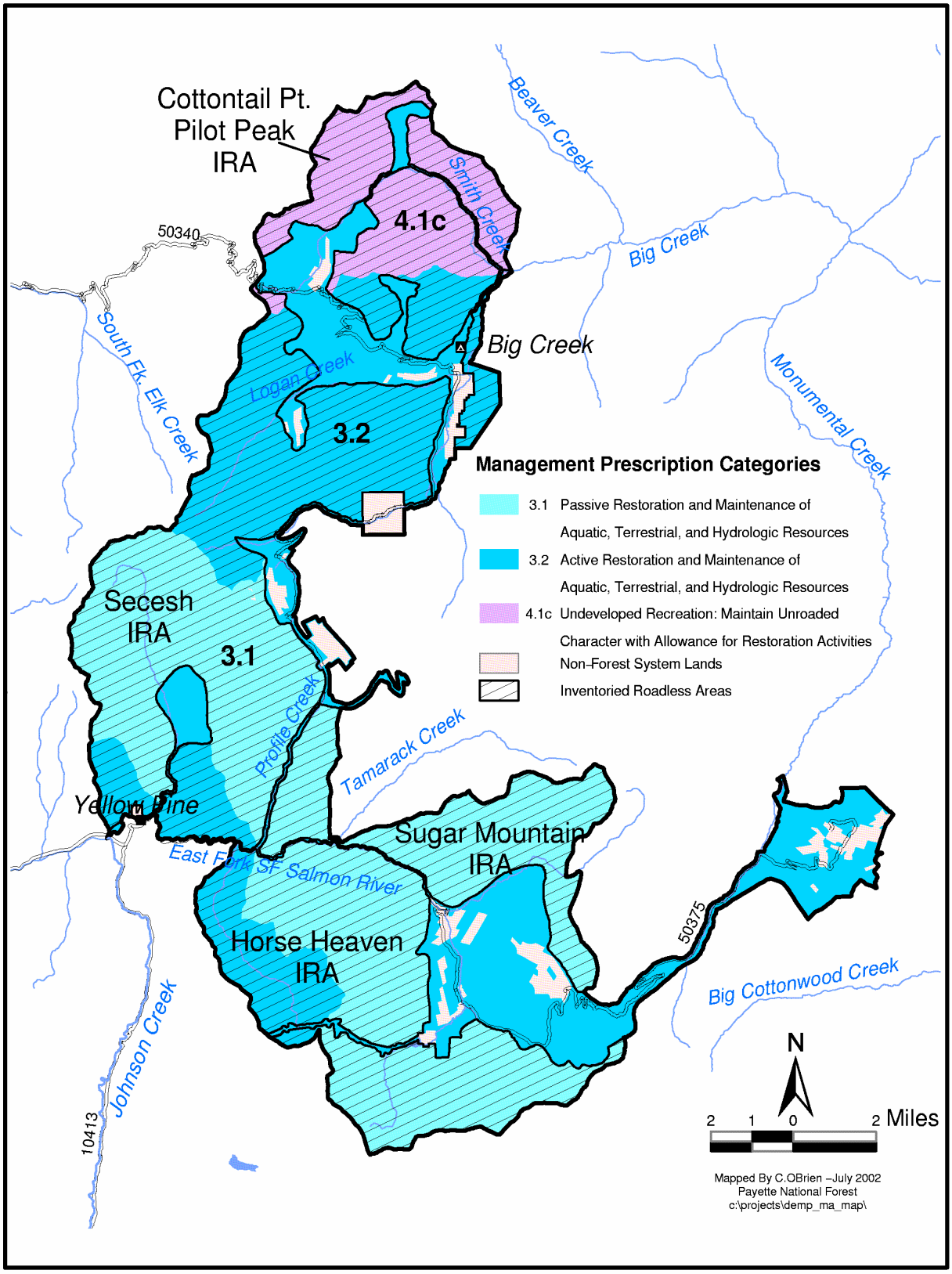
Management Area 13 –Big Creek/Stibnite –Location Map



Management Area 13
Big Creek/Stibnite

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 13 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	43
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	47
4.1c – Undeveloped Rec.: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration	10

General Location and Description - Management Area 13 is comprised of lands administered by the Payette National Forest within the upper Big Creek, East Fork South Fork Salmon River, Monumental Creek, and Marble Creek drainages (see map, preceding page). The area lies in Valley and Idaho Counties, and is part of the Krassel Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 104,500 acres, which includes numerous mining-related private inholdings that, together, make up about 4 percent of the area. This area is adjacent to but has been excluded from the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness because of past mining activity and current mining potential. About 17 percent (24,000 acres) of this management area is comprised of Boise National Forest lands that are administered by the Payette. The Boise National Forest borders the area to the west, the Payette National Forest lies to the north, and the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area borders to the east and south. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been mining, dispersed recreation, and watershed restoration.

Access - The main access to the Stibnite and Thunder Mountain area is by Forest Road 412 from Yellow Pine to Stibnite, and Forest Road 375 from Stibnite to Thunder Mountain. The main access route to the Big Creek area is the native-surfaced, Forest Road 340, the Warren-Profile Gap Road. This road is usually open from July through early November. Roads were originally constructed to access mining areas, and are narrow, winding, and native-surfaced. A public airstrip at Big Creek also serves local landowners and recreationists. The density of classified roads for the area is an estimated 0.7 mile per square mile. Total road density for management area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 2.2 miles per square mile. Several trails provide access to the roadless portions of the area.

Special Features - The management area lies adjacent to the Frank Church--River on No Return Wilderness, and trailheads in the area access trails that lead to Big Creek, Chamberlain Basin, Cougar Basin, Monumental Creek, and Missouri Ridge. Prominent landmarks in this area include the Stibnite and Thunder Mountain mining districts, and the Yellow Pine Pit (Glory Hole) on the East Fork South Fork Salmon River, and numerous mine ruins in the Big Creek area. The unincorporated community of Edwardsburg-Big Creek has residents during the summer recreation season. Big Creek Guard Station and Airstrip are also in this area.

An estimated 75 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including all of the Sugar Mountain, Smith Creek, Placer Creek, and Big Creek Fringe Roadless Areas, and portions of the Secesh, Meadow Creek, Horse Heaven, Cottontail Point/Pilot Peak Roadless Areas.

This management area has a rare and significant fish species mix of chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout, the first three of which are listed as Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, and the latter is a Region 4 Sensitive species. Some streams or portions of streams within the management area are designated critical habitat and Essential Fish Habitat for chinook salmon.

Air Quality - Portions of this management area lie within Montana/Idaho Airsheds ID-15 and ID-16 and Valley County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There are two ambient air monitors located within Airshed ID-15 to evaluate current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. These are in McCall and Garden Valley. Airshed ID-16 contains no monitors. Three Class I areas are within 100 kilometers of this management area: the Hells Canyon, Selway-Bitterroot, and Sawtooth 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 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 5,250 feet on the East Fork South Fork River to 9,233 feet atop Greeley Mountain. The dominant landforms in this area are glaciated mountains and uplands, frost-churned uplands, fluvial mountains, and depositional lands. Slope gradients average 10 to 80 percent in the glaciated mountains, 15 to 40 percent in the frost-churned uplands, 30 to 80 percent in the fluvial mountains, and 0 to 20 percent in the depositional lands. The area is predominantly underlain by granites of the Idaho batholith and associated metamorphic roof pendants, mostly quartzite, marble and calc-silicates. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and low to moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being moderate (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). The Upper East Fork South Fork Watershed has impacts from past mining operations and roads. Impacts include accelerated sediment, chemical contamination, and channel modification. Big Creek and Upper Monumental Creek Watersheds also have impacts from past mining operations and roads. Impacts are accelerated sediment and channel modification.

The management area comprises portions of four watersheds that extend across three subbasins. Part of the management area is in the Upper East Fork South Fork Watershed of the South Fork Salmon River Subbasin. However, the area also includes a long cherry stem into the Upper Monumental Creek Watershed of the Lower Middle Fork Salmon Subbasin, with a small portion

in the Upper Marble Creek Watershed of the Upper Middle Fork Salmon Subbasin. The Big Creek area comprises a portion of the Upper Big Creek Watershed in the Lower Middle Fork Salmon Subbasin. The major streams in the area are the East Fork South Fork Salmon River, Big Creek, Profile Creek, and Monumental Creek. Several high mountain lakes occur in the upper reaches of area streams, but none has road or trail access. No Mans-Boulder subwatershed is considered part of the state-regulated public water system for the community of Yellow Pine.

Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). The Upper East Fork South Fork Watershed has localized impacts from past mining operations and roads. Impacts include accelerated sediment, chemical contamination, and channel modification. Big Creek and Upper Monumental Creek Watersheds also have localized impacts from past mining operations and roads. Impacts are accelerated sediment and channel modification. Five of the 14 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 Upper Monumental Creek, No Mans-Boulder, Sugar Creek, and Upper East Fork South Fork Salmon River. The pollutants of concern are sediment and metals. There are currently no TMDL-assigned subbasins 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			
4	8	2	8	3	3	4	6	4	4	0	1

Native cutthroat trout are found in nearly every subwatershed, and redband trout and steelhead are found throughout this management area. The upper East Fork South Fork Salmon River is occupied by chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Introductions of brook trout, mining activities and roads have reduced habitat quality for native fishes. Brook trout, sedimentation, chemical contamination, passage barriers, and large wood depletion all cause habitats to be functioning at risk.

In the Upper Big Creek, Upper Monumental Creek, and Upper Marble Creek Watersheds, localized accelerated sediment impacts have occurred primarily from mining, roads, and recreation, but the area still provides spawning and rearing habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead trout, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. The incidence of introduced brook trout is low, with a corresponding low risk for genetic contamination of bull trout populations.

The Sugar Creek, Upper East Fork of the South Fork Salmon River, Upper Marble Creek, Upper Big Creek, and Smith Creek subwatersheds are identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

Vegetation - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and grand fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid elevations are dominated forest communities of lodgepole pine, grand fir, and subalpine fir, with pockets of aspen. Subalpine fir and whitebark pine are found at upper elevations.

The dominant potential vegetation groups in this area are Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (40 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (17 percent), High Elevation Subalpine Fir (17 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-Fir (5 percent) and Warm Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (5 percent). Grasslands, shrublands, rock, and water comprise an estimated 10 percent of the area.

The High Elevation Subalpine Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are generally at or near properly functioning condition, but they are moving toward the upper end of their successional cycle throughout much of the management area. Whitebark pine is starting to experience mortality from blister rust. In the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group, stand densities and fuel loadings have reached the point where stands are at low but increasing risk to insect or disease outbreaks or stand-replacing fire. The Cool Moist Douglas-fir and Warm Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are in a similar condition. Some aspen occurs, but stands are generally declining and being replaced by mixed conifer.

Although riparian vegetation is at or near properly functioning condition for much of the area, localized areas have received impacts from mining, roads, and recreation. These localized areas are functioning at risk (moved from aquatic section.

Botanical Resources – Bent-flowered milkvetch and Borsch's stonecrop, proposed Region 4 Sensitive species, occur within this management area. 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 orchid 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 introduced into the management area, particularly along main travel ways. An estimated 7 percent of the area is highly susceptible to weed invasion and spread. The main weed of concern is spotted knapweed, a highly invasive species that currently occurs in small, scattered populations.

Wildlife Resources - Because most of this management area lies above 5,500 feet, the terrestrial and avian wildlife to be found are generally high-elevation species. The shrublands and forests provide big game summer range but are generally too high for winter range. Douglas-fir and grand fir forests at lower elevations provide habitat for Region 4 sensitive species, goshawk, and great gray owl. Peregrine falcon and mountain goats can be found in isolated areas with rocky bluffs. High-elevation subalpine fir forests provide habitat for boreal owl, three-toed woodpecker, wolverine, lynx, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Habitat for threatened lynx has been mapped in Lynx Analysis Units. Management Area 13 is in the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area, and wolves are known to occur here. The entire area provides habitat for migratory land birds. Overall, terrestrial wildlife habitat is near properly functioning condition in the high-elevation vegetation groups, but at low but increasing risk in the lower-elevation groups due to insect or disease outbreaks or stand-replacing fire.

Recreation Resources - Recreation is a major use in the Big Creek area. Activities include hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and pack trips from several trailheads into the adjacent Wilderness. Two resorts operate out of Big Creek during the summer and fall seasons, and there is a small campground next to the airstrip. The remainder of the management area receives low to moderate dispersed use associated mainly with the Big Creek/Edwardsburg area, Missouri Ridge and Monumental Creek Trails into the Wilderness, and with high mountain lakes in the upper Profile Creek drainage. Most use in this area is local, though users come through the area from all over the country to use the adjacent Wilderness, especially during big-game hunting seasons. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 25 and 26.

The recreation emphasis is on providing dispersed 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	Warren-Profile Gap 340, Big Creek-Smith Creek 371, McCall-Stibnite 412
Roads	2	Logan Creek 343
Trails	1	Mosquito Ridge 003, Big Creek 196, Cougar Basin 004
Trails	2	None
Use Areas	1	Fish Lake, Yellow Pine, Middle Lake, Crater Lake, Logan Lake
Use Areas	2	Edwardsburg

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric, Mining, and Settlement. This area received intermittent prehistoric use from ancestors of American Indian tribes. Historically, the dominant use in the area has been mining, represented by numerous mining sites and communities in the Stibnite, Yellow Pine, Big Creek, and Thunder Mountain Mining Districts.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 71,900 tentatively suited acres in this management area, there are no identified suited timberlands. Lands in MPCs 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1c have been identified as not suited for timber production. Forest vegetation management actions may be undertaken to support the achievement of vegetation desired conditions or other resource objectives in areas allocated to MPCs 3.1, 3.2 and 4.1c. Any timber production that may result from forest vegetation management actions will not count toward the allowable sale quantity but will contribute toward the Forest's Total Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ).

Past timber management has been relatively low and localized, consisting mainly of harvest related to mining or town construction, small salvage sales, and collection of Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, and poles.

Rangeland Resources - This area is managed for pack and saddle stock, and has no sheep or cattle allotments. There are only 9 acres that are considered capable rangeland.

Mineral Resources - Several hundred mining claims exist in Management Area 13. This area has a long history of mineral development, and the potential for small-scale and large-scale mineral development is high. This is the most active mining development area on the Forest. Due to anadromous fisheries and proximity to wilderness, management sensitivity is very high. Mining at Stibnite ended in 1997, and operations ceased in 1998. Reclamation began in 1998 and continued through 2000.

Fire Management – There has been little use of prescribed fire in this area. Recent large wildland fires include the Bishop Creek Fire (1990, 100 acres) and the Indian Point Fire (2000, 9,370 acres).

Yellow Pine and Edwardsburg-Big Creek are National Fire Plan communities, and Upper Big Creek and No Mans-Boulder are considered wildland-urban interface subwatersheds due to residential development adjacent to the Forest. No Mans-Boulder and Quartz Creek 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: 17 percent lethal, 69 percent mixed1 or 2, and 8 percent non-lethal. Only 7 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, 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, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - Special-use authorizations include a designated utility corridor containing the Emmett-Stibnite power transmission line, Big Creek Airstrip, several access roads to private property, four domestic water diversions, two irrigation ditches, three FERC hydropower permits, and a power line right-of-way to Stibnite.

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 3.1	General Standard	1301	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
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Vegetation Standard	1302	Mechanical vegetation 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	1303	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	1304	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	1305	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 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	1306	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	1307	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.
	Fire Standard	1308	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; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Road Standard	1309	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	1310	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	1311	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 road standard, below.
	Road Standard	1312	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	1313	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.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Goal	1314	Maintain or restore habitat for threatened species in the Sugar Creek and Upper East Fork South Fork Watershed, and to maintain habitat for listed fish species in the Upper Big Creek, Upper Monumental Creek, Smith Creek, and Upper Marble Creek subwatersheds.
	Objective	1315	Restore or maintain riparian area composition, structure, and function in localized areas of the Upper East Fork South Fork Salmon River drainage by improving riparian vegetation and hydrologic function through decommissioning or obliterating roads within riparian areas and returning road surfaces, cuts, and fills to productivity.
	Objective	1316	Improve water quality by reducing impacts from accelerated sediment and chemical contamination in the Upper East Fork South Fork drainage, including the Sugar Creek and Upper East Fork South Fork Salmon River subwatersheds.
	Objective	1317	Reduce impacts to riparian areas from recreation sites or uses. Identify recreational campsites, parking areas, or trails that are contributing unacceptable levels of accelerated sediment, compaction, or vegetation loss. Rehabilitate, relocate, or harden sites where needed to reduce impacts.
	Objective	1318	Restore fish habitat degraded from past mining activities in the Upper East Fork South Fork Salmon River drainage, including the Sugar Creek and Upper East Fork South Fork Salmon River subwatersheds.
	Objective	1319	Assist in de-listing the East Fork South Fork of Salmon River from the State of Idaho's impaired water bodies list by applying appropriate and active watershed restoration to reduce sediment and metals contamination, which are the identified pollutants of concern.
	Objective	1320	Eliminate the effects to fish habitat from the Big Creek ford in the Upper Big Creek subwatershed.

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/Resource Area</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation</td><td>Objective</td><td>1321</td><td>Use a combination of prescribed and wildland fire and mechanical treatments to restore or maintain vegetative composition and structure, and to reduce fuel loadings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Botanical Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1322</td><td>Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including bent-flowered milkvetch and Borsch's stonecrop to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-native Plants</td><td>Objective</td><td>1323</td><td>To reduce impacts on native plants and other resources, eradicate or control infestations of spotted knapweed. Prevent the establishment and spread of new noxious weed infestations.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1324</td><td>Continue to provide access to popular Wilderness Area recreation destinations to maintain recreation opportunities and experiences.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1325</td><td>Maintain or improve trailheads for Big Creek, Mosquito Ridge, Cougar Basin, Missouri Ridge, and Monumental Creek during the planning period to promote trail access opportunities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1326</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>58%</td><td>17%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>1%</td><td>71%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>34%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>7%</td><td>11%</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 rowspan="4">Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1327</td><td>Prepare management plans for properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including Big Creek Commissary (PY-797) to meet federal requirements for management of historic properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1328</td><td>Maintain fences and markers at burial sites, including Logan Creek Burial (PY-1131), Napier A. Edwards (PY-1449), Varnes Memorial Marker (PY-1513), Roosevelt Cemetery (PY-51), Grant U. Smith (PY-1132), and MacDonald (PY-1320) to meet state and federal legal requirements for protection of historic properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1329</td><td>Conduct a cultural resource inventory of the Smith Creek Mining District to identify and document important cultural resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1330</td><td>Continue inventory and documentation of Thunder Mountain Mining District to identify and document important cultural resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Mineral Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1331</td><td>Provide interpretive information about historic mining sites and activities in the Stibnite, Thunder Mountain, and Edwardsburg areas to provide education opportunities for Forest visitors.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1332</td><td>Reduce toxic hazards from the Cinnabar Mine site by completing HAZMAT cleanup of mine site.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1333</td><td>Identify and rehabilitate abandoned mined lands within this management area to reduce impacts to water quality and fish habitat for listed and native fish species.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fire Management</td><td>Objective</td><td>1334</td><td>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.</td></tr>
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MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Objective	1335	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	1336	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	1337	Coordinate with the Boise NF to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	1338	Work with landowners in the Lick Creek Trailhead area to find an alternative crossing site of Big Creek to avoid impacts to threatened fish and their habitat.
Facilities and Roads	Standard	1339	Do not reopen classified roads in Level 1 maintenance status or Level 2 roads that have become impassable unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: 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 already 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).

View from Lightning Peak