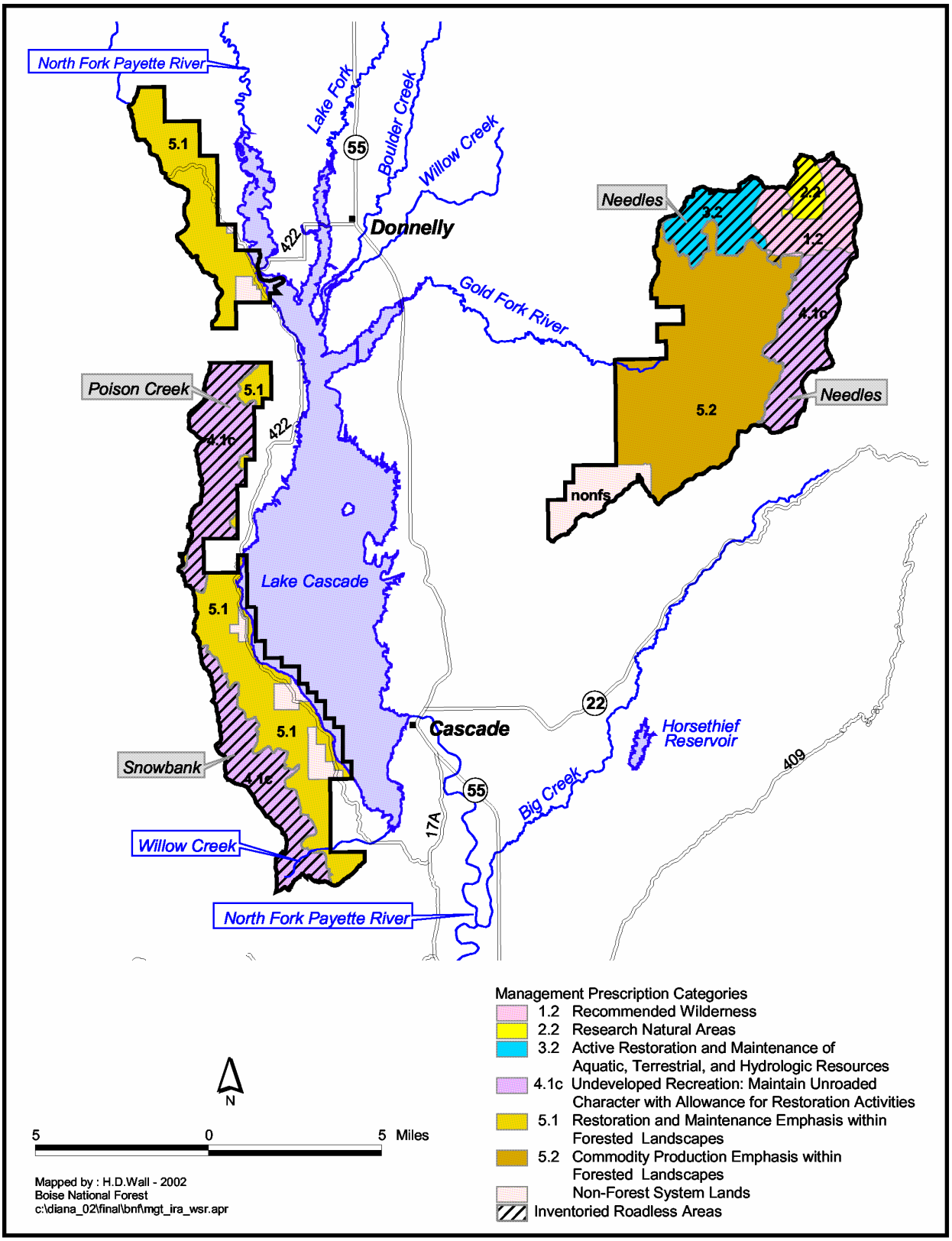
Management Area 18 - Cascade Reservoir Location Map



Management Area 18
Cascade Reservoir

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 18 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	7
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	2
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	5
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	27
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	27
5.2 – Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	32

General Location and Description - Management Area 18 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest within the North Fork Payette River drainage, from Cascade north to the Payette NF boundary (see map, opposite page). The area lies primarily in Valley County, and is part of the Cascade Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 54,400 acres, which includes several small parcels of private inholdings (2 percent), and a large block of State lands in the West/Deep Creeks area (4 percent). The western portion of the area is bordered by the Payette National Forest to the west and north, the Boise National Forest to the south, and Cascade Reservoir (now known as "Lake Cascade") and a mix of private and State lands to the east. The eastern portion of the area is bordered by Boise National Forest to the east, Payette National Forest to the north, and mostly private lands to the west and south. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been dispersed and developed recreation, timber management, and livestock grazing.

Access - The main access to the area is by paved State Highway 55. Additional access is provided by Forest Roads on the west side of Cascade Reservoir (422), and up Gold Fork River (498). The density of classified roads in the management area is an estimated 2.4 miles per square mile. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 1.9 and 4.2 miles per square mile. Several trails enter the Needles and Snowbank Roadless Areas.

Special Features - Special features of this area include Cascade Reservoir shoreline and vistas from West Mountain. The Needles RNA (1,187 acres), located near the boundary of the Boise and Payette Forests, contains a lake, wet meadows, alder glades, and certain subalpine fir habitat types. An estimated 39 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Needles, Snowbank, and Poison Creek Roadless Areas. The Forest has recommended this portion of the Needles IRA for Wilderness designation.

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 are ambient air monitors located within the airshed in McCall and Garden Valley to evaluate current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The closest Class I areas are the Sawtooth, Hells Canyon, and Eagle Cap Wildernesses. 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 4,800 feet on Cascade Reservoir to 8,681 feet atop Square Top Mountain. Management Area 18 falls within the Long Valley Foothills and Long Valley Basin Subsections. The main geomorphic landforms are glaciated lands, frost-churned uplands and mountain slopes, depositional lands, and fluvial lands. Slope gradients average between 0 to 20 percent on depositional lands, 15 to 40 percent in the frost-churned uplands, and between 30 to 80 percent in the glaciated and fluvial lands. The surface geology is primarily Idaho batholith granite, although West Mountain is a transition area between the batholith and Columbia River basalts. Soils generally have low to high surface erosion potential, and low to high productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to moderate, with the majority being low (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being low. In some locations, there are impacts from roads, livestock grazing, timber harvest, and recreational use. Impacts include localized accelerated sedimentation, streambank degradation, and stream bank channel modification.

The management area is in portions of the Cascade Reservoir, Gold Fork River, and Middle North Fork Payette River Watersheds of the North Fork Payette River Subbasin. The major streams in the area are the Gold Fork River, and Poison, French, Campbell, and Van Wyck Creeks. Although Cascade Reservoir does not actually lie fully within the management area boundary, all streams within the area drain into it. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below), with the majority being moderate. In some locations, roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, recreational use have contributed to accelerated erosion, high sediment yields, and higher phosphorus levels (some areas have a high natural incidence of phosphorus). Only one of five subwatersheds in this area was listed in 1998 as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act—the Cascade Reservoir subwatershed. This management area has a TMDL assigned to all of its subwatersheds.

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	1	4	0	1	4	0	4	1	1	5	0

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. This area does support limited populations of bull trout, with the North Fork Gold Fork subwatershed containing an isolated local population of marginal quality. Habitat is currently fragmented. Cascade Reservoir provides habitat for a variety of introduced fish species. Aquatic habitat is not functioning properly in some locations in this management area due to habitat fragmentation from roads and timber harvest, high sediment levels, and impacts to riparian areas. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species. The North Fork Gold Fork subwatershed has been identified as important to bull trout recovery, and as a high-priority area for restoration.

Vegetation - An estimated 27 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 Dry Grand Fir (8 percent), Cool Moist Grand Fir (22 percent), High Elevation Subalpine Fir (6 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (16 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (11 percent), and Warm Dry DF/Moist PP (8 percent). Aspen in the grand fir and Warm Dry Subalpine fir groups is becoming decadent due to fire exclusion and the encroachment of conifers.

The Alpine Meadows and Mountain Big Sage groups are functioning at risk due to localized impacts from cattle and sheep, lodgepole pine encroachment, lack of fire, and noxious weed invasion around Cascade Reservoir.

The Dry Grand Fir and Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and earlier logging practices that removed large-diameter seral species. In the Dry Grand Fir group, this has led to an overstory and understory that is heavy to grand fir. Potential for spruce budworm is high in the grand fir. Cool Moist Grand Fir is not functioning properly due primarily to fire exclusion that has created high stand densities, high fuel loads, and a preponderance of late seral species.

Warm Dry Subalpine Fir is close to properly functioning condition. Exceptions are in large burned-over areas where patches of bare ground exist and large woody debris is currently deficit. High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk due to localized losses of whitebark pine caused primarily by blister rust.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in some areas due to impacts from grazing that have reduced the willow component, and increased the presence of introduced plant species. Localized areas also lack down woody debris and snags due to fires, past harvest treatments, and firewood gathering.

Botanical Resources – Idaho douglasia, a Region 4 Sensitive species, and Kellogg's bitterroot, a proposed Sensitive species, are known from this management area. Tall swamp onion and bank monkeyflower, Region 4 Watch species, are also known 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, Spalding's silene, 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. Spalding's silene, a Threatened species, may occur in fescue grassland habitats from 1,500 to 5,500 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 - An estimated 24 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species of concern. The main weeds of concern are spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, yellow toadflax, rush skeletonweed, and leafy spurge. All are highly invasive species that currently exist in scattered populations throughout the area. Cascade Reservoir is susceptible to invasion from Eurasian water milfoil, and the shoreline is susceptible to invasion from purple loosestrife.

All of the subwatersheds in this management area have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from road-related. 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 road-related vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Wildlife Resources - Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine forests at lower elevations provide some winter range for deer and elk, and limited habitat for white-headed woodpecker and flammulated owl. Osprey and bald eagle habitat are found along Cascade Reservoir. Grand fir forests at mid elevations provide habitat for Region 4 Sensitive species, goshawk, fisher, and great gray owl. High-elevation forests provide habitat for boreal owls and three-toed woodpeckers, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Some wolverine denning habitat exists in high-elevation cirque basins. The area provides many habitats for migratory landbirds. The northern Idaho ground squirrel, a Threatened species, historically occurred in some of the meadows and open pine stands. These areas may offer potential habitat for current population expansion. Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in some locations due to past management practices and project areas that are generally deficient in snags and large woody debris, altered migration routes and corridors, introduction of noxious weeds and exotic species, and the shift in fire regimes in low-elevation areas that have been unmanaged.

Recreation Resources - The Needles IRA features undeveloped recreation with non-motorized trail opportunities and a Preservation VQO. Dispersed recreation in the rest of the area includes hunting, fishing, motorized trail use, snowmobiling, horseback riding, and hiking. The area around Cascade Reservoir has objectives designed to protect visual quality. Cascade Reservoir provides water-oriented recreation, including developed campgrounds, fishing, boating, and water-skiing. Much of the use comes from Valley County and the Treasure Valley area. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 24. A year-round destination resort (Tamarack) is going to be developed on adjacent State of Idaho and private lands. Recreation special uses include commercial campground operations and the Cascade Christian Camp along Cascade Reservoir.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Ranching, Mining, Forest Service History, Reclamation, Recreation, and the CCC. Stone tools recovered near the reservoir indicate Indian use of the area as long as ten thousand years ago. The Cascade Reservoir area was an important fishery for Shoshone and Nez Perce Indians. Long Valley was settled in the 1880s and contains some of the oldest agricultural sites on the Forest. These homesteads supplied the Salmon River and Boise Basin mining camps with meat, fresh produce, and livestock feed. Settlements such as Van Wyck, Thunder City, and Crawford equipped miners headed to the Thunder Mountain gold rush in 1900. Stockmen from eastern Oregon and the Weiser River Valley drove livestock into Long Valley on the Van Wyck Trail. Cascade, established in 1912, was the headquarters of the old Payette National Forest. In 1916, the Forest Service established Gold Fork Guard Station in conjunction with a lookout on Gold Fork Rock. The Civilian Conservation Corps built a new lookout on a nearby peak in the 1930s. The Cascade Ranger District became one of the Forest's most popular recreation destinations after the dam and reservoir were completed in 1948.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 36,900 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 19,000 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 4 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 5.1 and 5.2, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. The level of timber management has been fairly high in roaded areas and low elsewhere. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, and Christmas trees are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - This area has portions of five cattle allotments, one active sheep allotment, and a stock driveway. Management Area 18 provides an estimated 1,300 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent less than 1 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest. Grazing is prohibited in the headwaters of the Cascade Municipal Watershed.

Mineral Resources - This area is open for mineral activities and prospecting. Recreational suction dredge mining is popular on the Gold Fork River. The potential for locatable minerals is unknown. The potential for geothermal resources is moderate to unknown. The potential for other leasable minerals is low. The potential for common variety mineral materials is moderate or unknown in most of the area, but high in the West Mountain area.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire has been used 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. Eighty percent of the Needles IRA burned in the 1989 Needles Fire Complex. Cascade is a nearby National Fire Plan community, and Cascade Reservoir subwatershed is considered a wildland-urban interface area due to private development adjacent to the Forest. This subwatershed is also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 14 percent lethal, 71 percent mixed1 or 2, and 15 percent non-lethal. An estimated 13 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of

this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 44 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - The Midway Point, No Business East, and No Business West designated communications sites are all within the management area. Two proposed utility corridors are located within the management area.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	1801	Management actions, including prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Vegetation Standard	1802	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	1803	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	1804	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	1805	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.
	Fire Guideline	1806	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1807	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, and prescribed fire may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Road Standard	1808	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 maintain the values for which the RNA was established.
	Fire Guideline	1809	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.
MPC 3.2	General Standard	1810	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).

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	Vegetation Standard	1811	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including mechanical and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintains or restores water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintains or restores habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduces risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	1812	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1813	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	1814	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standard, below.
	Road Standard	1815	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	1816	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1817	The full range of treatment activities, except wildland fire use, may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1818	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	1819	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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Road Standard	1820	There shall be no net increase in road densities in the MPC 5.2 portion of the North Fork Gold Fork subwatershed unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the increase in road densities shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, the increase in road densities shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitat are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitat. An exception to this standard is where additional roads are 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).
	Road Standard	1821	New roads and landings shall be located outside of RCAs in the MPC 5.2 portion of the North Fork Cold Fork subwatershed unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. An exception to this standard is where construction of new roads in RCAs is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Road Standard	1822	In the MPC 5.2 portion of the North Fork Gold Fork subwatershed, do not reopen classified roads in Level 1 maintenance status or Level 2 roads that have become impassable unless it can be demonstrated through a project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that**:** a) 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 b) 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 c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. 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).
	Fire Guideline	1823	Prescribed fire may be used to: a) Maintain or restore desired vegetative conditions on unsuited timberlands; or b) Maintain or restore desired fuel conditions for all vegetation types; or c) Maintain desired vegetative conditions on suited timberlands within PVGs 2 through 10.
	Fire Guideline	1824	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to developments and investments.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1825	Reduce effects of roads and cattle grazing on the upper portion of West Mountain that are contributing sediment and phosphorus to tributaries of Cascade Reservoir.
	Objective	1826	Assist in de-listing Cascade Reservoir from the State of Idaho's impaired water bodies list by applying appropriate and active watershed restoration to the Cascade Reservoir subwatershed.
	Objective	1827	Continue improvement of streambank stability and increase shrub component by reducing impacts from livestock grazing in the low elevations of drainages.
	Objective	1828	Restore bull trout habitat in the Gold Fork drainage by reducing management-induced sediment and management-created migration barriers.
	Objective	1829	Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat in the North Fork Gold Fork subwatershed to help strengthen local bull trout populations.
	Objective	1830	Manage for and emphasize instream flows of cold water on the west side of Cascade Reservoir and the North Fork Payette River.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Guideline	1831	Coordinate with adjacent landowners, federal, state, local agencies, and private individuals or businesses to improve soil-hydrologic function, water quality, and fish passage within the management area.
Vegetation	Objective	1832	Restore and maintain species composition, tree size classes, and stand structure consistent with the range of desired conditions in vegetation groups described in Appendix A. Manage for ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and western larch as the dominant early seral tree species in the Dry Grand Fir and Cool Moist Grand Fir groups, and for whitebark pine in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir group.
	Objective	1833	Restore the early seral aspen component in the forested vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A, to improve wildlife habitat and visual quality.
	Objective	1834	Restore meadow conditions by reducing conifer density that has occurred due to the lack of fire and natural disturbance processes.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1835	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Idaho douglasia and Kellogg's bitterroot, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1836	Reduce spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and rush skeletonweed within rare plant occupied and potential habitat.
	Standard	1837	Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Idaho douglasia to maintain or restore populations and habitat of this species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1838	Manage designated non-native, invasive weeds in an integrated approach, as specified in the Strategic and Annual Operating Plans established by the Upper Payette River Cooperative Weed Management Area Participants.
	Objective	1839	Develop preventive measures to reduce the likelihood of purple loosestrife and Eurasian water milfoil establishment in Cascade Reservoir and other water bodies.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	1840	Manage to provide for nesting habitat for the bald eagle around Cascade Reservoir.
	Objective	1841	To improve big-game winter range, restore the Mountain Big Sage vegetation group at lower elevations. Emphasize reducing noxious weeds and increasing native plant forage.
Recreation Resources	Objective	1842	Monitor off-road and off-trail ORV use west of Cascade Reservoir, and enforce existing travel restrictions to reduce recreation impacts to wildlife, soil, and water resources.
	Objective	1843	Develop vegetation management plans for campgrounds along the reservoir to guide vegetation management within the developed sites.
	Objective	1844	Monitor the non-system trail network surrounding developed and dispersed camping sites to determine and help reduce impacts to soil, water, and vegetation resources.
	Objective	1845	Explore opportunities to develop additional motorized routes for ORV use.
	Objective	1846	Evaluate dispersed recreation sites along Cascade Reservoir to determine whether sediment and phosphorous impacts from these sites can be reduced to help implement the associated TMDL.

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/Resource Area</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1847</td><td>Evaluate the need for additional developed recreation capacity in existing developed sites to address increased recreational use and demand.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1848</td><td>Continue to coordinate with Valley County and Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation on the grooming of snowmobile trails to maintain that winter recreation opportunity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1849</td><td>Identify additional potential developed recreation sites to increase day use and camping opportunities in appropriate locations along the west side of Lake Cascade. Pursue partnership of these sites once their development is approved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1850</td><td>Consider partnership opportunities with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation to manage developed recreation facilities at Lake Cascade.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1851</td><td>Work cooperatively with other public agencies to develop cross-country skiing opportunities and a yurt system near Cascade.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1852</td><td>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th><th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th></tr><tr><th>Summer</th><th>Winter</th></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td><td>12%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>10%</td><td>51%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>16%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>62%</td><td>41%</td></tr></table>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1853</td><td>Maintain the National Register status of the Gold Fork Lookout cabin and other eligible properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1854</td><td>Conduct an inventory to identify historic trails and properties. Provide interpretive materials for the public using these trails.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1855</td><td>Monitor the conditions of National Register eligible properties in the management area, specifically prehistoric sites located along the Cascade Reservoir.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timberland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1856</td><td>Reduce risk from undesirable levels of insect damage, particularly from western spruce budworm, by managing stands in a manner that will begin approaching desired future conditions for vegetative components.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Rangeland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1857</td><td>Manage Van Wyck stock driveway and holding pasture use to minimize sediment and phosphorus contributions to Cascade Reservoir.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1858</td><td>Evaluate grazing within the meadows in the South Fork of Gold Fork River to determine whether soil and water conditions need to be improved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fire Management</td><td>Objective</td><td>1859</td><td>Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland-urban interface areas to reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.</td></tr>
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MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Objective	1860	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	1861	Update site plans for the three communication sites on No Business Mountain to meet agency policy and eliminate potential use conflicts.
	Objective	1862	Continue the special use permits for power line and telephone easements.
	Objective	1863	Continue the special use permit for the church organization camp on the west side of Cascade Reservoir.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	1864	Evaluate the Crawford administrative site to determine the need for new facilities for seasonal employees.
	Objective	1865	Meet or exceed maintenance levels on all roads in the Gold Fork drainage, and monitor roads to determine if objective is met. Invite other landowners in the area to participate.
	Objective	1866	Develop proposals to eliminate and stabilize unneeded roads to reduce impacts on other Forest resources and to improve management efficiency of district transportation system.
	Objective	1867	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in all area subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: ➢ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➢ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➢ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➢ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➢ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
Scenic Environment	Objective	1868	Manage to provide for scenic values of the West Mountain area as seen from the town of Cascade and the Highway 55 corridor.
	Standard	1869	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
Cascade Reservoir	1	R	PR	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Needles Recommended Wilderness	1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Highway 55	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 422	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	M	R	PR	M
Forest Road 435	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	M	PR	PR	M
No Business Lookout	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	M	PR	PR	M
Forest Trail 133	1	PR	PR	M	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M
Amanita, Rainbow Point, and French Creek Campgrounds	2	PR	PR	M	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M
Forest Roads 186, 497	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM

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 402 (to trailhead)	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 001, 111, 113, 114, 115	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 116, 117, 118, 120, 121	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trails 150, 162, 196	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM

Near Cascade Reservoir