



Management Area 01. Lower South Fork Boise River Location Map

## Management Area 1 Lower South Fork Boise River

### MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

**Management Prescriptions** - Management Area 1 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	Trace
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	51
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	9
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	9
6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	31

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 1 is located at the southern end of the Boise National Forest, about 15-50 miles southeast of Boise, Idaho (see map, opposite page). Administered by the Mountain Home Ranger District, the management area is in Elmore County and extends from Arrowrock Reservoir in the west to the Sawtooth National Forest boundary in the east (see area map, opposite). The management area is an estimated 291,100 acres, of which the Forest Service manages 59 percent, 31 percent are privately owned, and 10 percent are State of Idaho lands. The area is bordered by Boise National Forest to the north, Sawtooth National Forest to the east, and a mix of private and BLM lands to the south and west. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been dispersed and developed recreation, livestock grazing, and timber management.

**Access** - The main access to the area is by paved State Highway 20 from Interstate 84 to Forest Road 13 to Anderson Ranch Reservoir and Forest Road 113. Other access routes include Forest Roads 189 along the South Fork Boise River, Forest Road 160 to Little Camas Reservoir, and Forest Highway 61 from State Highway 20 to Anderson Ranch Reservoir. These are well-maintained gravel roads. The density of classified roads for the management area is an estimated 1.2 miles per square mile. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 2.1 miles per square mile. The area has one of the highest trail densities on the entire Forest, with over 210 miles of motorized trails occurring in the Danskin Mountains alone.

**Special Features** - One eligible Wild and Scenic River, the South Fork Boise River, falls within this management area. The South Fork Boise River has three segments. The southernmost segment, beginning just below Anderson Ranch Reservoir, has a Recreational classification, and is 13.1 miles long, with an estimated river corridor of 4,200 acres. The middle segment has a Scenic classification, and is 3.1 miles long, with a river corridor of 1,000 acres. The northernmost segment is classified as Wild, and is 12.3 miles long, with a river corridor of 9,130 acres. The river is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, and hydrologic values.

The Raspberry Gulch Research Natural Area (640 acres) is a narrow, deep canyon that contains cliff and canyon vegetation, and a rare habitat type of ponderosa pine with an understory of needle-and-thread grass. The rural communities of Pine and Prairie are in this management area. The Anderson Ranch and Little Camas Reservoirs attract heavy recreation use. An estimated 30 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including all of the Danskin, House Mountain, and Cathedral Rocks Roadless Areas, and portions of the Cow Creek, Rainbow, and Lime Creek Roadless Areas. Due primarily to salvage harvest, the Lime Creek IRA was reduced to roughly half its original inventoried size in the last decade.

**Air Quality** - Portions of this management area lie within Montana/Idaho Airsheds ID-21, 22, and 24 and within Elmore County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There are ambient air monitors located within these airsheds in Boise, Idaho City, and Mountain Home 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 Elmore County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common source of particulate matter in the county was fugitive dust from unpaved roads and agricultural activities such as tilling. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was moderately low (an estimated 5,000 acres) within the county. Point sources contributed minor amounts to the annual total PM 2.5 emissions within the county.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from 3,100 feet at the South Fork Boise River to 7,700 feet atop House Mountain. Management Area 1 falls within portions of multiple subsections, including the Prairie Lowlands, Middle Fork Boise Canyon and Streamcut Lands, and House Mountain. The main geomorphic landforms associated with the subsections are volcanic flow lands, deeply entrenched canyonlands, and granitic troughs and headlands. The land is characterized by gentle to steep slopes that are weakly to strongly dissected by streams. Slopes average from 5 to 60 percent in the lowlands, 15 to 45 percent in the canyonlands, and 35 to 65 percent in the troughs and headlands. The surface geology is primarily volcanic basalts south of the South Fork Boise River, and Idaho batholith granitics to the north. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being moderate (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, livestock grazing, timber harvest, wildfire, and recreation. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is comprised of all or part of five watersheds that drain into the South Fork Boise River Subbasin, and small portions of ten watersheds that drain south into the C J Strike Reservoir and Camas Creek Subbasins. The watersheds in the South Fork Boise River Subbasin are: Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Little Camas Creek, Rock-Cayuse Willow Creek, Lower South Fork Boise River, and Lime Creek. The main streams in the area are the South Fork Boise River and the following tributaries: Lime Creek, Fall Creek, Little Camas Creek, Rock Creek, and Willow Creek. There are no natural lakes in this area, but there are three large reservoirs: Anderson Ranch, Little Camas, and Arrowrock. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below).

There are localized impacts, which include accelerated sediment and thermal changes due to water diversions, roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, wildfire, and recreation. Eleven of the 24 subwatersheds in this area are listed as impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These subwatersheds are Little Canyon Creek, Big Fiddler-Soup, Long Gulch, Black Canyon-Trail, Pierce-Mennecke, Cayuse-Rough, Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Lower Willow, Upper Willow, Indian Creek, and Wood Creek. There is one TMDL-assigned subwatershed associated with this management area; Indian Creek. The pollutant of concern for most subwatersheds is sediment.

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			
8	12	4	1	22	1	2	19	3	11	1	0

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Bull trout are known to mostly occur within the South Fork Boise River, which they use as a migration corridor between Anderson Ranch Reservoir and headwater streams. Native redband trout also occur in several MA streams, but their abundance is not well known. The South Fork Boise River is managed as a “blue ribbon” rainbow trout stream, and Anderson Ranch Reservoir is managed as a kokanee salmon fishery. Several non-native species have been introduced to area streams and reservoirs for sport fishing. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due to elevated water temperatures, habitat fragmentation, and accelerated sediment. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and habitat impacts noted above.

**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 seral lodgepole pine and aspen. Aspen can also occur as a climax community.

An estimated 68 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Mountain Big Sage, Bitterbrush, Montane Shrub, and Perennial Grass Slopes. The main forested vegetation groups in the area are Warm Dry Douglas-

fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (13 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (3 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (8 percent), and Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (8 percent). A large amount of forested vegetation has recently been burned by lethal wildfires. Aspen is an important component in all of the forested groups.

The Mountain Big Sagebrush, Bitterbrush, and Perennial Grass Slopes groups are not functioning properly, and the Montane Shrub group is functioning at risk due to impacts from the 1992 Foothills Fire and the introduction of non-native species. Structure and composition have been substantially altered. Native shrubs and grasses have been replaced in many areas by noxious weeds and introduced grasses and forbs (cheatgrass, wheatgrass, rush skeletonweed, sweet clover, orchard grass).

The Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine and Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir groups are not functioning properly. Many stands that burned in 1992 experienced high mortality because decades of fire exclusion had resulted in high stand densities and fuel loadings that had moved this group from a non-lethal to a lethal fire regime. These high density and fuel conditions still exist in unburned stands. Recent insect outbreaks have increased tree mortality and the risk of uncharacteristic large wildfire. The Cool Dry Douglas-fir and Cool Moist Douglas-fir groups have similar conditions but to a lesser extent, and therefore they are only functioning at risk. These groups also have increasing insect and mistletoe infestations, and lack young structural stages and seral ponderosa pine and aspen. Aspen stands are not functioning properly in some areas due to fire exclusion that has resulted in old stands without structural diversity, which are not regenerating. Many stands are succumbing to insects and disease, and are being replaced by conifers or sagebrush. All the watersheds in the management area are a high priority for aspen restoration.

Riparian vegetation is not functioning properly in some areas due to impacts from roads, livestock grazing, wildfires, and private land uses. Composition has changed in many riparian areas because of disturbance, lowered water tables, and introduced plant species. Non-native plants have increased, and *carex* and other wetlands species have decreased. Native cottonwoods and broadleaf shrubs have also decreased, and are not regenerating in many areas.

**Botanical Resources** – Bugleg goldenweed is a Region 4 sensitive species that occurs in this management area. Least Phacelia, a Region 4 Sensitive species, may have potential habitat in this area. Additionally, Wilcox’s primrose and hooked stylocline are proposed Region 4 sensitive species that occur in this area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies’-tresses, slickspot peppergrass, 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. Slickspot peppergrass is a rare annual or biennial species that may be found in sagebrush-steppe habitats ranging from around 2,200 to 5,300 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, is a diminutive fern (generally less than 1 inch in height) that may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

**Non-native Plants** - Leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and Scotch thistle are noxious weeds that occur in the area, particularly along the main road



corridors. Yellow starthistle and purple loosestrife are not currently present but have a high potential of occurring. Cheatgrass is not a noxious weed, but is a non-native plant that is replacing native plants and increasing fire hazard in the area. An estimated 73 percent of the area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weed and exotic plant species. The main weeds of concern are leafy spurge and spotted knapweed, which currently occur in small, scattered populations throughout the area.

Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a “yes” in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Big Fiddler-Soap	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Long Gulch	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Black Canyon-Trail	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pierce-Mennecke	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Anderson Ranch Reservoir	Yes	No	No	No	No
Upper Willow Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Lower Willow Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Wood Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Indian Creek	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Long Tom Reservoir	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Lower Lime	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Cayuse-Rough	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Wildhorse-Camas Prairie	No	No	No	No	Yes
Syrup Creek	No	No	No	No	Yes
Moores Creek	No	No	No	No	Yes

**Wildlife Resources**—The wide range of elevations and vegetation types in the management area provide a variety of wildlife habitats. Anderson Ranch Reservoir has wintering and nesting habitat for bald eagles. The South Fork Boise River corridor has wintering habitat for bald eagles and potential nesting habitat for peregrine falcons. Much of the lower-elevation grasslands and shrublands are important winter range for elk and deer, as well as foraging habitat for mountain quail, sage grouse, and introduced turkey and chukar. Mid-elevation forests provide habitat for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, flammulated owl, and white-headed woodpecker. Higher-elevation forests provide nesting and foraging habitat for many migratory landbirds, as well as summer range for mammals such as elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Yellow-billed cuckoo habitat may be present in cottonwood stands in the lower portions of the South Fork Boise River.

Two Idaho Department of Fish and Game focal areas overlay portions of this Management Area: Anderson Ranch and Boise River. Overall, terrestrial habitat is not functioning properly because recent wildfires have reduced snags and large woody debris below desired levels, and have substantially altered vegetation structure and composition. A high percentage of timber and shrub stands have been replaced by perennial grasses, many of them non-native, which have in

turn increased the risk of high fire frequency. These changes have resulted in corresponding changes in wildlife species abundance and distribution. Mountain quail and sage grouse habitat has been significantly reduced because of recent wildfires.

**Recreation Resources** - Relatively low elevation and proximity to Mountain Home and Boise make this area a year-round recreation area. There are many developed recreation sites, most of which are centered in the Anderson Ranch Reservoir area. This reservoir is heavily used for water-oriented recreation, including fishing, boating, and water-skiing. The Forest Service has developed campgrounds, boat ramps and information centers, and there are also privately owned food, lodging, gas, and marina services. Dispersed recreation such as hunting, hiking, sight-seeing, snowmobiling, skiing, off-road vehicle use, and camping occurs throughout Management Area 1, and there are many dispersed camp sites. The South Fork Boise River corridor is used for fishing, rafting, kayaking, and canoeing. Key recreation areas and travel corridors have objectives designed to protect visual quality. Almost all roads and trails in the area are open to some type of motorized vehicle use. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this management area. Public access through private lands is a concern in areas of extensive inholdings. The management area is located partially within Idaho Fish and Game Management Units 39, 43, 44, and 45. There is a recreational special use authorization for the Fall Creek Lodge and Marina.

**Cultural Resources** – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric archeology, Ranching, Transportation, Reclamation, Forest Service History, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). This management area contains the highest density of prehistoric sites known on the Forest. Danskin Rock Shelter, for example, is extraordinary for the depth of cultural deposits and the rock art on its walls. Euro-American settlement in the area was a consequence of Oregon Trail emigration on Goodale’s Cutoff during the 1850s. By the 1860s, ranches along the cutoff supplied emigrants and miners in the South Boise Mining District with fresh meat and produce. Other ranches were established after Congress passed the 1906 Forest Homestead Act and 1916 Stockraising Homestead Act. In 1930, Congress authorized the Arrowrock Addition that expanded the Forest boundary. During the 1930s Depression, CCC crews made road and facility improvements in the area. The Lester Creek Guard Station contains National Register eligible structures dating to the CCC era, and the compound was used as the Pine Ranger Station from 1909 to 1935. Danskin Peak Lookout was built in 1940, and is the only lookout from this period on the Forest. Anderson Ranch Dam, built in 1950, is managed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

**Timberland Resources**—Of the estimated 41,100 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 4.2, 5.1, and 6.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands in MPCs 2.2 and 4.1c have been identified as not suited for timber production. Fuelwood, post and poles, Christmas trees, and other miscellaneous forest products are currently collected in designated areas.

**Rangeland Resources** - The management area contains all or portions of nine cattle allotments. Management Area 1 provides an estimated 40,900 acres of capable rangeland. These acres

represent about 10 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest. This area features a fairly high level of structural range improvements.

**Mineral Resources** - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Historic mining has occurred for gold, silver, and copper. The locatable mineral potential is generally moderate, as is the leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources. The potential for other leasable minerals is low. The potential for common variety mineral materials (mostly decorative stone and basalt gravel) is moderate to high south of the South Fork Boise River and unknown north of the river.

**Fire Management**—Prescribed fire has been used to improve winter range and livestock forage conditions, and to reduce activity-generated fuels. 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 105 fire starts. Of all the management areas on the Boise, this one had the fewest starts relative to its size but proportionally more were human-caused fires than in other management areas. About 40 percent of the total starts are human-caused. Approximately 62 percent of the management area has burned over the past 20 years, the majority of which occurred from the 1992 Foothills Fire. This fire, which started from lightning, was mostly high intensity.

Pine and Prairie are National Fire Plan communities, and the area around these communities, areas along Fall Creek, and surrounding Little Camas Reservoir are considered wildland-urban interface due to private development adjacent to the Forest. Black Canyon-Trail, Rock Creek, Deer Creek, and Anderson Ranch Reservoir subwatersheds are 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: 1 percent lethal, 35 percent mixed1 or 2, and 64 percent non-lethal. An estimated 15 percent of the 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, 41 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions—9 percent in the mixed1/mixed2 fire regimes, and 32 percent in the non-lethal regimes. 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 a designated utility corridor containing the Anderson Ranch-Mountain Home power transmission line, operations along Anderson Ranch Road, and utility corridors to private inholdings. A designated communications site is located on Danskin Peak. Opportunities exist to consolidate National Forest lands through exchange with other landowners in the area.



**MANAGEMENT DIRECTION**

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

MPC Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers</b>	General Standard	0101	Manage the South Fork Boise River eligible river corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its Outstandingly Remarkable Values (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	0168	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>1</sup>
	Vegetation Guideline	0102	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	0103	Prescribed fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0104	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.
<b>MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas</b>	General Standard	0105	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, and prescribed fire may only be used to maintain values for which the areas were established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Fire Standard	0106	Prescribed fire may only be used to maintain vegetative values for which the areas were established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Road Standard	0107	Road construction and 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 maintain the values for which the RNA was established.
	Fire Guideline	0108	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.

<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 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities</b>	General Standard	0109	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 standards, below.
	Vegetation Standard	0169	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>
	Road Standard	0110	Within Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs), 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.
	Road Standard	0111	Outside IRAs, 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 provide transportation systems that support accomplishment of Management Area Recreation Resource Opportunity Spectrum objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0112	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.
<b>MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis</b>	Vegetation Standard	0170	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. <sup>2</sup>
	Vegetation Guideline	0113	Vegetation management actions—including prescribed fire and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Vegetation Guideline	0171	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	0114	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.

<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 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes</b>	Vegetation Standard	0172	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 $\geq 10$ inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. <sup>33</sup>
	Vegetation Guideline	0115	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Vegetation Guideline	0173	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	0116	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	0117	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	0174	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.
<b>MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes</b>	Fire Guideline	0118	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Fire Guideline	0119	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.

<sup>3</sup> This standard shall not apply to 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
<p><b>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes</b></p>	Vegetation Standard	0175	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. <sup>4</sup>
	Vegetation Guideline	0120	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Vegetation Guideline	0176	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	0121	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	0122	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	0177	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.
<p><b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b></p>	Objective	0123	Improve water retention and restore wetland vegetation in riparian areas by re-introducing beaver in Wood Creek, Willow Creek and other suitable habitat.
	Objective	0124	Maintain habitat to support the “blue ribbon” rainbow trout fishery in the South Fork Boise River.
	Objective	0125	Manage to provide for a migration corridor for bull trout in the South Fork Boise River.
	Objective	0126	For the Deer Creek Watershed, coordinate with the local highway district to address fish passage issues.
	Guideline	0127	Coordinate improvement of soil-hydrologic function with private landowners in management area watersheds that the State of Idaho has listed as being impaired.

<sup>4</sup> This standard shall not apply to 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
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Guideline	0128	For the Deer Creek subwatershed, bull trout fish passage should be a high priority. Culverts should be inventoried and modified as needed to ensure fish passage occurs during required times of the year.
	Guideline	0129	Coordinate beaver re-introduction efforts with Idaho Department of Fish and Game.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Objective	0130	Rely on natural regeneration as the primary means of recovering forested, shrubland, and grassland vegetation in areas affected by the 1992 Foothills Fire.
	Objective	0131	Initiate restoration of decadent aspen stands where they currently exist by stimulating regeneration and reducing conifer density in all the watersheds in the management area.
	Objective	0132	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	Objective	0133	Within the 1992 Foothills Fire area, maintain existing and newly established shrub stands in the Mountain Big Sagebrush and Bitterbrush vegetation groups to improve shrub diversity.
<b>Botanical Resources</b>	Objective	0134	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate, or Region 4 Sensitive (TEPCS) species, such as bugleg goldenweed, Wilcox's primrose, and hooked stylocline, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0135	Emphasize reducing rush skeletonweed, leafy spurge, and spotted knapweed within rare plant occupied and potential habitat.
<b>Non-native Plants</b>	Objective	0136	Contain and control the spread of noxious weeds, with emphasis on leafy spurge and spotted knapweed along the South Fork Boise River corridor.
	Objective	0137	Minimize the establishment and spread of rush skeletonweed and cheatgrass.
	Objective	0138	Prevent establishment of yellow starthistle and purple loosestrife.
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	Objective	0139	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the South Fork Boise River corridor.
	Guideline	0140	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	0141	Provide for public recreation use on the South Fork Boise River to maintain river-related recreation opportunities.
	Objective	0142	Improve developed sites around Anderson Ranch Reservoir, emphasizing Curlew Campground and launch site, and paving the parking area at Elk Creek boat ramp to enhance recreation experiences and to reduce impacts on other resources.
	Objective	0143	Manage the Danskin Motorized Trail Area for a variety of users to provide a range of recreation opportunities and experiences.
	Objective	0144	Reconstruct trails in the Danskin-Willow Creek area as needed to reduce resource impacts and to improve recreation experiences and visitor safety.



MPC Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																				
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	0145	Provide toilet facilities along the South Fork of the Boise River below Anderson Ranch Dam to reduce resource impacts from dispersed recreation use.																				
	Objective	0146	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy: <table border="1" data-bbox="699 390 1408 642"> <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>5%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>38%</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>24%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>33%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non Forest Service Lands</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</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	5%	1%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	38%	78%	Roaded Natural	24%	17%	Roaded Modified	33%	3%	Non Forest Service Lands	1%	1%
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Objective	0147	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from off-road ATV/motorbike use in the Pierce-Mennecke, Long Tom Reservoir, Lower Lime Creek, Cayuse-Rough, Wildhorse-Camas Prairie, Syrup Creek, and Moores Creek subwatersheds. Consider annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are highly susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.																					
Objective	0148	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from concentrated recreation and trail use in the Big Fiddler-Soap, Black Canyon-Trail, Upper Willow Creek, Lower Willow Creek, Wood Creek, and Indian Creek subwatersheds. Consider annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads, campgrounds, and other high use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are highly susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.																					
Standard	0149	Do not issue special use permits for commercial whitewater rafting or fly-fishing outfitters and guides in order to maintain the current river-related recreation experiences.																					
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	Objective	0150	Maintain the National Register status of Danskin Rockshelter, Moores Spring, and other eligible properties. Monitor the conditions of properties in the area eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).																				
	Objective	0151	Inventory acquired lands in the management area for historic properties, specifically tracts on Granite Creek.																				
	Objective	0152	Inventory historic properties contributing to the High Prairie Archaeological District.																				
	Objective	0153	Nominate Danskin Rockshelter, Moores Spring, the High Prairie Archaeological District, and Danskin Peak Lookout to the NRHP. Develop management plans for Moores Spring, Danskin Rockshelter, and Danskin Peak Lookout.																				
<b>Timberland Resources</b>	Objective	0154	Deleted, as part of 2010 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.																				

MPC Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Rangeland Resources</b>	Objective	0155	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Big Fiddler-Soap, Long Gulch, Black Canyon-Trail, Pierce-Mennecke, Upper Willow Creek, Lower Willow Creek, Wood Creek, Indian Creek, Long Tom Reservoir, Lower Lime Creek, and Cayuse-Rough subwatersheds. Consider changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites.
	Guideline	0156	When constructing new fences or reconstructing existing fences, design or relocate to avoid potential sage grouse mortality near leks.
	Guideline	0157	Whenever possible, modify developed springs and other water sources to restore free-flowing water and wet meadows in sage grouse habitat.
<b>Fire Management</b>	Objective	0158	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 (CWPPs) that identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatments within wildland-urban interface to manage fuel loadings to reduce wildfire hazards.
	Objective	0159	Limit the use of prescribed fire in existing and newly established stands of mountain big sagebrush and bitterbrush within the 1992 Foothills Fire area in order to restore canopy closure, and restore or maintain shrub diversity.
	Objective	0160	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.
<b>Lands and Special Uses</b>	Objective	0161	Use land exchange opportunities to acquire scattered parcels of private inholdings to improve Forest management efficiency.
	Objective	0162	Dispose of scattered National Forest lands south of Anderson Ranch Reservoir, except those lands around Camas Reservoir, to improve Forest management efficiency.
	Objective	0163	Continue to cooperate on cost-share agreements for road use with State agencies to efficiently provide for access needs.
	Guideline	0164	Vegetation management activities within the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) utility corridor should be coordinated with the BPA and should also be consistent with the most recent programmatic vegetation management direction for BPA corridors.
<b>Facilities and Roads</b>	Objective	0165	Evaluate and improve, as necessary, the facilities at the Lester Creek Work Center.

MPC Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Facilities and Roads</b>	Objective	0166	<p>Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Big Fiddler-Soap, Long Gulch, Black Canyon-Trail, Pierce-Mennecke, Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Upper Willow Creek, Lower Willow Creek, Wood Creek, and Indian Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable.</li> <li>➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites.</li> <li>➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities.</li> <li>➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way.</li> <li>➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.</li> </ul>
<b>Scenic Environment</b>	Standard	0167	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
South Fork Boise River	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Arrowrock Reservoir	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 113	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Anderson Ranch Reservoir and recreation sites	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
State Highway 20	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 134	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Highway 61	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 189	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 128	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 160	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 123	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Camas Reservoir and recreation sites	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 021, 039, 193, 194, 195	2	PR	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	MM
Danskin Trails 300, 317, 400, 410, 500	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM