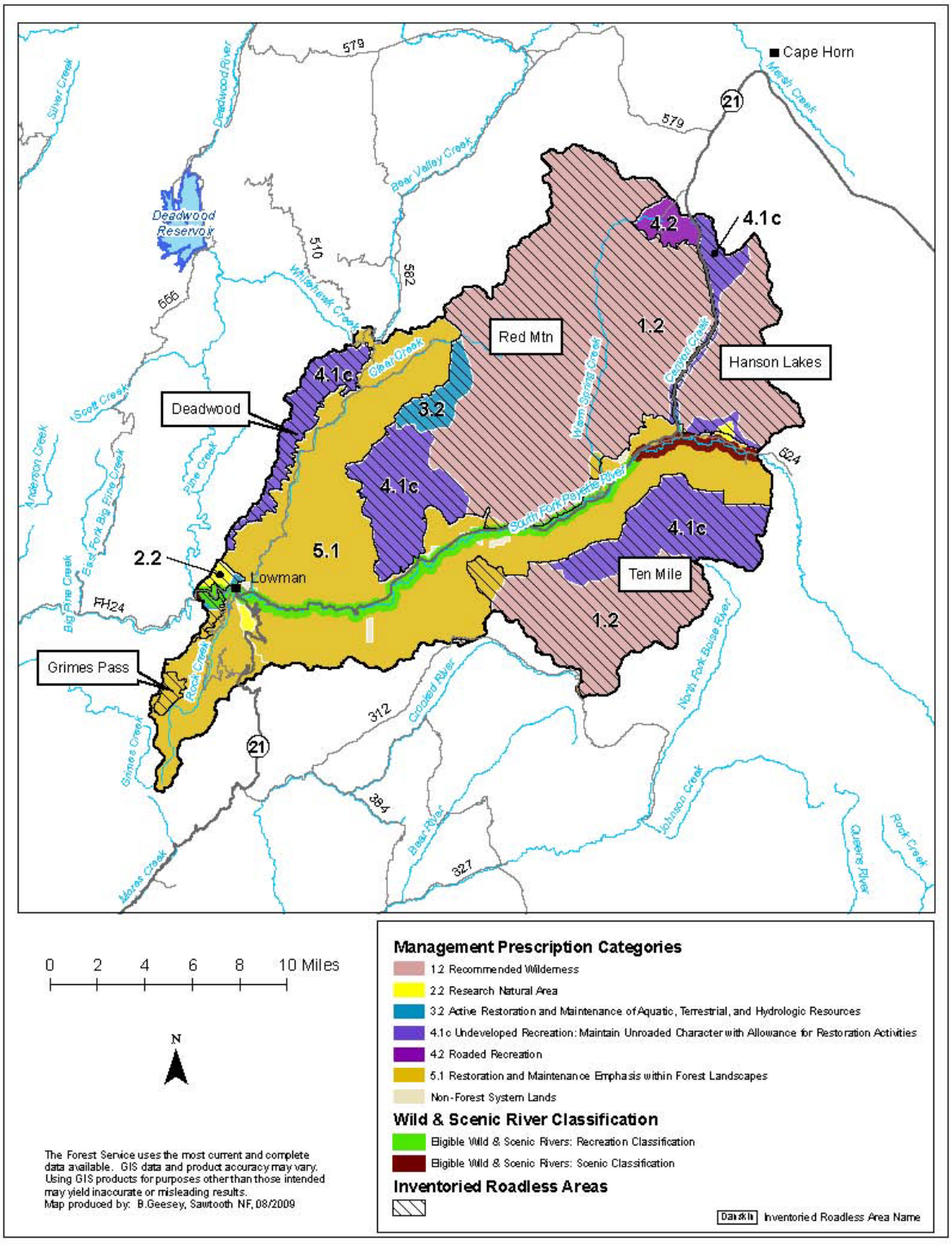

Management Area 10. Upper South Fork Payette River Location Map

Management Area 10
Upper South Fork Payette 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	45
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	1
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	2
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	15
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	1
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	36

General Location and Description - Management Area 10 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest within the South Fork Payette River drainage between Lowman and Grandjean, Idaho (see map, opposite page). The area lies in Boise County, and is part of the Lowman Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 232,200 acres, of which the Forest Service administers 99 percent, and 1 percent are privately owned. Most of the private inholdings lie along the South Fork Payette River corridor. The area is bordered by the Boise National Forest to the north, west, and south, and by the Sawtooth National Forest to the east, including the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Sawtooth Wilderness Area. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been dispersed and developed recreation, timber management, and livestock grazing.

Access - The main access to the area is by paved State Highway 21 from Lowman to Banner Summit. Other access routes include Forest Road 582 up Clear Creek, Forest Road 524 to Grandjean, and Forest Road 594 up Rock Creek. These roads are gravel-surfaced and well-maintained. The density of classified roads in the management area is an estimated 1.3 miles per square mile, and much of the area is roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 4.1 miles per square mile. The roadless areas have several trails, but large portions are relatively inaccessible.

An estimated 7 miles of the Grandjean Road (Forest Road 524) are scheduled for improvement during the next decade. Planning for this project is still in a very early stage of development so improvement details are not yet known. This road provides access to developed recreation sites in the Grandjean area as well as a major trailhead for the Sawtooth Wilderness.

Special Features – A portion of one eligible Wild and Scenic River, the South Fork Payette River, lies within the management area. The South Fork Payette River has one segment in this area with a Recreational classification, and one with a Scenic classification. The Recreational

segment is an estimated 27,4 miles, with a river corridor area of 8,752 acres. The Scenic segment is an estimated 6.5 miles, with a river corridor area of 2,080 acres. The South Fork is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, hydrologic, and cultural resource values.

The South Fork Payette River offers high-quality rafting and kayaking opportunities, bald eagle habitat, prehistoric and historic cultural resources, and hot springs. The town of Lowman and several summer home subdivisions lie along the river corridor. Highway 21 is the Ponderosa Pine State Scenic Byway, and a National Forest Scenic Byway. The Banks-to-Lowman Highway is also the Wildlife Canyon State Scenic Byway. This area lies adjacent to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. An estimated 64 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Tenmile/Black Warrior, Red Mountain, Deadwood, Grimes Pass and Hanson Lakes Roadless Areas. The Forest has recommended the Tenmile/Black Warrior, Red Mountain, and Hanson Lakes areas for Wilderness designation.

The Monumental Creek Research Natural Area (678 acres) provides a good example of ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir habitat with bitterbrush understory. The Lowman Research Natural Area (380 acres), located one mile southwest of Lowman, preserves features of a ponderosa pine vegetative cover. The Bear Creek Research Natural Area (387 acres), located 3 miles west of Grandjean, exhibits undisturbed sagebrush-grass vegetative features. The Lowman and Bear Creek areas are also being considered as potential National Natural Landmarks.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and in Boise County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor located within the airshed in Garden Valley 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 county was fugitive dust, primarily from unpaved roads. 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). There were no point sources within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 3,700 feet on the South Fork Payette River to 8,876 feet at Bull Trout Point. Management Area 10 falls primarily within the South Fork Payette Canyon and Streamcut Lands Subsection. The main geomorphic landforms associated with this subsection are strongly and moderately dissected fluvial lands, canyonlands, and frost-churned slopes and canyonlands. Slope gradients average between 45 to 75 percent in the dissected fluvial lands and canyonlands, and 45 to 65 percent in the frost-churned uplands and canyonlands. The surface geology is predominantly 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 (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning

appropriately), with the majority being high (see table below). This area has naturally unstable slopes and localized impacts from roads, historic livestock grazing, wildfire, and recreation. Natural landslides are common, especially within burned areas. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is in the Lowman, Clear Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Canyon Creek, and Wapiti Watersheds (5th-order hydrologic units) of the South Fork Payette River Subbasin. The major streams in the area are the South Fork Payette River, Clear Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Rock Creek, Eightmile Creek, Canyon Creek, Tenmile Creek, and Wapiti Creek. High mountain lakes include Bull Trout Lake, Zumwalt Lake, and Red Mountain Lakes. The Grandjean subwatershed is part of a state-regulated public water system for the Sawtooth Lodge.

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). Some areas have localized accelerated sediment from roads and recreation use. These impacts are exacerbated by relatively high rates of natural erosion in the area, including recent landslides. Sediment flushes during spring run-off and summer thunderstorms are common. Eight of the 16 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 Kirkham, Jackson-Fence, Blue Jay, Wolf, Bear-Camp, Grandjean, Lower Canyon Creek, and Warm Spring. The pollutant of concern for each listed subwatershed is sediment. There are currently no 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			
11	5	0	10	3	3	3	12	1	8	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. The area does, however, have important habitat for threatened bull trout. Bull trout occur throughout this area except for the Rock Creek subwatershed. Strong local populations have been noted in the Upper Clear Creek, Grandjean, Canyon, Tenmile Creek, and Upper Canyon Creek subwatersheds. Fragmented populations of redband trout are also known to occur in this area. Red Mountain Lakes are managed as a high-quality, high-elevation fishery. Aquatic habitat is near proper functioning condition, although some accelerated sediment impacts are occurring from roads, historic livestock grazing, wildfire, and recreation. The Upper Canyon Creek and Lower Canyon Creek subwatersheds have been identified as important to 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. Cold forest communities of subalpine fir are found in the upper elevations, interspersed with cliffs and talus slopes.

An estimated 21 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Mountain Big Sage, Montane Shrub, Perennial Grass Slopes, and Alpine and Dry Meadows. The main forested vegetation groups in the area are Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (9 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (18 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (11 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (18 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (7 percent), High Elevation Subalpine Fir (2 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (15 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 due to fire exclusion. Alpine and Dry Meadows are also functioning properly, with minor impacts from dispersed recreation. Perennial Grass Slopes are at moderate risk due to impacts from big game grazing that have altered structure and led to an increase in annual grasses and noxious weeds.

The Cool Moist Douglas-fir, Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir, Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are not functioning properly in some areas. Large areas recently burned in high intensity wildfires, which removed many of the large trees and converted old and mid-aged stand structure to open and young stages. Stands that recently burned experienced high mortality because decades of fire exclusion resulted in high stand densities and fuel loadings that moved these groups from non-lethal to lethal fire regimes. These high density and fuel conditions still exist in unburned stands, where fire frequency is occurring at less than historic intervals. In these areas, insect and disease infestations have increased tree mortality and the risk of uncharacteristic large wildfire. These areas also lack young structural stages and seral ponderosa pine.

The Cool Dry Douglas-fir, Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has resulted in old stands without much structural diversity. Late seral subalpine fir is increasing, and seral Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen are decreasing. Snags and large woody debris are at low levels in localized areas of the Persistent Lodgepole Pine group due to fuelwood gathering. High Elevation Subalpine Fir is also functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed natural succession to reach late seral conditions in most areas. Stands are generally old and dense, with increasing subalpine fir and decreasing whitebark pine. Whitebark pine is also being lost to blister rust in many areas. The Clear Creek (5^{th} code HUC 1705012007) and Wapiti (5^{th} code HUC 1705012008) watersheds are high priority for passive restoration to increase landscape and stand diversity. The Warm Spring (5^{th} code HUC 1705012009) and Canyon Creek (5^{th} code HUC 1705012010) watersheds are high priority for whitebark pine restoration particularly in the areas affected by recent wildland fires.

Riparian vegetation is not functioning properly in some areas due to a number of impacts. Fire exclusion in some areas has resulted in conifer trees replacing broadleaf shrubs and cottonwoods. Large wildfires in other areas have burned the tree component, removing shade, cover, and seed source. Introduced plant species and noxious weeds have increased with increasing roads and recreation use.

Botanical Resources – Region 4 Sensitive species known from this management area include Idaho Douglasia and giant helleborine orchid. Kellogg's bitterroot and pale sedge, proposed Region 4 Sensitive species, occur in the area. Swamp onion and Buxbaum's sedge, 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, rush skeletonweed, diffuse and spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, St. Johnswort, and tansy ragwort occur in the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 67 percent of the area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species. The main weeds of concern are rush skeletonweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and spotted knapweed, which currently occur in scattered small and large populations.

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
Kirkham Creek	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Lower Clear Creek	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Lick Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Jackson-Fence	No	No	Yes	No	No
Rock Creek	No	No	Yes	No	No

Wildlife Resources—Warm ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests along the South Fork Payette River provide habitat for white-headed woodpecker and flammulated owl, wintering habitat for bald eagles, and winter range for deer, elk, and mountain goat. Forests at lower and mid-elevations provide habitat for Region 4 sensitive species, goshawk and great gray owl. Nesting habitat for peregrine falcon and golden eagles occurs in isolated areas with rocky bluffs. High-elevation forests provide habitat for great gray owls, fisher, boreal owls, and many migratory landbirds, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain goat. Wolves are present in this Management Area.

One Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy focal area overlays the majority of this Management Area: Boise River. Terrestrial habitat is not functioning properly in areas that have been affected by recent large wildfires. Impacts include loss of large trees, old forest structure, hiding and thermal cover, and migration and travel corridors. The Lowman watershed (5^{th} code HUC 1705012006) has been identified as important to the recovery of Forest sensitive species and other native wildlife utilizing late-seral forests with low canopy conditions, and has been identified as a short-term high-priority area for restoration. In addition, the Clear Creek watershed (5^{th} code HUC 1705012007) has been identified as important to the sustainability of

Forest sensitive species and other native wildlife affected by human uses on the landscape. This watershed is identified as a short-term high priority area for subsequent site-specific investigations at a finer scale.

Recreation Resources - The Idaho State-designated Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway lies partly within this management area. The South Fork Payette River corridor features river-oriented recreation, with rafting, kayaking, and fishing as the major uses. There are also four developed campgrounds in the corridor, one in the Clear Creek drainage, and one at Bull Trout Lake. Dispersed recreation in the rest of the management area includes hiking, hunting, camping, fishing, ATV use, snowmobiling, and horseback riding hiking. Trails in the Tenmile/Black Warrior and Red Mountain recommended wilderness areas feature non-motorized recreation in a semi-primitive setting. Much of the use in this area comes from the Treasure Valley, although recreationists come from around the country and world to raft and kayak the South Fork Payette River. A recreation fee for parking along the South Fork Payette River is now charged river users. This area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Units 33 and 35. Recreation special uses include several river-running outfitter and guide operations and recreation residence tracts (Long Creek, Camp Creek, Bear Creek, and Wapiti Creek) found in the South Fork Payette River corridor and along Clear Creek.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Mining, Transportation, Forest Service History, Settlement, Timber Industry, and the CCC. This area contains prehistoric sites significant to our understanding of early Indian uses in the South Fork drainage. Salmon fishing was an important seasonal use of the river by groups such as the Northern Paiute and Shoshone. Radiocarbon dates from fire hearths excavated in Deadwood Campground indicate that the area was inhabited as early as two thousand years ago. Miners periodically worked and camped at the mouth of the Deadwood River between 1863 through the 1920s. Between 1900 and 1904, Idaho City miners improved the Clear Creek Road as their favorite route to the Thunder Mountain gold camps. Early ranger and guard stations were built at Lowman (1908) and Warm Springs (1913). Forest officers supervised settlement on South Fork Payette River terraces under the 1906 Forest Homestead Act, and logging in Clear Creek and other tributaries during the 1920s and 1930s. During the 1930s, CCC crews replaced log buildings at Warm Springs Guard Station with new structures, and built campgrounds along the river, including a bathhouse at Kirkham Hot Springs.

Timberland Resources—Of the estimated 156,300 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 43,900 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 8 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2 and 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. Timber management has been emphasized in the Clear Creek and Rock Creek drainages. No management activities are planned for the three recommended wilderness areas. Past management activities have been relatively high in the Clear Creek and Rock Creek drainages, and low or non-existent elsewhere. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles and Christmas trees are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - This area has portions of one cattle and four sheep allotments. All five allotments are vacant. Management Area 10 provides an estimated 15,700 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - This area is open for mineral activities and exploration. The potential for locatable minerals is moderate to high, as is the potential for leasable geothermal resources. The potential for other leasable resources or common variety mineral materials is unknown.

Fire Management—Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels and enhance big game winter range. Over the past 20 years there have been approximately 320 fire starts in the management area, 75 percent of which are started by lightning. Large wildfires that have occurred in the last 20 years include the Lowman Complex (1989), Willis Gulch (1988), County Line (1992), Canyon Creek (2003) and Red Mountain (2006). Of these large fires, three of the five were human-caused. Since 1988, about 39 percent of the management area has been burned by wildfire. Portions of the management area are in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area.

Lowman is a National Fire Plan community and Highway 21 corridor from Lowman toward the Grandjean and including Grandjean and the surrounding summer home areas as well as the Long Creek Summer Home area are considered wildland-urban interface areas due to private development adjacent to and within the Forest. The subwatersheds that include these wildland-urban interface areas as well as Upper Clear Creek are also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 19 percent lethal, 48 percent mixed1 or 2, and 33 percent non-lethal. An estimated 16 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, 36 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 - Special-use authorizations are issued for two utility corridors to private inholdings. The Jackson Peak and Lowman, Eugene T.V. designated communications sites are located within the area.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	1001	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	1002	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	1003	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	1004	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	1005	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	1006	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	1007	Manage the South Fork Payette 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	1077	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[1]
	Vegetation Guideline	1008	In Scenic or Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs) are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1009	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor
	Fire Guideline	1010	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.

[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/ResourceArea	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	1011	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	1012	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, 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	1078	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	1013	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1014	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.

[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/ResourceArea	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	1015	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.
	Vegetation Standard	1079	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	1016	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	1017	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 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Standard	1080	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 smaller snags where available to meet the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[4]
	Vegetation Guideline	1018	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Vegetation Guideline	1081	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, 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/ResourceArea	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Fire Guideline	1019	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	1082	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 smaller snags where available to meet the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.[5]
	Road Standard	1020	New roads and landings shall be located outside of RCAs in the MPC 5.1 portions of the Upper Clear Creek, Grandjean and Tenmile subwatersheds unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, any 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, any 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	1021	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	1083	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	1022	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.

[5] This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, 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/ResourceArea	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Road Guideline	1023	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	1084	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	1024	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Fire Guideline	1025	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Fire Guideline	1026	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1027	Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat in the Canyon Creek, Tenmile Creek, Clear Creek, Bear Creek, Grand Jean, and Rock Creek subwatersheds to help strengthen listed fish species populations.
	Objective	1028	Maintain or improve migratory bull trout habitat in Clear Creek.
	Objective	1029	Maintain and restore habitat connectivity throughout the upper South Fork Payette drainage for bull trout, redband trout, and other fish species.
	Objective	1030	Work with Idaho State Transportation Department to reduce road-related sediment in order to protect the existing strong local bull trout population in Upper Canyon Creek subwatershed.
	Objective	1031	Evaluate riparian conservation areas within the Lowman burn to determine opportunities to restore the large wood component by planting hardwoods or conifers, or other means.
	Objective	1032	Survey roads and culverts to determine options to reduce sediment and restore fish passage. The highest priority survey areas are in the Clear Creek and Rock Creek drainages.
Vegetation	Objective	1033	Restore patch size and structural diversity in PVG4 (Cool Dry Douglas-fir), PVG7 (Warm Dry Subalpine Fir), PVG10 (Persistent Lodgepole Pine) and PVG11 (High Elevation Subalpine Fir) in the Clear Creek (5th code HUC 17050112007) and Wapiti (5th code HUC 17050112008) watersheds.

MPC/ResourceArea	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	1034	Restore whitebark pine in PVG11 (High Elevation Subalpine Fir) vegetation group as described in Appendix A in the Warm Spring (5th code HUC 17050112009) and Canyon Creek (5th code HUC 17050112010) watersheds.
	Objective	1035	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Objective	1036	Maintain or restore riparian vegetation within selected areas along the South Fork Payette River to improve water quality, wildlife habitat, and the recreational setting. Where vegetation is trending toward climax in riparian areas, restore early seral components to improve regeneration and diversity.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1037	Consider establishing the Bull Trout Lake Fen as a Botanical Special Interest Area due to the presence of unique wetland habitats and plant species of concern.
	Objective	1038	Provide for and interpret sensitive wetland habitats and associated plant species of concern at the Bull Trout Lake Fen.
	Objective	1039	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Idaho douglasia, Kellogg's bitterroot, and pale sedge, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Standard	1040	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	1041	Manage designated non-native, invasive weeds in an integrated approach, as specified in the Strategic and Annual Operating Plans established by the Upper Payette River Cooperative Weed Management Area Participants.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	1042	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the South Fork Payette River corridor, with emphasis on retaining or increasing large tree and snag components.
	Objective	1043	Improve big-game winter range by restoring Mountain Big Sage and Montane Shrub vegetation groups along the South Fork Payette River corridor. Emphasize increasing native plant forage by reducing noxious weeds.
	Objective	1044	Encourage recovery of conifer species in recently burned areas to restore wildlife habitat diversity and cover.
	Objective	1085	Focus source habitat restoration activities within the Lowman watershed (5th code HUC 17050112006) in areas field-verified to have good-to-excellent conditions for restoration of old forest pine stands. A primary objective of treatment should be to expand the overall patch size of old forest habitat. (Refer to Conservation Principles 2 and 3 in Appendix E).
	Objective	1086	Reduce open road densities in the Lowman watershed (5th code HUC 17050112006) where it is determined that they limit use of source habitats by wildlife species identified as TEPC or R4 Regionally Sensitive. (Refer to Conservation Principles 5 and 6 in Appendix E.)

MPC/ResourceArea	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Guideline	1087	Occupied white-headed woodpecker source habitat identified during project planning for vegetative management projects within the Lowman watershed (5th code HUC 17050112006) should be maintained and adjacent patches should be developed to facilitate movement and dispersal of individuals. (Refer to Conservation Principles 1, 4, and 5 in Appendix E.)
	Objective	1088	Determine whether winter recreation activities are impacting wolverine during the critical winter denning period within the priority Clear Creek watershed (5th code HUC 17050112007). (Refer to Conservation Principle 6 in Appendix E.)
Recreation Resources	Objective	1045	Increase recreation opportunities for more diverse trail experiences to meet increasing demand for these experiences.
	Objective	1046	Provide trailhead access and information pertaining to the Sawtooth Wilderness to enhance recreation opportunities.
	Objective	1047	Where existing recreation facilities and dispersed recreation sites are adversely affecting riparian vegetation, restore or improve vegetation through site hardening or relocation, or other means.
	Objective	1048	Evaluate dispersed recreation uses in the Bear Creek area, and develop a management plan to reduce resource impacts and improve recreation experiences.
	Objective	1049	Evaluate and develop plans to create “day-use” picnic sites along the Highway 21 corridor to expand recreation opportunities in this high use corridor.
	Objective	1050	Continue the dispersed site management along the South Fork Payette River and Highway 21 corridor to maintain a range of recreation opportunities.
	Objective	1051	Rehabilitate the vegetation around the Tenmile fish pond site to enhance recreation experiences.
	Objective	1052	Evaluate ATV use in the Wapiti Creek area, and develop a plan to manage ATV use to reduce resource impacts.
	Objective	1053	Maintain current motorized and mechanized travel routes within the recommended wilderness areas.
	Objective	1054	Evaluate and develop a plan for a motorized trail extension of the Kirkham Trail that ties into the Deadwood trail system to enhance motorized recreation opportunities.
	Objective	1055	Continue use by recreation residences within established recreation residence tracts.

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/ResourceArea</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td>Objective</td><td>1056</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>41%</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>21%</td><td>88%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>17%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>21%</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>Guideline</td><td>1057</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 rowspan="3">Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1058</td><td>Maintain the National Register status of eligible properties including the Warm Springs Guard Station, which is on the Forest’s cabin rental program. Consider nominating Warm Springs Guard Station to the NRHP.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1059</td><td>Conduct an inventory to identify historic properties on Canyon and Warm Springs Creeks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1060</td><td>Develop a maintenance plan to protect the historic character of Warm Springs Guard Station, and provide interpretation for visitors using the facility.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Timberland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1061</td><td>Evaluate and schedule timber stand improvements within the Lowman Fire areas to maintain desired vegetation structures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1062</td><td>Emphasize restoration treatments in the Rock Creek, Clear Creek, and Upper South Fork Payette River drainages, and adjacent to urban/interface areas along Highway 21.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1063</td><td>Continue to work with Idaho Department of Transportation to treat hazard trees along Highway 21 in the Canyon Creek area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1064</td><td>Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Kirkham Creek, Jackson-Fence, Rock Creek, and Lower Clear Creek 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Guideline</td><td>1065</td><td>Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Kirkham Creek, Jackson-Fence, Rock Creek, and Lower Clear Creek subwatersheds.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rangeland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1066</td><td>Initiate and complete procedures to close the existing Bull Trout Sheep and Goat Allotment due to economic considerations.</td></tr>
</table>

MPC/ResourceArea	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Objective	1067	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, focusing on the Red Mountain Lakes area, Tenmile Creek, Hanson addition, and upper reaches of Bear and Wapiti Creeks. Use wildland fire in these areas to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuels.
	Objective	1068	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	1069	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
	Guideline	1070	Coordinate with the Sawtooth National Forest to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	1071	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Kirkham Creek, Lower Clear Creek, and Wolf Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: ➢ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➢ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➢ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➢ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
	Objective	1072	Improve substandard facilities at Warm Springs Guard Station to reduce health and safety concerns.
	Guideline	1073	Cooperate with Idaho Department of Transportation to keep Highway 21 open year-round north of Lowman, and to maintain Highway 21 corridor (e.g., waste sites, road maintenance, hazard tree removal, etc.). Continue to cooperate with the Transportation Department for avalanche detection and control within recommended wilderness areas.
Special Features	Objective	1074	Manage hot springs as recreational opportunities, while maintaining their natural integrity.
	Guideline	1075	Activities and developments adjacent to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area that would compromise its scenic and recreational values should be avoided.
Scenic Environment	Standard	1076	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
Ten Mile-Black Warrior Recommended Wilderness	1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Red Mountain Recommended Wilderness	1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Highway 21	1	R	R	PR	PR	PR	PR	R	PR	M
South Fork Payette River	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 520, 025UB	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Deadwood, Mountain View, Helende, Bonneville, Bull Trout Lake Campgrounds	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Kirkham and Park Creek Campgrounds	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 144, 145, 147, 149, 016, 018, 142, 143, 146, 148, 151, 157, 159, 160	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Camp Creek, Bear Creek, Long Creek, Wapiti, and Lowman summer homes	1	PR	PR	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Jackson Peak Lookout	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Roads 531, 582	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM