



Management Area 20. Upper Johnson Creek Location Map

Management Area 20

Upper Johnson Creek

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 10 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	63
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	37

General Location and Description - Management Area 20 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest in the upper Johnson Creek drainage east of Cascade, Idaho (see map, opposite page). The area lies in Valley County, and is part of the Cascade Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 90,900 acres, all of which are administered by the Forest Service. The area is surrounded by Boise National Forest, including the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Area to the east. The primary uses or activities in this area have been fish habitat restoration, dispersed recreation, timber management, and livestock grazing.

Access - The main access to the area is by paved Forest Highway 22 from Cascade east to Landmark. It is also possible to access this area by Forest Road 674 from the south. The density of classified roads is an estimated 1.2 miles per square mile, as about half the area is inventoried as roadless. A few trails provide access to the roadless areas.

Special Features - The management area lies just west of the Frank Church - River on No Return Wilderness, and trailheads in the area access trails that lead to Little Pistol Creek, Pistol Creek, and Sulphur Creek. Prominent landmarks in this area include Landmark Forest Camp, Pen Basin, and Halfway Station historical site. An estimated 63 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including all of the Whiskey, and portions of the Caton Lake, Reeves Creek, Burnt Log, Bernard, Meadow Creek, and Peace Rock Roadless Areas.

One eligible Wild and Scenic River, Burntlog Creek, falls within the management area. Burntlog Creek has one segment in this area with a Recreational classification, and one with a Wild classification. The Recreational segment is an estimated 1.9 miles, with a river corridor area of 615 acres. The Wild segment is an estimated 10.9 miles, with a river corridor area of 3,475 acres. Burntlog Creek is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable fisheries value.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and in Valley County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There are ambient air monitors located within the Airshed in McCall and Garden Valley to obtain current background levels, trend, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth and Hells Canyon Wildernesses are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

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 fugitive dust from unpaved roads, wildfire, and prescribed fire. 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 in Valley County (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from about 6,000 feet on Johnson Creek to 9,195 feet atop Log Mountain. Management Area 20 falls primarily within the Bear Valley-Landmark Basin Uplands Subsection. The main geomorphic landforms are glaciated mountains and rolling uplands and broad valley bottomlands. Slope gradients average between 15 to 40 percent. The surface geology is dominated by granitic rock of the Idaho batholith. Soils generally have low to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Precipitation ranges from 40 to 60 inches a year and falls mostly as snow from November to April. This area has one of the highest snow packs, and is also one of the coldest places in the state. The mean annual temperature is only 36°F (2°C). Subwatershed vulnerability ratings in this area are all low (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately). Roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation are causing localized accelerated sediment, stream channel modification, and stream bank degradation.

The management area is in the Middle and Upper Johnson Creek Watersheds of the South Fork Salmon River Subbasin, which drains north into the Salmon River Basin. The main tributary streams to Johnson Creek in the area are Ditch Creek, Burntlog Creek, and Sand Creek. Several small, high mountain lakes occur in the watershed, most of which are in the headwaters of Ditch Creek. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Past wildfires, roads, and recreation use have increased sedimentation and nutrient levels in some areas. Water bodies in the Park-Sheep, Lunch-Rock, Halfway, and Upper Johnson Creek subwatersheds were listed in 1998 as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Sediment was the pollutant of concern. There are 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			
0	0	9	2	5	2	2	7	0	4	0	0

This area has spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat for chinook salmon and steelhead trout, and has designated critical habitat for chinook salmon. The Upper Sulphur Creek, Upper Johnson Creek, and Lower Burntlog subwatersheds provide spawning and rearing opportunities for chinook salmon. Steelhead also spawn and rear in the Lower Burntlog, Lunch-Rock, Upper Johnson Creek, and Sand Creek subwatersheds. Johnson Creek also has populations of native cutthroat trout, bull trout, brook trout, mountain whitefish, and sculpin. Bull trout and native cutthroat trout are found throughout this area. Redband trout have not been documented in this

area. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to degraded habitat conditions related to sedimentation, limited pools, low bank stability, and low levels of large woody debris due to past management activities and wildland fires. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and habitat impacts described above. The Lower Burntlog Creek and Upper Burntlog 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 meadows. An estimated 9 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Mountain Big Sage and Alpine Meadows. The main vegetation groups in the area are Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (35 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (11 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (42 percent).

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

Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-fir are 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.

Though High Elevation Subalpine Fir occupies only a small portion of the management area, whitebark pine is a high priority for restoration due to the amount of disturbance that has taken place in recent years, particularly from wildland fire.

Riparian vegetation is functioning properly.

Botanical Resources - No known populations of Region 4 Sensitive species occur within this management area. However, Mt. Shasta sedge, a proposed Region 4 Sensitive species, and Buxbaum's sedge, a Region 4 Watch species, occur 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: Few noxious weeds and exotic plants have been found within the management area. Only about 3 percent of the management area has high susceptibility to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species.

Wildlife Resources—Because most of this management area lies above 6,000 feet, the terrestrial and avian wildlife to be found are generally high-elevation species. The cool shrublands and forests provide big game summer range but are generally too high for winter range. A limited amount of cool dry forests at lower elevations provide habitat for Region 4 sensitive species, goshawk, great gray owl, and flammulated owl. High-elevation cold forests provide habitat for boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, wolverine, lynx, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Wolverine denning habitat exists in high-

elevation cirque basins. Wolves are present in this area. The area provides many habitats for migratory land birds.

One Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy focal area overlays a portion of this Management Area: Deadwood. Terrestrial wildlife habitat is functioning at risk. Before the large-scale wildfires of 2007, timber harvest and fuelwood gathering had reduced snags and large woody debris, and in unmanaged areas, fire exclusion had created dense stands that were at increasing risk to uncharacteristic fire. The 2007 fires have created an abundance of large woody debris and burned snags. Corridors, routes, and patterns have been altered by roads and harvest units in managed areas and are influencing use of habitat. The Middle Johnson (5th code HUC 1706020806) and Upper Johnson Creek (5th code HUC 1706020807) 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 - There are three small, developed campgrounds within a few miles of Landmark. Dispersed recreation is year-round and includes hunting, fishing, ATV use, snowmobiling, and horseback riding hiking. Much use in this area is local, originating from the Cascade and Warm Lake areas. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 25. Most of the trails in the area are open to motorbikes and snowmobiles. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this area. Recreation special uses include two outfitter and guide operations.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Ranching, Transportation, and Forest Service History. Forest archaeologists have documented prehistoric sites on Johnson Creek associated with early indigenous and Shoshonean occupations. Between 1900 and 1904, Pen Basin was the convergence point for several competing routes to the Thunder Mountain gold rush. Weary miners could stop at a way station cabin near the confluence of Johnson and Whiskey Creeks. Stockmen from eastern Oregon and southern Idaho pastured sheep in Pen Basin throughout the summer and early fall. The number of sheep in the basin peaked during World War I, when meatpackers supplying the war effort lent stockmen money to increase the size of their herds. During the 1930s, the CCC constructed campgrounds in Pen Basin and built the present facilities at Landmark Guard Station, established in 1924.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 78,900 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 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. Past timber management has occurred in some of the roaded areas. One large salvage sale (Thunderbolt) occurred in the management area in 1996, but this action did not construct any new permanent roads and funded multiple watershed restoration projects. Fuelwood, posts, and poles are also collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - This area has portions one cattle allotment. Management Area 20 provides an estimated 4,000 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 1 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Several hundred mining claims exist in Management Area 20. However, few if any claims are active, and overall potential for mineral development is low to moderate.

Fire Management—Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels. Over the past 20 years there have been approximately 100 fire starts in this management area, almost all of which were from lightning. Since 1988 approximately 82 percent of the management area has burned, the majority of which occurred in 2007. The 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 1 or 2. None of the area regimes has vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 41 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 - Special-use authorizations include a telephone utility corridor and a designated utility corridor containing the Emmett-Stibnite power transmission line.

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	2001	Manage the Burntlog Creek eligible river corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its outstandingly remarkable values 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	2053	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. ¹
	Vegetation Guideline	2002	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.

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
	Fire Guideline	2003	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	2004	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	2005	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	2006	Mechanical vegetation treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Vegetation Standard	2054	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
	Fire Standard	2007	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	Road Standard	2008	Road construction and reconstruction may only occur where needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or 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.
	Fire Guideline	2009	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/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	2010	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	2011	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	2055	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	2012	Road construction and reconstruction may only occur where needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	2013	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.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	2014	Improve water quality by reducing road-related accelerated sediment delivery to upper Johnson Creek and its tributaries.
	Objective	2015	Assist in de-listing South Fork of Salmon River drainage, including upper Johnson Creek, from the State of Idaho's impaired water bodies list by applying appropriate and active watershed restoration to reduce sediment, which is the identified pollutant of concern.
	Objective	2016	Improve stream bank stability by reducing sediment delivery to Johnson Creek, and by revegetating banks with native plant species as needed.

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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	2017	Restore aquatic and riparian habitats in Johnson Creek and its tributaries by reducing bank instability and accelerated sediment from existing roads and other disturbances.
	Objective	2018	Prioritize restoration to improve or maintain chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout spawning and rearing habitats. Allow some temporary impacts in order to achieve short-term and long-term benefits to water quality and fish habitat as long as those impacts do not threaten the viability of local fish populations
	Objective	2019	Restore instream fish habitat in the Upper Burntlog and Lower Burntlog subwatersheds so that it is not a limiting factor in listed fish species and native cutthroat population recovery.
	Objective	2020	Identify fish passage barriers and sediment delivery sources in the Burntlog drainage, and design and implement corrective actions to reduce impacts to native fish and their habitat.
Vegetation	Objective	2021	Restore whitebark pine in PVG11 (High Elevation Subalpine Fir) vegetation group as described in Appendix A in all watersheds in the management area.
	Objective	2022	Restore and maintain dry and alpine meadows to retain meadow composition and a diversity of vegetative communities. Reduce lodgepole pine density in dry meadows that has occurred due to the absence of fire within the Boulder, Rock, Whiskey, Bobcat, Mosquito, headwaters of Johnson Creek (Tyndall Meadows) and Sand Creek drainages.
Botanical Resources	Objective	2023	Consider establishing the Mud Lake and Shell Rock Peak areas as Botanical Special Interest Areas due to the presence of unique wetland habitats and plant species of concern.
	Objective	2024	Evaluate and develop, if needed, a management plan for the special botanical areas in the Shell Rock Peak and Mud Lake areas.
	Objective	2025	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Mt. Shasta sedge, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	2026	Identify opportunities and implement vegetation management actions to improve lynx foraging habitat and manage for desired conditions in the Persistent Lodgepole Pine and Warm Dry Subalpine Fir vegetation groups.
	Objective	2056	Determine whether winter recreation activities are impacting wolverine during the critical winter denning period within the Middle Johnson (5 th code HUC 1706020806) and Upper Johnson Creek (5 th code HUC 1706020807) priority watersheds. (<i>Refer to Conservation Principle 6 in Appendix E.</i>)
Recreation Resources	Objective	2027	Continue to coordinate with Valley County and Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation on the grooming of snowmobile trails to maintain winter recreation opportunities.
	Objective	2028	Reduce unauthorized ATV use and enforce existing travel restrictions to reduce recreation impacts to wildlife, soil, and water resources.
	Objective	2029	Evaluate the need for, and establish if needed, a horse/stock use campground at the old Twin Bridges campsites.
	Objective	2030	Relocate the lower end (approximately 1 mile) of the Burntlog Trail, beginning at Twin Bridges and moving toward Fenn Creek, to reduce sediment delivery to streams.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																
	Objective	2031	Provide a bridge crossing over Johnson Creek where the Lodgepole/Boulder Creek Trail (108) comes into Tyndall Meadows to reduce impacts to water quality and fish habitat.																
	Objective	2032	Evaluate and upgrade, as needed, campgrounds and trailheads to reduce impacts to other resources. Include interpretive information on protection of resource values.																
	Objective	2033	Evaluate dispersed recreation sites along Johnson Creek, and improve sites, as needed, to reduce sediment and to reduce impacts to other resources.																
	Objective	2034	Maintain, modify, or improve, as needed, the area trail system to reduce impacts to water quality and to improve user safety.																
	Objective	2035	Enhance interpretive signing and information regarding the wilderness boundaries.																
	Objective	2036	<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>26%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>4%</td> <td>99%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>19%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>51%</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	26%	1%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	4%	99%	Roaded Natural	19%	0%	Roaded Modified	51%
ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area																		
	Summer	Winter																	
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	26%	1%																	
Semi-Primitive Motorized	4%	99%																	
Roaded Natural	19%	0%																	
Roaded Modified	51%	0%																	
Cultural Resources	Objective	2037	Maintain the National Register status of Landmark Guard Station and other eligible properties.																
	Objective	2038	Conduct an inventory to identify historic trails and properties associated with the Thunder Mountain gold rush. Provide interpretive materials for the public using these trails.																
	Objective	2039	Monitor the conditions of National Register eligible properties, and assess the National Register status of Snowshoe Cabin.																
	Objective	2040	Nominate Landmark Guard Station to the NRHP, develop a management plan to protect its historic character.																
Tribal Rights and Interests	Objective	2041	Continue operating under and update as needed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Nez Perce Tribe.																
Timberland Resources	Objective	2042	Provide specialty products (house logs, posts, poles, etc.) in areas where extraction is compatible with, or does not prevent achievement of, aquatic resources and objectives.																
Rangeland Resources	Standard	2043	Riparian area use will be a maximum of 30 percent use of most palatable forage species, or retain a minimum 6-inch stubble height of hydric greenline species, whichever occurs first, when riparian goals and objectives are not being met.																
Fire Management	Objective	2044	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing the Inventoried Roadless Areas. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.																
	Objective	2045	Use a combination of mechanical and prescribed fire treatments adjacent to Forest Service administrative sites such as Landmark to reduce wildfire hazards.																

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Guideline	2046	Coordinate with the Salmon-Challis NF to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	2047	Evaluate road networks for opportunities to reduce sediment delivery, increase user safety, and provide for fish passage, with emphasis on the Forest Road 467 and part of Forest Road 451.
	Objective	2048	Improve maintenance of the Landmark Guard Station to meet safety standards.
	Objective	2049	Evaluate and improve, as needed, the power and water system at Landmark Guard Station.
	Standard	2050	New roads shall not be built except to replace existing roads in RCAs or directly repair human-caused damage to TEPC fish habitat in streams unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that 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.
	Standard	2051	<p>Do not reopen classified roads in Level 1 maintenance status or Level 2 roads that have become impassable unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, reopening these roads for use shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and For resources that are in a degraded condition, reopening these roads 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 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. <p>Where reopening these roads cannot meet these constraints, consider decommissioning. An exception to this standard is where reopening Level 1 or 2 classified roads 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).</p>
Scenic Environment	Standard	2052	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
Forest Road 579 (west of Landmark)	1	R	PR	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 413	1	R	PR	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Trout Creek, Summit Lake Campgrounds	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 579 (south of landmark)	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Roads 410, 440, 442	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Roads 447, 448, 467	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 075, 076, 083	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 089, 090, 091	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 092, 095, 108	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Johnson Creek	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Buck Mountain, Pen Basin Campgrounds	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM