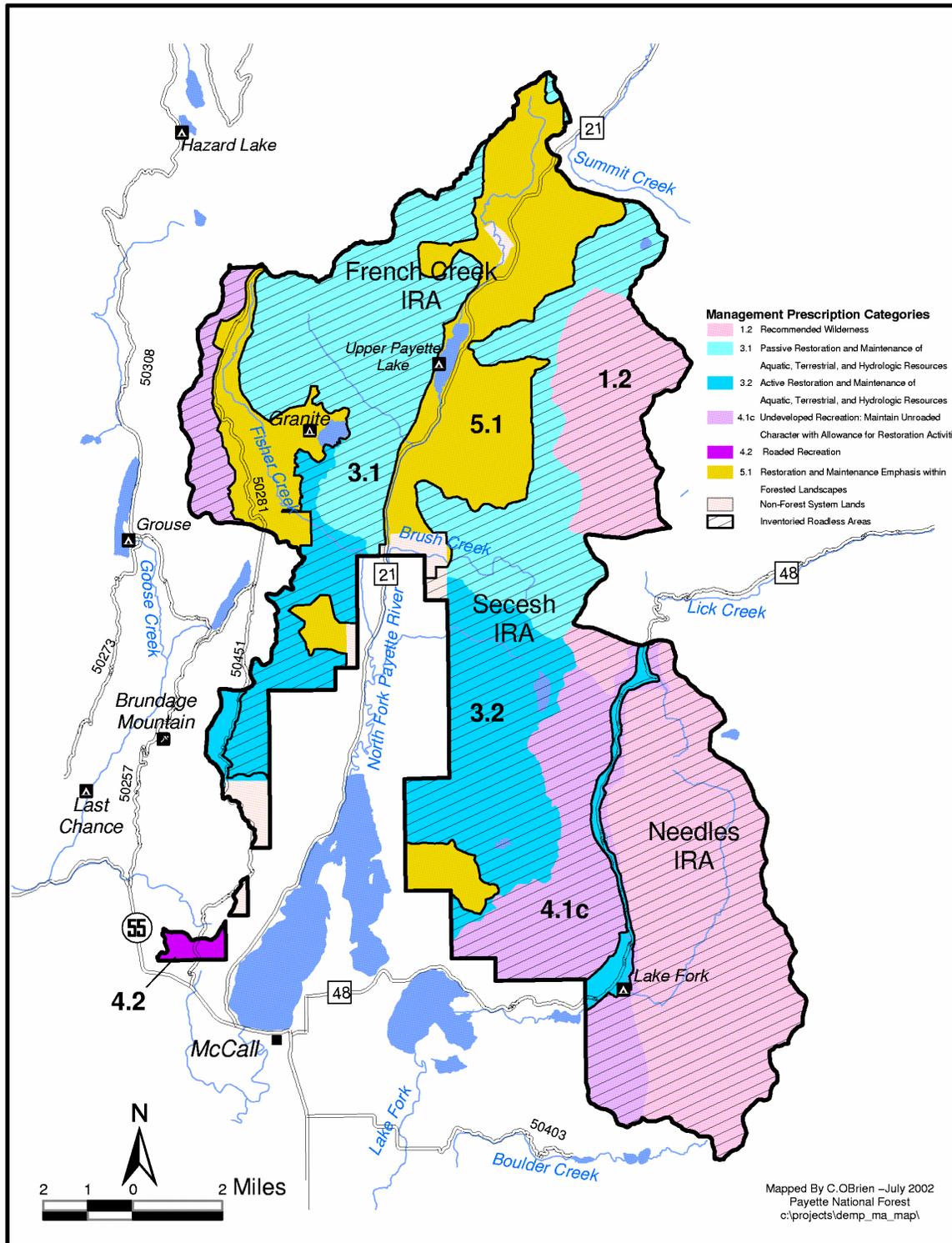


Management Area 07 –Payette Lakes –Location Map



## Management Area 7 Payette Lakes

### MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

**Management Prescriptions** - Management Area 7 has the following management prescriptions (see map, preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
1.2 – Recommended Wilderness	27
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	23
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	17
4.1c – Undeveloped Rec.: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration	13
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	1
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	19

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 7 is comprised of lands administered by the Payette National Forest within the North Fork Payette River drainage north and east of McCall, Idaho (see map, preceding page). The management area lies in Valley County, and is part of the McCall Ranger District. The area is an estimated 102,400 acres, about 98 percent of which are lands administered by the Forest Service. The area is bordered by Payette National Forest to the north, east, and west, and by primarily State lands to the south. The primary uses or activities in this area have been dispersed recreation, timber management, and livestock grazing.

**Access** - The main access to the area is by paved Warren Wagon Road (Forest Highway 021) from McCall to Secesh Summit; and by native-surfaced Lick Creek Road (Forest Highway 048) from McCall to Lick Creek Summit. The density of classified roads is an estimated 0.4 miles per square mile. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 2.2 miles per square mile. Road-building opportunities have generally been confined to gentler landforms, such as depositional lands. These areas have the highest road densities. Other landforms are steep, rocky, or wet. These areas have few or no roads and are typically inventoried roadless areas. Trails provide access to many of the roadless portions of the area.

The Forest has a cost-share agreement with the State of Idaho for building and maintaining a cooperative road system in which all costs and responsibilities are shared. State lands occur primarily in the Cougar-Pearl, Copet-Box, Payette Lake, and Little Payette Lake Subwatersheds.

**Special Features** - The proposed Slick Rock National Natural Landmark is a popular area for rock climbing. The management area provides a municipal watershed, scenic backdrop, and recreational playground for the city of McCall. An estimated 75 percent of the area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the French Creek, Secesh, and Needles Roadless Areas. The Forest has recommended large portions of the Secesh and Needles areas 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 activities. There is an ambient air monitor located in McCall within the airshed to evaluate current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. Portions of this management area are within 100 kilometers of four Class I areas: the Hells Canyon, Eagle Cap, Sawtooth Wilderness, and Selway-Bitterroot Wildernesses. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Valley County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter within the county were wildfire, prescribed fire, and fugitive dust from unpaved roads. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute annually to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was very low within Valley County (less than 600 acres). There are no point sources within the county.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from 5,200 feet near Payette Lake to 8,875 feet atop Sawtooth Peak. The most common geomorphic landforms in this management area are glacial mountains and trough lands, frost-churned uplands and mountain slopes, and depositional lands. Slope gradients average between 40 to 80 percent on glacial mountains, 30 to 60 percent on glacial trough lands, 15 to 40 percent on frost-churned uplands and slopes, and 0 to 20 percent on depositional lands. Granitic rocks of the Idaho batholith dominate the surface geology. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and low to moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from moderate to low, 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) (see table below). Recent wildfires have burned a large portion of the management area. Past roading, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation have had additional localized impacts on stream sediment levels and riparian vegetation.

The management area comprises portions of the Upper North Fork Payette River, Upper Lake Fork Creek, and Payette Lake Watersheds in the North Fork Payette River Subbasin. This subbasin drains south into the Payette River. The main streams are the North Fork Payette River, Fisher Creek, Twentymile Creek, and the North and East Forks of Lake Fork Creek. Because of the glaciated landscape and the relatively high amount of snowfall in the area, this area has some of the highest water yields on the Forest. Popular lakes include Upper Payette, Granite, Box, Blackwell, Pearl, Snowslide, Deep, and Twentymile Lakes. The first four of these lakes have been augmented by dams to increase water storage for irrigation. Subwatershed Water Quality Integrity ratings vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Past roading, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation have had localized impacts on stream sediment levels and riparian vegetation. Also, several reservoirs have contributed to channel modification by altering natural stream flows. Three of the 10 subwatersheds in this area were listed in 1998 as having impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These subwatersheds are Payette Lake, Little Payette Lake, and Cougar-Pearl. The pollutant of concern is not identified. The Middle North Fork Payette River, Little Payette Lake, North Fork Lake Creek, and East Fork Lake Creek subwatersheds have an assigned TMDL.

Six of the ten subwatersheds in the management area are managed as a public water system for the city of McCall and surroundings. Forest representatives have collaborated with other federal and state agencies to produce a watershed management plan for the municipal watershed, which is now being implemented. An inventory of roads within the municipal watershed was completed for the assessment supporting the management plan. To improve watershed conditions, an estimated 10 miles of existing roads were decommissioned (obliterated and removed from the Forest Road System), and identified problem areas were addressed.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			# 303(d) Subs	# Subs With TMDLs	# Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
0	7	3	3	3	4	0	8	2	3	4	6

Anadromous fish species no longer occur within this area due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Native redband rainbow trout occur in the area, as do non-native brook trout. Kokanee salmon migrate from Payette Lake up the North Fork Payette River to spawn in the fall. Bull trout were historically identified in Fisher Creek and Lake Fork Creek, but the extent of their historic distribution is unknown. Currently, known bull trout occurrence within this area is based on one observation of three bull trout in the North Fork of Lake Fork Creek. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due to habitat fragmentation from irrigation dams, diversions, and roads, high sediment levels, and impacts to riparian areas. Native fish populations are at risk due to these habitat impacts and the presence of non-native species.

**Vegetation** - The dominant potential vegetation groups in this area are those associated with subalpine fir--Warm Dry (28 percent), Warm Moist/Hydric (34 percent), High Elevation (20 percent)--which, interspersed with rock, water, Alpine Meadows and Mountain Forbs (8 percent), comprise around 90 percent of the management area. The subalpine fir groups had a substantial component of old and mature Engelmann spruce, much of which succumbed to a spruce bark beetle outbreak in the late 1980s and early 1990s. These dead trees provided ample fuel for the Corral and Blackwell Fires that burned through a large percentage of the subalpine fir groups in 1994. The bark beetle outbreak and wildfires, while within historic norms for these vegetation types and fire regimes, converted many of the stands from an old to open forest structure. Composition has also shifted to a higher percentage of seral tree, shrub, and forbs species.

The Cool Moist Grand Fir group comprises about 2 percent of the area and is functioning at risk due to impacts from timber management, roads, and fire exclusion. Impacts include low levels of the large tree, snag, and down log components and high levels of open and young structural stages in areas managed for timber. In the unmanaged areas, stand densities and fuel loadings are at the high end of historic norms. This group makes up a small portion of the management area, primarily near Fall Creek and Bear Basin.

Mountain Forbs communities are at properly functioning condition. Alpine Meadows are near properly functioning condition but have localized impacts from livestock grazing and handling. Impacts include lowered water tables and shifts in plant species composition in some areas.

Riparian vegetation is not functioning properly in localized areas due to impacts from roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation. These impacts include the loss of overstory structure, changes to species composition and distribution, and the introduction of non-native plant species.

**Botanical Resources** - Tobias' saxifrage, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, occurs in this area. Tobias' saxifrage is found on open granitic, subalpine slopes (7,000 to 8,500 feet) and is endemic to Payette National Forest. It is a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service species of concern. Proposed Region 4 Sensitive species that occur in this area include Sierra sanicle, and green bug moss. Currently, no federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas up to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

**Non-native Plants** - A number of noxious weeds and exotic plants have been found within the management area, particularly along the main road corridors. About 7 percent of the area is considered highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plants. The main weed of concern is spotted knapweed, which currently occurs in small, scattered populations. Yellow toadflax and Canada thistle also occur in the area.

The Middle North Fork Payette River subwatershed has an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from timber harvest activities. 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 the identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

**Wildlife Resources** - Most of the area is too high in elevation to provide winter range for elk and deer, but many winter in nearby Long Valley. Lower-elevation grand fir forests provide a small amount of potential habitat for several Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, great gray owl, and fisher. Higher-elevation subalpine fir forests provide habitat for boreal owl, great gray owl, three-toed woodpecker, wolverine, fisher, lynx, and many migratory land birds, as well as summer range for mammals such as elk, deer, black bear, and mountain lion. Lynx habitat has been mapped within Lynx Analysis Units. This area is in the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area, and gray wolves have been observed here. Overall, terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in the area. The Blackwell and Corral Fires in 1994 burned a high percentage of the high-elevation forests, converting them from an old forest to open structural stage, and reducing habitat for species dependent on old forest structure. Habitat has also been fragmented in localized areas by roads and past harvest units.

**Recreation Resources** - The proximity to McCall, picturesque mountains and lakes, and a good network of access roads and trails make this a heavily used recreation area. Recreation use includes hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, motorcycling, snowmobiling, ATV use, backcountry skiing, snowshoeing, sightseeing, rock climbing, and camping. This management area has seen a steady increase in winter recreation use. There are many dispersed campsites and two developed campgrounds, Upper Payette Lake and Lake Fork. The Upper Payette Lake Campground was recently expanded. The Lake Fork Campground is next to the Lake Fork

Guard Station. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 24. One outfitter and guide operation currently conducts snowmobile tours in the area. Because this area and nearby McCall are popular recreation destinations, users come from both local and regional population centers. The roadless portion of the area has a good network of trails, about half of which are open to some form of motorized vehicle use.

The recreation emphasis in this area is on providing summer developed and dispersed recreation opportunities.

**Scenic Environment** – Visually sensitive routes and use areas represent locations from which the scenic environment is considered especially important. These routes or areas generally have a more restrictive VQO assigned to them than areas not seen from such locations. The following is a list of visually sensitive routes or use areas with this management area. There may also be sensitive routes or use areas in adjacent management areas that could be affected by actions taken in this management area.

Route or Area Type	Sensitivity Level	Name of Route or Area
Roads	1	Granite Lake 446, Warren Wagon Road (Forest Highway 21), Upper Hazard 339
Roads	2	Fisher Creek 281, Brundage Mountain 451, Pearl Creek 432
Trails	1	Paddy Flat-Lake Fork Creek 103, Fall Creek Saddle 108, Crestline 109, Box Lake 110, Twenty Mile Creek 085, Twenty Mile Lakes 315, Victor Creek 117
Trails	2	East Fork Lake Fork Creek 104, Fitsum Summit 087, Maki Lake 135, Fall Creek Saddle 108, Deep Creek 336, Cougar Creek 114
Use Areas	1	Granite Lake Campground, Upper Payette Lake Campground, Twenty Mile Lakes, Snowslide Lake
Use Areas	2	Lake Fork Campground

**Cultural Resources** – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric, Transportation, Forest Service Administration, and Recreation. This area was likely used for centuries by ancestors of the Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock, and Shoshone-Paiute for hunting, fishing, gathering, and as a travel way to and from the South Fork Salmon River drainage. Historically, trappers visited Long Valley as early as 1832, but the area was the last major valley on the Forest to be settled due to its high elevation. Around 1900, McCall became an important stop on routes to the mining towns such as Warren and Thunder Mountain. The McCall Ranger District has three administration sites on the National Register of Historic Places. Recreationists have long been attracted to the lakes and mountains around McCall.

**Timberland Resources** - Of the estimated 71,200 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 16,600 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 5 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2 and 5.1 (see MPC map for this management area). Lands in MPCs 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1c have been identified as not suited for timber production.

Several bark beetle and fire salvage sales have occurred in the last decade. The level of past timber management is high in roaded or previously roaded areas, and low to nonexistent elsewhere. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees are collected in designated areas.

**Rangeland Resources** - The management area contains all or portions of ten sheep allotments located throughout the area. The area provides an estimated 12,400 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 5 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

**Mineral Resources** - Although a number of lode and placer mining claims exist in Management Area 7; the area has little or no active mining activity, and the potential for development of locatable or leasable mineral resources is low. The demand for common variety minerals (decorative or landscape rock, gravel, sand) has increased along with the level of new construction in the McCall area. The potential for development of this resource is moderate, although the demand is expected to continue to increase.

**Fire Management** – Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels. During the last 15 years, over 50 percent of this management area has been burned by wildfire. The 1994 Blackwell and Corral Fires burned an estimated 60,000 acres, most of which was stand replacing. Other notable fires were the Golden Lake Fire (1987, 700 acres), the Squaw Lake Fire (1992, 300 acres), and the Fall/Frog Complex (1996, 340 acres). McCall is considered a National Fire Plan community, and Payette Lake and Middle North Fork Payette are considered wildland-urban interface subwatersheds due to subdivision development adjacent to the Forest. These subwatersheds are also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 39 percent lethal, 56 percent mixed 1 or 2, and only 5 percent non-lethal. Only 4 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range, although most of this change is in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 15 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in 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 are issued for power lines and telephone lines along Warren Wagon Road. A public road easement is issued to Valley County for a right-of-way on Warren Wagon Road (Forest Highway 21). The Natural Resources Conservation Service maintains and operates a Snotel site on Secesh Summit. A permit is issued to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the use and maintenance of a one-room log cabin (Trapper Cabin).

There are several water uses authorized by special use permit. A well for domestic water use is authorized by permit. There are two reservoirs authorized under US Department of Interior (USDI) easements for the operation and maintenance of Maki Lake and Shaw Twin Lakes. Special-use authorizations have been issued for the operation and maintenance of Upper Payette Lake, Blackwell Lake, Box Lake, and Granite Lake. All four of these permittees have submitted applications requesting a permanent conditional easement be issued per Public Law 99-545, commonly known as the *Colorado Ditch Bill*.

The Bear Basin Road, Forest Road 451, is a primary access route to National Forest System lands in the western portion of the Management Area. The first section of the road, from its junction with State Highway 55 to the Forest boundary, was conveyed to the Forest Service in 1970 through an easement from Brown Tie and Lumber Company. This section of road also provides access to a private subdivision. Property owners use the road year-round, but have been reluctant to accept a road use permit for winter snowplowing.

**Facilities and Roads** – The Lake Fork Guard Station is currently used for crew quarters and stock support.

Lick Creek Road (Forest Highway 048) is a primary access route to National Forest System lands, including the South Fork Salmon River area and the community of Yellow Pine. The roadbed is native-surfaced, and there are numerous drainage problems that contribute sediment to Lake Fork Creek. The native material surface is also very rough and difficult to maintain, reducing user comfort.

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness</b>	General Standard	0701	Management actions, including wildland fire use and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Vegetation Standard	0702	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	0703	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	0704	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	0705	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	0706	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
<b>MPC 3.1</b>	General Standard	0707	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).

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</b>	Vegetation Standard	0708	Mechanical vegetative treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: 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.
	Fire Standard	0709	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Road Standard	0710	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 address immediate response situations where, if action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0711	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
<b>MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</b>	General Standard	0712	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	0713	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	0714	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 action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0715	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/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities</b>	General Standard	0716	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire use, 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 Roads standards, below.
	Road Standard	0717	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	0718	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.
<b>MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis</b>	Vegetation Guideline	0719	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire use, 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.
	Fire Guideline	0720	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.
<b>MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes</b>	Vegetation Guideline	0721	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0722	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	0723	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.
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Objective	0724	Improve water quality and geomorphic integrity by reducing road-related accelerated sediment in the Upper North Fork Payette River and Payette Lake Watersheds, which comprise the public water system for the city of McCall and surroundings. Decommission existing roads in the watersheds that are no longer needed for public access or long-term management.
	Objective	0725	Restore riparian areas in the North Fork Payette River and Lake Fork Creek drainages by reducing localized impacts from historic and current sheep grazing related to stream down-cutting, loss of vegetation, and changes in vegetation composition.
	Objective	0726	Identify recreational campsites or parking areas that are contributing unacceptable levels of accelerated sediment or compaction to the North Fork Payette River and Lake Fork Creek riparian areas. Relocate or harden sites where needed to reduce compaction and erosion to riparian areas by end of planning period.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Objective	0727	Maintain the meadow ecosystem and restore wet meadows in the Bear Basin area by reducing soil compaction, accelerated erosion, and loss of vegetation from motorized recreation. Install information signs and designate the area as non-motorized on the Forest Travel Map.
	Objective	0728	Restore hydrologic function in the Sater Meadows area by restoring stream channel morphology and riparian vegetation.
	Objective	0729	Improve native and desired non-native fish habitat in the Upper Lake Fork Creek Watershed by reducing accelerated sediment associated with the Lick Creek Road (Forest Road 339).
	Guideline	0730	Implement watershed restoration and other management activities in the Upper North Fork Payette River Watershed consistent with Big Payette Lake Water Quality Management Plan to address concerns within the public water system.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Objective	0731	Use a mix of prescribed and wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative composition and structure, and to reduce fuel loadings in the Needles and Secesh Recommended Wilderness Areas.
<b>Botanical Resources</b>	Objective	0732	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Tobias' saxifrage, Sierra sanicle, and green bug moss, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0733	Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Tobias' saxifrage to maintain viability of the species.
<b>Non-native Plants</b>	Objective	0734	Manage designated non-native, invasive weeds in an integrated approach, to comply with the Strategic and Annual Operating Plans established by the Upper Payette River Cooperative Weed Management Area participants.
	Objective	0735	To reduce impacts on native plants and other resources, eradicate new and small infestations of spotted knapweed. Contain or reduce infestations of Canada thistle and yellow toadflax.
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	0736	Provide interpretive information and a parking area at the Slick Rock proposed National Natural Landmark to enhance visitor experiences.
	Objective	0737	Establish a developed camping area at or near Granite Lake and manage dispersed use to reduce impacts to riparian areas.
	Objective	0738	Replace the existing toilet at Granite Lake with a state-of-the-art toilet to improve the recreationist's experience.
	Objective	0739	Provide parking and dispersed camping areas near Sater Meadows to reduce recreation impacts to the meadow complex.
	Objective	0740	Replace the existing toilet at Black Lee dispersed camping site with a state-of-the-art toilet to improve the recreationist's experience.
	Objective	0741	Improve the last mile of Pearl Creek Road to access the Pearl Lake/Brush Lake trailhead. Improve and maintain this trailhead.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
Recreation Resources	Objective	0742	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy: <table border="1" data-bbox="701 296 1408 510"> <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>48%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>30%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>21%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>1%</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	48%	25%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	30%	60%	Roaded Natural	21%	0%	Roaded Modified	1%	15%
			ROS Class		Percent of Mgt. Area															
				Summer	Winter															
			Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	48%	25%															
			Semi-Primitive Motorized	30%	60%															
Roaded Natural	21%	0%																		
Roaded Modified	1%	15%																		
			The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning																	
Scenic Environment	Objective	0743	Maintain scenic values as seen from Warren Wagon Road, Lick Creek Road, and the Payette Lakes to maintain a natural-appearing setting for visitors traveling through or near the Forest.																	
Timberland Resources	Objective	0744	Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Middle North Fork Payette River subwatershed. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fire line construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil.																	
	Guideline	0745	Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Middle North Fork Payette River subwatershed.																	
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0746	In recommended wilderness areas, and areas with a semi-primitive recreation management prescription, mitigate conflicts between recreation and livestock grazing.																	
	Objective	0747	Mitigate livestock impacts that affect hydrologic function and plant species composition in alpine meadows such as Sater Meadows.																	
Fire Management	Objective	0748	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing Inventoried Roadless Areas. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.																	
	Objective	0749	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland-urban interface areas and Forest Service administrative sites to manage fuels to reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.																	
	Objective	0750	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.																	
	Guideline	0751	Coordinate with the State of Idaho to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.																	
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	0752	Acquire Squaw Meadows to maintain key resources and municipal watershed values.																	
	Objective	0753	Transfer the road easement on Bear Basin Road (Forest Road 451) to the City of McCall to transfer road maintenance responsibility from the Forest Service to the city.																	

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Lands and Special Uses</b>	Objective	0754	Acquire and grant rights-of-way and permits to meet the resource and access needs of the Forest Service and cost-share cooperators. The main cost-share cooperator in this area is the State of Idaho.
<b>Facilities and Roads</b>	Objective	0755	Maintain existing facilities at Lake Fork Guard Station for crew quarters and stock support.
	Objective	0756	Improve the Lick Creek Road (Forest Highway 048) to provide proper drainage and a road surface that reduces accelerated sediment and increases user comfort.
	Guideline	0757	Coordinate transportation system development, management, and decommissioning with cost-share cooperators to develop a shared transportation system serving the lands of all parties.
<b>Special Features</b>	Objective	0758	Establish the proposed Slick Rock National Natural Landmark to give recognition to special values and preserve recreational experiences.

**Above Anderson Lake**



**Near Slab Butte**

