard Stations, which are on the Forest’s cabin rental program.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0746</td><td>Conduct an inventory to identify historic properties on Crooked River, specifically in the Trapper Flat vicinity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0747</td><td>Inventory the historic properties contributing to the Banner Historic Mining District. Nominate the Banner Historic Mining District to the NRHP.</td></tr>
</table>

| MPC/Resource Area | Direction | Number | Management Direction Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Objective | 0748 | Monitor the conditions of Barber Flat Guard Station and other National Register eligible properties in the management area. Nominate Barber Flat Guard Station to the NRHP, and develop a maintenance plant to protect its historic character. |
| | Objective | 0749 | Interpret the legacy of historic mining, logging, and early Forest Service activities at Barber Flat, Banner, and along the North Fork Boise River for public education and recreation. |
| **Timberland Resources** | Objective | 0750 | In burned areas, protect and release conifer regeneration to maintain stocking at minimum or greater levels and desired species mix. Implement stocking control on overstocked areas while trees are less than 15 years in age. |
| | Objective | 0751 | 2Use mechanical and prescribed fire treatments to thin over-stocked Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine stands. Emphasize treatments in stands that are at high risk for Douglas-fir bark beetle and Douglas-fir mistletoe by establishing and or promoting ponderosa pine. |
| | Objective | 0752 | Thin/regenerate lodgepole pine stands to reduce the risk of mountain pine beetle epidemic. |
| | Objective | 0753 | Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Meadow-French, Rabbit Creek, Hungarian-Beaver, Beaver-Edna, and Pikes Fork subwatersheds. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fire line construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil. |
| | Guideline | 0754 | Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Meadow-French, Rabbit Creek, Hungarian-Beaver, Beaver-Edna, and Pikes Fork subwatersheds. |
| **Rangeland Resources** | Objective | 0755 | Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Meadow-French, Rabbit Creek, Beaver-Edna, and Hungarian-Beaver subwatersheds. Consider changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites. |
| **Mineral Resources** | Objective | 0756 | Manage for mineral development in the Pikes Fork drainage. |
| | Objective | 0757 | Assess the adverse effects of historic mining in the Banner Mine area. Determine where problem areas exist, and cooperate with landowners in mitigation and restoration. |
| **Fire Management** | Objective | 0758 | Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings. |
| | Objective | 0759 | Use prescribed fire as appropriate in burned areas (within 1994 Rabbit Creek Fire) as vegetation recovers from disturbance. Identify and implement maintenance underburns within areas that experienced low intensity wildfire in 1994. |
| | Objective | 0769 | 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. |

| MPC/Resource Area | Direction | Number | Management Direction Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Facilities and Roads** | Objective | 0760 | Stabilize Forest Road 327 along the North Fork Boise River to provide for public safety and to reduce sediment delivery to the river. |
| | Objective | 0761 | Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Meadow-French, Rabbit Creek, Beaver-Edna, and Pikes Fork subwatersheds. Methods to consider include:<br>➢ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable.<br>➢ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites.<br>➢ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities.<br>➢ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way.<br>➢ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport. |
| **Scenic Environment** | Objective | 0762 | Provide for visual quality along the Highway 21 scenic byway corridor by developing a vegetation management plan for the corridor. |
| | Standard | 0763 | 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 |
| Highway 21 | 1 | R | R | PR | R | PR | PR | R | PR | M |
| Forest Trails 051, 158, 197 | 1 | R | R | PR | R | PR | PR | R | PR | M |
| Edna Creek, Black Rock Campgrounds | 1 | R | R | PR | R | PR | PR | R | PR | M |
| Forest Roads 312, 316, 327, 348, 384 | 2 | PR | PR | M | PR | M | M | PR | M | MM |
| Forest Roads 315, 333, 351 | 2 | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | MM |
| Forest Trails 048, 049, 166, 167, 168, 169 | 2 | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | MM |
| Forest Trail 171 | 2 | PR | PR | M | PR | M | M | PR | M | MM |
| Willow Creek | 2 | PR | PR | M | PR | M | M | PR | M | MM |