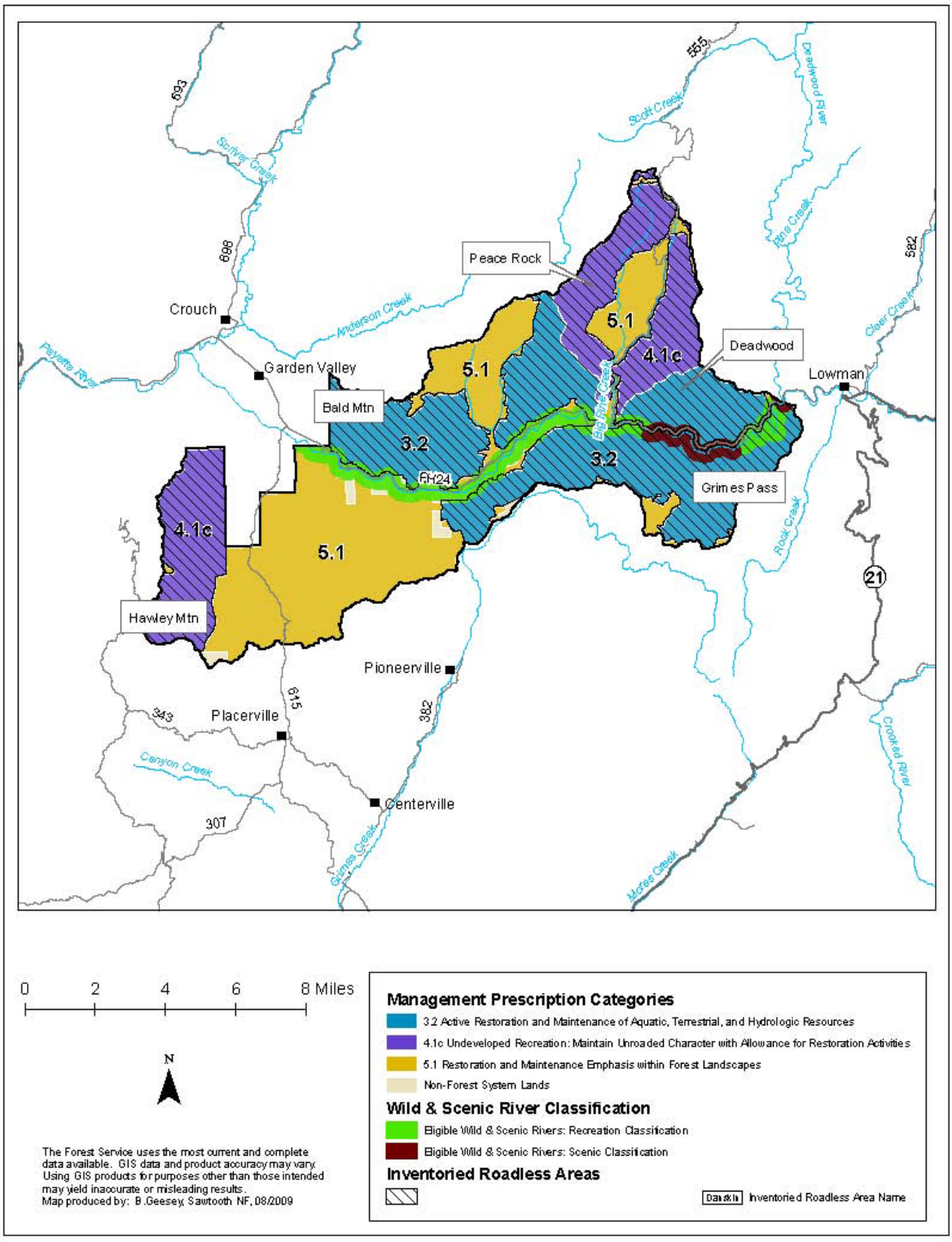

Management Area 11. Lower South Fork Payette River Location Map

Management Area 11
Lower South Fork Payette River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 11 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	39
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	22
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	39

General Location and Description - Management Area 11 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest in the South Fork Payette River drainage between Garden Valley and Lowman, Idaho (see map, opposite page). The area lies in Boise County, and is part of the Emmett Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 65,900 acres, of which the Forest Service administers 98 percent, and 2 percent are privately owned. Most of the private inholdings lie along the South Fork Payette River corridor. The area is bordered by Boise National Forest to the north, east, and south, and by a mix of private (Garden Valley), BLM, and State lands to the west. The primary uses or activities in this area have been dispersed and developed recreation, timber management, and livestock grazing.

Access - The main access to the area is by paved State Highway 17 from Banks to Lowman along the South Fork Payette River. Other access routes include Forest Road 555 up Big Pine Creek and Forest Road 382 from the South Fork Payette River to Pioneerville. These are well maintained and gravel-surfaced roads. The density of classified roads for the management area is 1.5 miles per square mile, and over half the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 4.1 miles per square mile. There are no major trails in the area.

Special Features – A portion of one eligible Wild and Scenic River, the South Fork Payette River, falls within the management area. The river has one segment in the area with a Recreational classification, and one with a Scenic classification. The Recreational segment is an estimated 16.8 miles, with a river corridor area or 5,390 acres. The Scenic segment is an estimated 3.1 miles, with a river corridor area of 988 acres. The South Fork is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, geologic, and cultural resource values.

The Idaho-designated Wildlife Canyon Scenic Byway lies partly within this management area. The South Fork Payette River offers high quality rafting and kayaking opportunities, winter bald eagle habitat, prehistoric and historic cultural resources, and hot springs. An estimated 59

percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including most of the Bald Mountain, Hawley Mountain, and Grimes Pass Roadless Areas, and small portions of the Peace Rock and Deadwood Roadless Areas.

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 3,100 feet on the South Fork Payette River to 7,600 feet near Deadwood Lookout. Management Area 11 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, canyon lands, and frost-churned slopes and canyonlands. Slope gradients average between 45 to 75 percent in the dissected fluvial lands and canyon lands, and 45 to 65 percent in the frost-churned uplands and canyon lands. 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 (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being low (see table below). Localized areas have impacts due to roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation uses that have generated accelerated erosion, stream channel modification, and streambank degradation.

The management area is in the Garden Valley and Big Pine Creek Watersheds in the lower portion of the South Fork Payette River Subbasin. The major streams in the area are the South Fork Payette River, Big Pine Creek, Alder Creek, and Horn Creek. There are no lakes or reservoirs in this management area. The Lower South Fork Payette River subwatershed is part of a state-regulated public water system for the community of Horseshoe Bend. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). Localized areas have impacts from roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation that have increased sedimentation and nutrient levels. Two of the five 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 Danskin-Poorman and Hole-In-The-Wall. Sediment was the pollutant of concern for both subwatersheds. There are currently no TMDL-assigned watersheds associated with this 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			
2	3	0	0	4	1	1	3	1	2	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 South Fork Payette River serves as an important over-wintering and migratory corridor for the threatened bull trout. Bull trout have been found in the Hole in the Wall subwatershed, redband trout in the Big Pine subwatershed, and both species in the Danskin-Poorman subwatershed. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due to water quality impacts described above. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species.

Vegetation—Vegetation at lower elevations is typically grasslands, shrublands, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid and upper elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of Douglas-fir and subalpine fir, with pockets of lodgepole pine and aspen.

An estimated 22 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 Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (4 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (45 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (11 percent), and Cool Dry Douglas-fir (11 percent).

The Mountain Big Sage and Montane Shrub groups are functioning properly, with only minor impacts from past livestock grazing. The Perennial Grass Slopes and Perennial Grass Montane groups are at or near properly functioning condition; however, past grazing impacts and introduced species have altered composition and structure in localized areas. Rush skeletonweed and other noxious weeds are increasing.

The Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir, Cool Moist Douglas-fir, and the Cool Dry Douglas-fir groups are functioning at risk, and the Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine group is not functioning properly due primarily to timber harvest and fire exclusion that have altered stand composition and structure. In managed areas, stands are dominantly young and mid-aged, with limited large trees, snags, and large woody debris. In unmanaged and unburned areas, stands have more Douglas-fir and less seral ponderosa pine and aspen than is desirable, and moderate to high levels of insect and disease infestations. Large-tree, single-storied stand structure is lacking. Noxious weeds and introduced species are increasing in the understory. Both watersheds in the management area are high priority for active management to restore the large tree size class.

Riparian vegetation is generally functioning properly, but localized impacts have occurred from timber harvest, roads, recreation, and livestock grazing. Noxious weeds and introduced plant species are increasing.

Botanical Resources – Giant helleborine orchid and Idaho douglasia, Region 4 Sensitive species, are known from this management area. Swamp onion, a Region 4 Watch species, also occurs in this management area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants - Dalmatian toadflax, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, rush skeletonweed, and purple loosestrife occur in the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 67 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species. The main weeds of concern are rush skeletonweed and Dalmatian toadflax, which currently occur in scattered 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
Big Pine Creek	No	No	Yes	No	No
Lower South Fork Payette	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Danskin-Poorman	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alder Creek	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Wildlife Resources—The riparian corridor along the South Fork Payette River provides wintering habitat for bald eagles. Warm ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests along the South Fork Payette River provide habitat for white-headed woodpecker and flammulated owl, and extensive winter range for deer and elk. Low- to mid-elevation forests 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 fisher and boreal owls, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Wolves are present in this area. All habitats provide nesting and forage for migratory landbirds. Terrestrial wildlife habitat is functioning at risk due to habitat changes from timber harvest and fire suppression, fragmentation from roads and harvest, and disturbance from recreation uses. Winter range along the south slopes of the South Fork Payette River is in poor condition due to past livestock use and noxious weed infestations.

Recreation Resources - Recreation in this management area is largely river-oriented, with rafting, kayaking, recreation dredge mining, and fishing as the major uses. A recreation fee for parking along the South Fork Payette River is now charged at designated sites. Big-game hunting is popular in the fall. Developed sites include Hot Springs and Pine Flats Campgrounds, and the Danskin River Access area. Dispersed recreation includes river-running, hunting, fishing, ATV use, and snowmobiling. Much of the use in this area comes from the Treasure

Valley, although recreationists come from around the world for the rafting and kayaking experience. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 33. Recreation special uses include several river-running outfitter and guide operations, and trail-ride outfitter and guides.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in the area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Mining, Agriculture, Ranching, Timber, Forest Service History, and the CCC. This area contains prehistoric sites significant to our understanding of Indian uses of the Payette River system. In 1993 archaeologists excavated a fishing site at Big Falls Portage. Blood residue analysis from one of the stone points tested positive for trout antiserum that cross reacts with steelhead trout and chinook salmon. Historically, the lower South Fork area was an agricultural and livestock supply center for mining camps in Boise Basin. Commercial export loggers entered the drainage in the early 1900s. They transported timber from the area by driving the logs downstream. Between 1906 and 1943, the Grimes Pass Dam generated power for dredges in Boise Basin. Forest rangers established the Garden Valley Ranger Station in 1908, the Gallagher Flat Ranger Station in 1911, and extended the South Fork Payette River Road from Grimes Pass to Lowman in 1916. The CCC operated a large, year- round camp on Gallagher Flat from 1933 to 1939. They replaced the older structures at the ranger stations, and built a new ranger station where the Garden Valley Work Center is today. They improved the Banks-Lowman Road, and developed the Hot Springs and Pine Flat Campgrounds.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 47,100 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 15,800 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 MPCs 5.1 and 6.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 3.2 and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. Timber management has occurred outside of the South Fork Payette River corridor. About half of these acres have received a fairly high level of timber management in the past. Fuelwood, posts, poles, and Christmas trees are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - This area has portions of two cattle and two sheep allotments. Management Area 11 provides an estimated 6,800 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 2 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. This management area is not in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area, so no wildland fire use is anticipated. Over the past 20 years there were approximately 100 fire starts, over 70 percent of which were lightning-caused. Since 1988, only two percent of the management area has been affected by wildfire. Garden Valley is a National Fire Plan community and the areas around Garden Valley along Highway 17, north toward Crouch and south toward Alder Creek and Grimes Pass are considered wildland-urban interface areas due to private development adjacent to the Forest. Subwatersheds that include the wildland-urban interface 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: 3 percent lethal, 34 percent mixed1 or 2, and 63 percent non-lethal. An estimated 41 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, 29 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 include two utility corridors and numerous private water transmission lines.

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	1101	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	new	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	1102	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	1103	Prescribed fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1104	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/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	1105	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	1106	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	new	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	1107	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	1108	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	1109	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	new	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	1110	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	1111	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	new	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	1112	The full range of 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	new	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	1113	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	1114	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	new	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 Guideline	1115	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Fire Guideline	1116	Deleted, as pasrt of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1117	Improve water quality by reducing accelerated sediment from existing roads in the Big Pine Creek (Scott Mountain Road), Danskin Creek, and Alder Creek drainages.

[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
	Objective	1118	Evaluate opportunities to reduce accelerated erosion from natural and human-caused disturbance, initial focus should be in the Danskin area.
	Objective	1119	Work with Boise County to evaluate culvert on Forest Highway 17 at Danskin Creek to determine if there is a fish passage barrier and, if so, identify options for improvement.
	Objective	1120	Restore fish passage from the South Fork Payette River to Danskin Creek to restore connectivity of native fish populations.
	Objective	1121	Maintain the South Fork Payette River as a migratory corridor for bull trout.
Vegetation	Objective	1122	Restore PVG1 (Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir), PVG2 (Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine) and PVG3 (Cool, Moist Douglas-fir) vegetation groups as described in Appendix A emphasizing the large tree size class in both watersheds in the management area.
	Objective	1123	Manage vegetation in riparian areas reduce the threat of uncharacteristic wildfire.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1124	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including giant helleborine orchid and Idaho douglasia, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1125	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	1126	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	1127	Improve wildlife habitat by increasing the aspen component.
	Objective	1128	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.
Recreation Resources	Objective	1129	Manage the South Fork Payette River corridor to provide access for river users.
	Objective	1130	Develop a river corridor management plan that would address issues such as river access, sanitation facilities, effects on adjacent privately owned lands, dispersed recreation use impacts to other resources, and interpretive and educational signing.
	Objective	1131	Facilitate and participate in the development of a Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan for the Wildlife Canyon Scenic Byway with local government agencies and other partners.
	Objective	1132	Work with outfitters and guides to improve river use ethics.
	Objective	1133	Complete vegetation management plans for developed sites and heavily used dispersed sites.
	Objective	1134	Continue to coordinate with groups, such as the Wildlife Corridor Group and Idaho Fish and Game, to enhance wildlife viewing opportunities and habitat.
	Objective	1135	Assess the Scott Mountain Road for needed improvement to enhance recreational travel.

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/Resource Area</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4"></td><td>Objective</td><td>1136</td><td>Work with local landowners and groups to resolve conflicts with dispersed camping on the south side of the Payette River.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1137</td><td>Improve the portage trail around Big Falls to enhance recreation experiences enhance user safety.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1138</td><td>Develop management plans for the hot springs near Hot Springs Campground and Pine Flat Hot Springs to enhance recreation experiences at these popular sites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1139</td><td>Develop trail management plans to guide trail maintenance activities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1140</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>13%</td><td>24%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>9%</td><td>56%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>27%</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>51%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1141</td><td>Maintain the National Register status of eligible properties. Monitor the conditions of Big Falls Portage and other National Register eligible properties in the management area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1142</td><td>Work with outfitters and guides on the river to increase the public’s awareness of and appreciation for cultural resources protection. Provide outfitters and guides with interpretive information about the people and events that shaped the area’s history.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1143</td><td>Conduct a sample inventory to identify historic properties in tributary drainages feeding the South Fork Payette River.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1144</td><td>Develop a management plan and interpretation for Big Falls Portage to resolve adverse effects to the prehistoric site from erosion, unauthorized artifact collection, and the lack of sanitation facilities.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Timberland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1145</td><td>Manage unsuited timberlands to restore and maintain big-game winter range conditions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1146</td><td>Manage suited timberlands to provide tree densities that provide protection from uncharacteristic wildfire and insect epidemics, while contributing wood products and improving growth and vigor.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1147</td><td>Manage suited timberlands to emphasize stocking control and fuels reduction in older plantations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1148</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 Lower South Fork Payette River, Danskin-Poorman, and Pig Pine 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>1149</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 Lower South Fork Payette River, Danskin-Poorman, and Pig Pine Creek subwatersheds.</td></tr>
</table>

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Rangeland Resources	Objective	1150	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Lower South Fork Payette, Danskin-Poorman, and Alder Creek 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	1151	Evaluate the mill site in Big Pine Creek for restoration opportunities.
	Objective	1152	Survey, locate, and evaluate old mining sites for restoration and reclamation opportunities.
Fire Management	Objective	1153	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	1154	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.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	1155	Develop a plan to reduce the backlog of known trespass cases throughout the management area.
	Objective	1156	Dispose of the dwelling and outbuildings on the former Ford property and rehabilitate the site to reduce public safety hazards.
	Objective	1157	Maintain Bureau of Reclamation electronic sites to monitor Deadwood Dam.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	1158	Bring Garden Valley work center up to standards for public safety. Provide for fire organizational needs during improvement.
	Objective	1159	Evaluate the transportation systems in Danskin and Wash Creek drainages to determine management of ATV use and identify ATV opportunities.
	Objective	1160	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Lower South Fork Payette, Danskin-Poorman, and Alder Creek subwatersheds. Methods to be considered 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.
Special Features	Objective	1161	Maintain public access to the firefighters memorial up Danskin Creek.
	Objective	1162	Improve access to hot springs of high interest.
Scenic Environment	Objective	1163	Manage for visual values immediately adjacent to State Highway 17 by increasing the seral tree (ponderosa pine and aspen) component, developing more open stand structure, and increasing the amount of large-trees in the Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine potential vegetation group.
	Standard	1164	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
Banks to Lowman Highway	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
South Fork Payette River	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 382	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 555	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	M
Hot Springs, Pine Flats Campgrounds	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Deadwood Lookout	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 615	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 029, 152	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 555EC	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM

Pine Flats Hot Springs – South Fork Payette River