



Management Area 10. Soldier Creek/Willow Creek Location Map

Management Area 10 Soldier Creek/Willow Creek

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

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

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	80
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	4
6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	16

General Location and Description - Management Area 10 is comprised of Forest Service administered lands within primarily the upper portions of the Soldier Creek and Willow Creek drainages north of Fairfield, Idaho (see map, preceding page). The area is an estimated 56,600 acres, including several private land inholdings that, together, make up about 8 percent of the area. The main inholdings are in the Soldier and Willow Creek corridors. The area is bordered by Sawtooth National Forest to the north, west, and east, and by a mix of private, BLM, and State lands to the south. The primary uses and activities in this area have been livestock grazing, winter recreation, dispersed motorized recreation, irrigation water, and mining.

Access - The main access to the area is from the south up Soldier Creek via Forest Road 094 from Fairfield, or from the south up Willow Creek via Forest Road 017. The density of classified roads in the management area is estimated at 0.5 miles per square mile. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 2.4 miles per square mile. Forest Roads 095 and 094, and portions of Roads 093 and 017 are well maintained. The rest of the roads in the area are generally rough, winding, and native-surfaced. Most roads follow the bottoms of the major drainages in the area. Most travel is by road, and there are relatively few trails.

Special Features - An estimated 77 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Buttercup, Lime Creek, Liberal Mountain, and Elk Ridge Inventoried Roadless Areas. Soldier Mountain Ski Area provides developed winter recreation opportunities.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-21 and Camas County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. The closest ambient air monitor is located in Mountain Home. It is used to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth Wilderness and the Craters of the Moon National Monument are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Camas County improved for PM 10. While the PM 2.5 trend for Camas County indicated improvement, annual emissions were increasing. The discrepancy in PM 2.5 trend was due to a peak year of emissions caused by wildfires. The most common source of particulate matter within the counties 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. The amount of agricultural burning was low in Camas County (an estimated 3,000 acres). There were no point sources located within Camas County.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from around 5,500 feet in Willow Creek to 10,095 feet atop Smoky Dome. Management Area 10 lies predominantly in two subsections: Soldier Mountain Foothills and Moores Flat. These subsections feature a mixture of, fluvial mountains, basalt plains, volcanic scarp slopes and depositional lands. Slope gradients range between 45 to 70 percent in the glaciated and fluvial mountains, and 0 to 35 percent in the depositional lands. The surface geology is dominated by Idaho batholith granitics overlying volcanic basalts. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and productivity is moderate. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being high (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas have to impacts from roads, livestock grazing, mining, and dispersed recreation. These impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream bank and channel modification.

The management area is comprised of portions of the Willow Creek, Deer-Kelly-Elk, Soldier-Spring, Corral-Dairy, and Chimney-Cow Watersheds that drain south into the Camas Creek Subbasin. The main streams in the area are Soldier Creek, Willow Creek, and Cow Creek. There are no natural lakes or reservoirs. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas have depleted stream flows from irrigation uses, and accelerated sediment from roads, mining, grazing, and dispersed recreation. These impacts are amplified by the fact that natural sediment levels are relatively high. Two of the 12 subwatersheds in this area have impaired water bodies that were listed in 1998 under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These subwatersheds are Cow Creek and Beaver Creek. The pollutants of concern were unknown. There are currently no TMDL-assigned subwatersheds associated with this management area.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
7	4	1	1	11	0	0	8	4	2	0	0

Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout are not known to have occurred in this area historically. There are also no known populations of native cutthroat trout. Native redband rainbow trout and Wood River sculpin (a Forest Service Sensitive species) are common in area streams where habitat is still favorable. Non-native brown, brook, and rainbow trout were stocked in Management Area streams in the past; brown trout may no longer be present, but rainbow trout have likely introgressed redband trout populations, while brook trout currently are the dominant salmonid in Soldier Creek and the lower portions of its tributaries. Fish habitat has been fragmented by roads and irrigation withdrawals, and has received additional impacts from past grazing, roading, and mining. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due to

impacts from sedimentation and dewatering for irrigation. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of introduced fish species/genes and habitat impacts described above. The Upper Willow Creek subwatershed has been identified as important to maintaining or restoring strong populations of native redband trout and Wood River sculpin. This subwatershed is therefore a high-priority area for restoration.

Vegetation (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - A high percentage of non-forest vegetation results from the predominant southern exposures in this area. Tree vegetation is comprised of small islands of coniferous forest surrounded by open shrubland and sagebrush/grass communities. Lower and mid-elevations feature sagebrush/grasslands on south and west aspects. North and east aspects support Douglas-fir communities. Lodgepole pine occurs at these elevations in cold air drainages and frost-pockets. The subalpine fir zone occupies higher elevations. Sites within this zone are generally dry and support Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. Engelmann spruce occurs infrequently and is restricted to small areas that stay moist throughout the year or along waterways. Whitebark pine is found at the highest elevations interspersed with alpine meadows, rock bluffs, and talus slopes.

An estimated 53 percent of the management area is non-forested, covered by grasslands, shrublands, meadows, rock, or water. Much of this area is comprised of the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Montane Shrub, and Alpine Meadows vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are Cool Dry Douglas-Fir (27 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (15 percent), and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (3 percent). Aspen and lodgepole pine are minor but important components in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups.

The Montane Shrub and Mountain Big Sagebrush groups are functioning at risk in some areas due to fire exclusion, infestations of tent caterpillars, and historic grazing and trailing impacts which have altered structure and species composition. Older, closed-canopy structure dominates. The Alpine Meadows group is functioning at risk where portions of the sedge component have been replaced by grasses due to historic grazing impacts.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk in areas where fire exclusion has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to dominate, to the detriment of the whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups are functioning at risk where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen and lodgepole pine. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir however, many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers. Older aspen stands are infected with leaf blight and fungus and are not regenerating satisfactorily. Fire hazard is increasing in conifers stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe, Douglas-fir tussock moth, and Douglas-fir beetle.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due primarily to grazing impacts and fire exclusion. In some areas, sedges are being replaced by less desirable grass species due to livestock grazing. Cottonwood and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to fire exclusion and livestock use. Snag levels are below historic levels in some areas due to fuelwood gathering.

The Willow Creek watershed is a high priority for active management to restore the large tree size class.

Botanical Resources - Bugleg goldenweed, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is found in this management area. A historical population of least phacelia, also a Region 4 Sensitive species, was documented in this area, but no additional populations have been found. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have high potential habitat in riparian/ wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants – A number of noxious weeds and exotic plants have been introduced into the area, particularly along main travel ways. The main weed of concern is diffuse knapweed, which currently occurs in small, scattered populations. An estimated 29 percent of the area is highly susceptible to noxious weed and exotic plant establishment and spread.

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
Upper Soldier Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cherry-McKay	Yes	No	No	No	No
Upper Willow Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Phillips-Wardrop	No	No	No	Yes	No

Wildlife Resources (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Habitat for greater sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit can be found in low-elevation shrublands, although greater sage-grouse populations have been declining in the area. The lower-elevation shrublands and forests provide big-game spring, summer, and fall range but are generally too high for winter range. Aspen and cottonwood riparian provide habitat for Lewis’ woodpecker. Dry forests at lower elevations provide habitat for goshawk and flammulated owl. High-elevation cold forests provide habitat for boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, and wolverine, as well as summer range for deer and elk. Most of the area provides nesting and foraging habitat for migratory land birds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, and mountain lion. Moose were re-introduced during the 1980s and are still in the area. Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas of road and timber harvest impacts. However, much of the area is functioning properly. The level of human disturbance is low, and habitat fragmentation from roads, timber harvest, or fire is low.

Recreation Resources – The Soldier Mountain Ski Area provides developed winter recreation opportunities. The Forest Service maintains one developed campground (Pioneer) with five sites on Soldier Creek. The rest of the management area provides dispersed recreation opportunities year-round, including hunting, horseback riding, mountain biking, motor-biking, and snowmobiling. Most use is road-related and there are relatively few backcountry trails, except

within the Soldier Creek drainage. Overall use is increasing, particularly ATV and snowmobile use. Most of the area is in Idaho Fish and Game Unit 44. Many of the recreation users come from the Magic Valley, including the cities of Twin Falls, Jerome, and Gooding. Recreation special uses include the Soldier Mountain Ski Area, and two outfitter and guide operations.

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include prehistoric, mining, and Forest Service administration. The area is located at the northern edge of the Camas Prairie, known as an important Native American Indian camas gathering and trading center. Use of the Camas Prairie dates back as far as 12,500-10,000 years ago. These drainages were likely used for travel and hunting activities, though there is a low density of sites recorded. Historically, placer and hard rock mining occurred in Willow Creek. An historic sawmill and mining site are located in Soldier Creek, as is the historic Soldier Ranger Station.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 23,500 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 3,600 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 and 6.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. The past level of timber management in the area has been relatively low. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, and poles are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains all or portions of three sheep and five cattle allotments. This area has an estimated 13,000 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 2 percent of capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Historic hard rock and placer mining has occurred in the Willow Creek and Wardrop drainages. Although current mining activity is low, many claims still exist and the potential for mineral development is considered low to moderate.

Fire Management (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Prescribed fire has been used to improve habitat conditions and to reduce activity-generated fuels and Mountain Big sagebrush density. Recently, the Wardrop Creek Prescribed Burn treated an estimated 1,200 acres in mostly sagebrush and aspen types. During the last 20 years, 15 fire starts have occurred within the management area, 40 percent caused by lightning. Approximately 300 acres have burned within the management area since 1988, or less than 1 percent of the area. There are no National Fire Plan communities in this area, but Chimney Creek and Phillips-Wardrop are considered wildland-urban interface subwatersheds due to private development adjacent to the Forest. Two subwatersheds, Phillips-Wardrop and Upper Soldier Creek, are considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 100 percent mixed1 or 2. Only 4 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 35 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.

Lands and Special Uses - Special uses include three spring and pipeline water developments, three roads to private inholdings, two cow camps, one telephone line, one power line, and one radio repeater.

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.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	1001	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, 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. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Standard	1053	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 of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	1002	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	1003	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 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Standard	1054	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 of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	1004	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, 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. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	1005	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.

¹ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

² 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.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	1055	For commercial salvage sales, retain at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags \geq 10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	1006	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. Salvage harvest may also occur. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	1007	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	1008	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	1056	Public motorized use should be restricted on new roads built to implement vegetation management projects. Effective closures should be provided in road design. When the project is over, these roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned, if not needed to meet future management objectives. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1009	Improve water quality by reducing accelerated sediment from existing roads in the South Fork Soldier Creek, East Fork Willow Creek (mine road), and the upper Owens Creek (old Couch Summit Road section) drainages.
	Objective	1010	Improve water quality through reconstruction or relocation of segments of the following trails: South Fork Soldier Creek 087, North Fork Soldier Creek 005, Free Gold 185, Corral-Soldier 090, Salt Creek (Trail Gulch segment) 088, and Wine Creek 222.
	Objective	1011	Restore water quality and reduce soil displacement in the Soldier Creek and Free Gold Creek drainages and on the Boardman Driveway by reducing the effects of livestock trailing.
	Objective	1012	Maintain or improve habitat for Wood River sculpin in the Willow and Soldier Creek drainages.
	Objective	1013	Complete and implement the Wood River Sculpin Conservation Agreement.
Vegetation	Objective	1014	Restore or maintain the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	1015	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group along the Soldier Mountain Ridge to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Vegetation	Objective	1016	Restore and maintain canopy closures (as described in Appendix A), and restore the herbaceous plant ground cover component of low-elevation benches and slopes within the Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation group to reduce the effects of fire exclusion and livestock use in the Soldier Creek and Willow Creek areas.
	Objective	1017	Restore sedge, rush, willow, and cottonwood components to improve vegetation composition, stream bank stability, and riparian area hydrologic function in the Soldier and Willow Creek drainages.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1018	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed and least phacelia, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1019	Emphasize reducing diffuse knapweed, hounds tongue, and teasel within TEPCS plant occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	1020	Coordinate forested restoration, grassland/shrubland restoration, riparian restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators of these species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1021	Prevent and control the establishment of noxious weeds, with emphasis on diffuse knapweed in the Soldier Mountain Ski Area, along arterial and collector roads, and areas adjacent to private property along the Forest boundary.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	1022	Maintain healthy stands of winter browse species in upper Cherry, Buttercup, and Nebraska Creeks, and south and west exposures east of main Willow Creek, to provide forage on big-game winter range.
	Objective	1023	Moved to recreation as part of the 2012 WCS amendment
	Objective		Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Willow Creek (1704022008) watershed. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years). (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Guideline	1024	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as 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.
Recreation Resources	Objective	1023	Provide winter habitat security for mountain goats and reproductive denning habitat security for wolverine in the headwaters area of Soldier Creek by reducing disturbance from winter recreation activities. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	1025	Reduce Douglas-fir stand densities on northern aspects within the Soldier Mountain Ski Area boundary to enhance off-trail alpine skiing opportunities, and to reduce the risk of insect and disease infestations.
	Objective	1026	Provide snowmobiling opportunities outside of Soldier Mountain Ski Area and permitted snowcat skiing area to help meet that winter recreation use demand.
	Objective	1027	Upgrade facilities at Pioneer Campground, and explore the potential for relocating site out of riparian area in an upstream location to enhance recreation experiences and reduce impacts to other resources.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
Recreation Resources	Objective	1028	Develop additional trailhead and camping opportunities to meet increasing demand in the Willow Creek sheep corral area and near the confluence of the South and North Forks of Soldier Creek.																	
	Objective	1029	Develop a dispersed recreation site plan to address soil compaction and vegetation restoration needs in the South Fork Soldier Creek drainage, and in the Willow Creek drainage below the confluence of the East and West Forks of Willow Creek.																	
	Objective	1030	Reduce soil erosion and sedimentation associated with off-road vehicles on the South Fork Soldier Creek Trail, North Fork Soldier Creek Trail, Free Gold Trail, Corral-Soldier Trail, Salt Creek Trail (Trail Gulch segment), and Wine Creek Trail.																	
	Objective	1031	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from recreation and trail use in the Phillips-Wardrop subwatershed. Methods to consider include 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 susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.																	
	Objective	1032	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy: <table border="1" data-bbox="678 884 1386 1077"> <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>0%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>64%</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>23%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>13%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning</p>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	0%	12%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	64%	84%	Roaded Natural	23%	4%	Roaded Modified	13%	0%
	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area																		
Summer		Winter																		
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	0%	12%																		
Semi-Primitive Motorized	64%	84%																		
Roaded Natural	23%	4%																		
Roaded Modified	13%	0%																		
Guideline	1033	Consider potential effects to ski area expansion opportunities when evaluating proposed projects that are contiguous to the current permit boundary and within two miles of the Soldier Mountain Ski Area.																		
Cultural Resources	Objective	1034	Interpret Soldier Ranger Station for public education and enjoyment.																	
Timberland Resources	Objective	1035	Identify Douglas-fir stands in the South Fork Soldier Creek area, upper west side of East Willow Creek, and Buttercup area that have conditions that predispose them to epidemic insect activity and stand-replacing fire. Initiate actions to treat stand densities and hazardous fuel conditions to reduce insect and wildfire hazards.																	
	Guideline	1036	Utilize low impact harvest systems within the Soldier Mountain Ski Area to maintain ground cover and reduce damage to residual stands.																	
Rangeland Resources	Objective	1037	Minimize damage to system trails caused by livestock trailing in the Soldier Creek drainage.																	
	Objective	1038	Restore ground cover, reduce sediment contributions, and restore streambank vegetative composition in drainages with 303d listed streams (headwaters of Little and Big Beaver Creeks) through adjustments to livestock grazing capacities and management.																	
	Objective	1039	Reduce conflicts between livestock grazing and recreation use by changing livestock management or discontinuing permitted grazing at the Soldier Mountain Ski Area.																	

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Rangeland Resources	Objective	1040	Adjust livestock grazing capacities and management to restore ground cover and streambank vegetation, and reduce sediment contributions, in drainages with native fish habitat.
	Objective	1041	Whenever possible, modify developed springs and other water sources to restore free-flowing water and wet meadows in sage grouse habitat.
	Guideline	1042	When constructing or reconstructing fences, design or relocate them to avoid potential sage grouse mortality near leks.
Mineral Resources	Objective	1043	Restore and reclaim abandoned mine sites and associated roads in the Buttercup and Willow Creek drainages.
Fire Management	Objective	1044	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas within the Chimney Creek and Phillips-Wardrop subwatersheds to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	1045	Identify areas appropriate for wildland fire use. Use prescribed and wildland fire in Upper Soldier Creek and Upper Willow Creek to restore and maintain vegetative desired conditions, and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	1046	Continue mutual aid agreement with Camas County for additional fire interface support.
	Objective	1047	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazard and risk.
	Guideline	1048	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire use.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	1049	Obtain additional public and administrative access to Deer, Elk, Phillips, Corral, and Threemile Creek drainages to enhance recreation opportunities and management of public lands.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	1050	Reduce road impacts through relocation, reconstruction, obliteration, and conversion to trails in the Soldier and Willow Creek drainages.
	Objective	1051	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Upper Soldier Creek, Cherry-McKay, and Upper Willow Creek subwatersheds. Methods to be considered include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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.
Social and Economic	Objective	1052	Consider decisions that sustain Soldier Mountain Ski Area, enhance snowmobile recreation opportunities, and enhance summertime recreation as viable income generators for residents in Camas County.