



Management Area 12. Bear Valley Creek Location Map

## Management Area 12 Bear Valley Creek

### MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

**Management Prescriptions** - Management Area 12 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	17
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	45
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	38

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 12 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest in the vicinity of Bear Valley (see map, opposite page). The area lies in Valley County, and is part of the Lowman Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 85,100 acres. The area is bordered by the Boise National Forest to the west and south, the Salmon-Challis National Forest to the east, and the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness to the north. The primary uses or activities in this area have been dispersed recreation, watershed restoration, livestock grazing, and timber management.

**Access** - The main access to the area is by either the Landmark-Stanley Road (Forest Road 579) or the Lowman-Bear Valley Road (Forest Road 582). Both of these roads are well maintained and gravel-surfaced. The density of classified roads for the entire area is an estimated 1.1 miles per square mile. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.1 and 1.7 miles per square mile. A few trails provide access to the northeastern portion of the area.

**Special Features** - The management area lies adjacent to the Frank Church - River on No Return Wilderness, and trailheads in the area access trails that lead to Upper Elk Creek, Mountain Meadow, Blue Bunch Mountain, and the Middle Fork Salmon River. Prominent landmarks in this area include Bear Valley and Cape Horn Mountain. This area has important spawning and rearing habitat for threatened chinook salmon and steelhead trout. An estimated 62 percent of the area is inventoried as roadless, including all of the Blue Bunch, Poker Meadows, Nameless Creek, Tennessee, and Elk Creek Roadless Areas, and portions of the Red Mountain, Whitehawk Mountain, and Bernard Roadless Areas. The Forest Service has recommended the Red Mountain area for Wilderness designation.

Portions of two eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers fall within the management area, Bear Valley Creek and Elk Creek. Bear Valley Creek has three segments in this area with classifications of Recreational, Scenic, and Wild. It is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable cultural resource value. Elk Creek has two segments in this area with classifications of Recreational and Wild. It is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable wildlife value.

**Air Quality** - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and Valley 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 sources of particulate matter in the county were wildfire, prescribed fire, and fugitive dust 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 low within Valley County (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from 6,300 feet at Bear Valley Creek to 9,526 feet atop Cape Horn Mountain. Management Area 12 falls primarily within the Bear Valley-Landmark Basin Uplands Subsection. The main geomorphic landforms associated with this subsection are glaciated mountains and rolling uplands and broad valley bottomlands. Slope gradients average between 15 to 40 percent. The surface geology is dominated by granitics of the Idaho batholith. Soils generally have low to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings are all low in this area (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 moderate (see table below). There are localized impacts from roads, past timber harvest, past livestock grazing, and recreation that have resulted in accelerated sediment, stream channel modification, and streambank degradation in some locations. Due to the relatively gentle terrain in this area, landslides are not common.

The management area is in the Bear Valley and Elk Creek Watersheds of the Upper Middle Fork Salmon River Subbasin. The major streams in the area are Bear Valley Creek, Elk Creek, Fir Creek, Bearskin Creek, Cache Creek, Sack Creek, and Little Beaver Creek. Several small, high mountain lakes occur in the upper reaches of Bear Valley Creek. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds are all moderate (functioning at risk) (see table below).

Water quality is functioning at risk due to sedimentation impacts in some locations from roads, historic mining, past livestock grazing, recreation use, and high naturally occurring sedimentation. Significant recovery from past impacts is occurring due to reduction or elimination of many of the past management activities that contributed to sedimentation (e.g. grazing, mining, and timber harvest). All of the subwatersheds within this area have water bodies that were listed in 1998 as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These water bodies are within the Lower Elk, Wyoming, Fir Creek, Upper Bear Valley, Bearskin, Upper Elk, and Cache Creek subwatersheds. The pollutant of concern is sediment for all water bodies. 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			
0	0	7	2	4	1	0	7	0	7	0	0

This area is designated critical habitat for chinook salmon, and is considered an aquatic stronghold for three Threatened fish species; chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout. It has spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat for all three species. Important habitat streams include Bear Valley, Elk, Fir, Cub, Cook, Cold, Bearskin, Sheep Trail, Wyoming, Sack, Cache, and Little Beaver Creeks. Bull trout and native cutthroat occur throughout this area, with strong local populations of bull trout existing in Cache, Wyoming, and Bearskin subwatersheds. Native redband trout have not been documented to occur here. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to the introduction of non-native fish species and habitat conditions related to sedimentation, limited pools, and low bank stability as a result of past management activities and wildland fires. However, streams in Bear Valley are improving from past impacts. The Upper Bear Valley Creek and Upper Elk Creek subwatersheds have been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

**Vegetation**—This high-elevation area largely consists of lodgepole and subalpine fir forests, interspersed with extensive meadow systems. An estimated 8 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Alpine and Dry Meadows. The main forested vegetation groups are Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (39 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (43 percent). Though High Elevation Subalpine Fir makes up only a small portion of the management area, whitebark pine is an important early seral species that has been declining across the area, particularly due to the impact of wildland fires, insects and disease. Whitebark pine restoration is a high priority particularly in areas affected by recent disturbances.

The Alpine and Dry Meadows groups are at low risk due to localized impacts from sheep grazing, lodgepole pine encroachment, and lack of fire.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group is functioning properly. Persistent Lodgepole Pine is functioning at risk due to the exclusion of fire and the associated lack of seedling/sapling stages, and the high risk of mountain pine beetle attacking the large even-aged stands that are older and lack vigor.

Riparian vegetation is functioning properly.

**Botanical Resources** – Blandow’s helodium moss, a proposed Region 4 Sensitive species, is found inside the wilderness boundary at Poker Meadows. 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 up 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** - Few noxious weeds and exotic plants have been found within the management area. A few small populations of Dalmatian toadflax and Canada thistle exist in the area. Only about 1 percent of the management area has high susceptibility to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species of concern.

**Wildlife Resources**—Extensive meadows and lodgepole forests in Bear Valley provide summer range habitat for elk. Forests provide habitat for Region 4 Sensitive species, including goshawk, great gray owl, boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, and wolverine. The large lodgepole pine and subalpine fir stands provide some of the best potential snowshoe hare and lynx habitat on the Forest. Habitat exists for many migratory landbirds, and there is summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Wolves are present in this area.

This Management Area lies entirely within the following Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy focal area: Upper Middle Fork Salmon. Terrestrial wildlife habitat is functioning at risk primarily due to a deficiency of snags and large woody debris in managed areas, and the exclusion of fire creating dense stands at lower elevations. In managed areas, corridors, routes, and patterns have been altered by roads and harvest units; and are influencing use of habitat. The Bear Valley (5<sup>th</sup> code HUC 1706020508) and Elk Creek (5<sup>th</sup> code HUC 1706020509) watersheds have been identified as important to the sustainability of Forest sensitive species and other native wildlife affected by human uses on the landscape. These two watersheds are identified as short-term high priority areas for subsequent site-specific investigations at a finer scale.

**Recreation Resources** - Recreation in the roadless areas is predominantly non-motorized and undeveloped, with high visual sensitivity. Use is primarily trail-oriented and includes hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding. The Bear Valley area is popular for hunting, fishing, camping, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing. Bear Valley Creek provides popular canoeing and kayaking opportunities. Developed sites include the Bear Valley and Fir Creek Campgrounds, and the Bruce Meadows Rest Area. Most users in this area come from Boise and Treasure Valley, although visitors from around the country and world pass through this area on their way to float the Middle Fork Salmon River. Recreation special uses include two outfitter and guide operations. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 34.

**Cultural Resources** - Cultural themes in the area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Ethnic History, Ranching, Forest Service History, and Mining. Archaeologists have documented prehistoric sites in Bear Valley significant for their information about Indian uses of the Forest. Blood residue analysis of stone points from two excavated sites indicate that the valley was an important area for hunting as well as fishing. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes still consider the chinook salmon in this area as a culturally important species. The sheep and cattle industries entered Bear Valley in the late 1890s. The Forest Service regulated grazing in the area from Elk Creek Ranger Station, established in 1907. The compound's structures date to the 1920s; the CCC constructed the ranger's house and a few other buildings in the 1930s. Bear Valley Lookout, which is the only steel tower lookout on the Forest, was built in 1936. Miners explored Bear Valley in 1863; in the early 1900s the valley was the favorite route for Idaho City miners on their way to Thunder Mountain. Between 1953 and 1959, dredges recovered over twelve million dollars of rare earth minerals such as columbium, tantalum, and uranium.

**Timberland Resources** - Of the estimated 75,600 tentatively suited acres in Management Area 12 there are no identified suited timberlands. Forest vegetation management actions may be undertaken to support the achievement of vegetation desired conditions and other resource objectives in areas allocated to MPCs 3.1 and 3.2. Any timber production that may result from forest vegetation management actions will not count toward the allowable sale quantity but will contribute toward the Forest's Total Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ). Timber management activity has been low to moderate in the past. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, and poles are collected in designated areas. No timber program is planned for inventoried roadless areas.

**Rangeland Resources** – Management Area 12 provides an estimated 5,500 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 1 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest. There is currently no cattle or sheep livestock grazing in this management area because the allotments were recently purchased by the Bonneville Power Administration and removed from the Forest's allotment system.

**Mineral Resources** - As stipulated in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Act, no dredge or placer mining is allowed in much of this management area. Locatable mineral potential is moderate to high in much of the area. Potential for leasable geothermal resources is moderate. Potential for other leasable minerals is unknown. Potential for common variety mineral materials is moderate to unknown.

**Fire Management**—Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels. Over the past 20 years, there have been approximately 110 fire starts in the management area. Of these, the majority were lightning-caused. Portions of the Deadwood, Cub Creek, County Line, Red Mountain and Sheep-Trail Fires have burned in this area within the last 20 years. In total about 46 percent of the management area has burned since 1988. This management area is in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area. There are no National Fire Plan communities or wildland-urban interface areas in this management area. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 46 percent lethal and 54 percent mixed<sup>1</sup> or <sup>2</sup>. None of the area regimes has vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 42 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

**Lands and Special Uses** – See the Recreation Resources section for recreation special uses. There is potential for a major east-west power transmission corridor in the Cold Creek 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
<b>MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness</b>	General Standard	1202	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	1203	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	1204	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	1205	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	1206	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	1207	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
<b>Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers</b>	General Standard	1208	Manage the Bear Valley Creek and Elk Creek eligible river corridors to their assigned classification standards, and preserve their ORVs and free-flowing status until the segments undergo a suitability study and the study finds them suitable for designation by Congress, or releases them from further consideration as Wild and Scenic Rivers.
	Vegetation Standard	1259	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags $\geq 10$ inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. <sup>1</sup>
	Vegetation Guideline	1209	In Scenic or Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1210	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1211	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources</b>	General Standard	1212	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1213	Mechanical vegetation treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and</li> <li>b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or</li> <li>c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.</li> </ul>
	Vegetation Standard	1260	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. <sup>2</sup>
	Fire Standard	1214	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or</li> <li>b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.</li> </ul>
	Road Standard	1215	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or</li> <li>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or</li> <li>c) 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.</li> </ul>
	Fire Guideline	1216	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.

<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources</b>	General Standard	1217	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	1218	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or</li> <li>b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or</li> <li>c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.</li> </ul>
	Vegetation Standard	1261	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags $\geq 10$ inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. <sup>3</sup>
	Road Standard	1219	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or</li> <li>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or</li> <li>c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Fire Guideline	1220	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.
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Objective	1221	Implement opportunities identified in the Bear Valley Watershed Analysis.
	Objective	1222	De-list Bear Valley Creek and Elk Creek from the State of Idaho's impaired water bodies list by applying appropriate vegetation manipulation, road management, and active watershed restoration to reduce sediment, which is the identified pollutant source.
	Objective	1223	Remove barriers that are impeding migration of anadromous and resident native fish in Upper Bear Valley Creek subwatershed. Restore channel integrity from past land management activities.
	Objective	1224	Reconstruct or relocate Forest Road 582 in Upper Bear Valley Creek subwatershed to reduce impacts to fish habitat and water quality.

<sup>3</sup> 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 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	1225	Restore and maintain riparian function and allow the stream channels to return to their natural condition. Prioritize restoration where impacts to chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout spawning/rearing habitats can be quickly reduced, and benefits to water quality and fish species can be maximized.
	Objective	1226	Restore and maintain habitat connectivity for all species of native fish throughout the Bear Valley drainage.
	Objective	1227	Work with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to maintain the genetic integrity of native trout populations in the high mountain lakes at the headwaters of Cache Creek.
	Objective	1228	Maintain habitat conditions to contribute to the strong bull trout populations in the Wyoming, Cache, and Bearskin subwatersheds.
	Objective	1229	Reduce sediment by improving road alignment, drainage, and surface materials.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Objective	1230	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Objective	1231	Restore whitebark pine in PVG11 (High Elevation Subalpine Fir) vegetation group as described in Appendix A.
<b>Botanical Resources</b>	Objective	1232	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Blandow's helodium, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
<b>Non-native Plants</b>	Objective	1233	Eradicate existing infestations of noxious weeds, and prevent new infestations from occurring.
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	Objective	1234	Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to promote a Watchable Wildlife Program related to the high-elevation mountain meadow complexes.
	Objective	1235	Restore wildlife habitat and wildlife forage by reducing lodgepole pine density in meadows that is occurring due to the lack of fire and natural disturbance processes.
	Objective	1262	Determine whether winter recreation activities are impacting wolverine during the critical winter denning period within priority Bear Valley (5 <sup>th</sup> code HUC 1706020508) and Elk Creek (5 <sup>th</sup> code HUC 1706020509) watersheds. ( <i>Refer to Conservation Principle 6 in Appendix E.</i> )
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	1236	Improve Fir Creek and Bear Valley Campgrounds to protect fisheries resources.
	Objective	1237	Improve Fir Creek, Wyoming Creek, and Lost Lake trailheads to enhance trail access and recreation opportunities, while reducing current resource impacts.
	Objective	1238	Inventory and evaluate dispersed sites to determine whether there is a need to close them or improve them through hardening, barrier placement, or other means.
	Objective	1239	Maintain the current motorized access on the trail system.
	Objective	1240	Continue the permit system to the use the Cook Ridge and Wilson Creek road network for disabled hunting.
	Objective	1241	Evaluate the need to restore the existing Sack Creek motorized trail. If the evaluation determines that restoration is needed, develop a plan to complete trail restoration.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
	Objective	1242	<p>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th> <th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Summer</th> <th>Winter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td> <td>32%</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>7%</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>30%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>31%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</p>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	32%	8%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	7%	92%	Roaded Natural	30%	0%	Roaded Modified	31%	0%
ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area																			
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Roaded Modified	31%	0%																		
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	Objective	1243	Identify, protect, and interpret historic properties in the management area, specifically prehistoric sites in Bear Valley.																	
	Objective	1244	Maintain the National Register status of Elk Creek Guard Station, which is on the Forest's cabin rental program, Bear Valley Lookout, and other eligible properties in the area. Monitor the conditions of National Register eligible properties in the management area.																	
	Objective	1245	Conduct an inventory to identify the camas meadows and associated prehistoric sites in Bear Valley.																	
	Objective	1246	Nominate Elk Creek Guard Station and Bear Valley Lookout to the NRHP. Develop maintenance plans for these facilities, and interpretive materials for visitors using the guard station.																	
	Objective	1247	Provide interpretation at Bruce Meadows Rest Area and campgrounds about the people and events that shaped Bear Valley's history.																	
<b>Tribal Rights And Interests</b>	Objective	1248	Cooperate with the Shoshone/Bannock Tribe for habitat restoration of aquatic and wildlife species.																	
	Objective	1249	Continue to consult with the Shoshone/Bannock Tribe during project development, design, and implementation.																	
<b>Mineral Resources</b>	Objective	1250	Complete the reclamation of the Casner Creek mining ditch to reduce impacts to other Forest resources.																	
<b>Fire Management</b>	Objective	1251	Identify areas appropriate for wildland fire use, focusing on the Inventoried Roadless Areas, particularly those assigned MPC 1.2. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.																	
	Guideline	1252	Coordinate with the Salmon-Challis National Forest to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.																	
<b>Lands and Special Uses</b>	Objective	1253	Maintain Bear Valley Mountain Lookout as a communication site.																	
<b>Facilities and Roads</b>	Objective	1254	Reduce unauthorized ATV use and enforce existing travel restrictions to reduce recreation impacts to wildlife, soil, and water resources.																	
	Objective	1255	Cooperate with the State of Idaho on maintenance of the Bruce Meadows airfield to efficiently maintain this transportation facility.																	
	Objective	1256	Evaluate vehicle-related impacts to help determine the level and type of vehicle use appropriate for the area, both on and off the existing network of roads and trails.																	
<b>Special Features</b>	General Standard	1201	Defer implementation of any development within the Bluebunch Inventoried Roadless Area pending re-evaluation for wilderness recommendation by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.																	

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Scenic Environment	Objective	1257	Maintain the scenic values of high-elevation meadow complexes.
	Standard	1258	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
Red Mountain recommended wilderness	1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bear Valley, Fir Creek Campgrounds	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 579 (Fir Ck to Dagger Ck)	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 579 (west of Dagger Ck)	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 582	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 563	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 005, 015, 017	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM