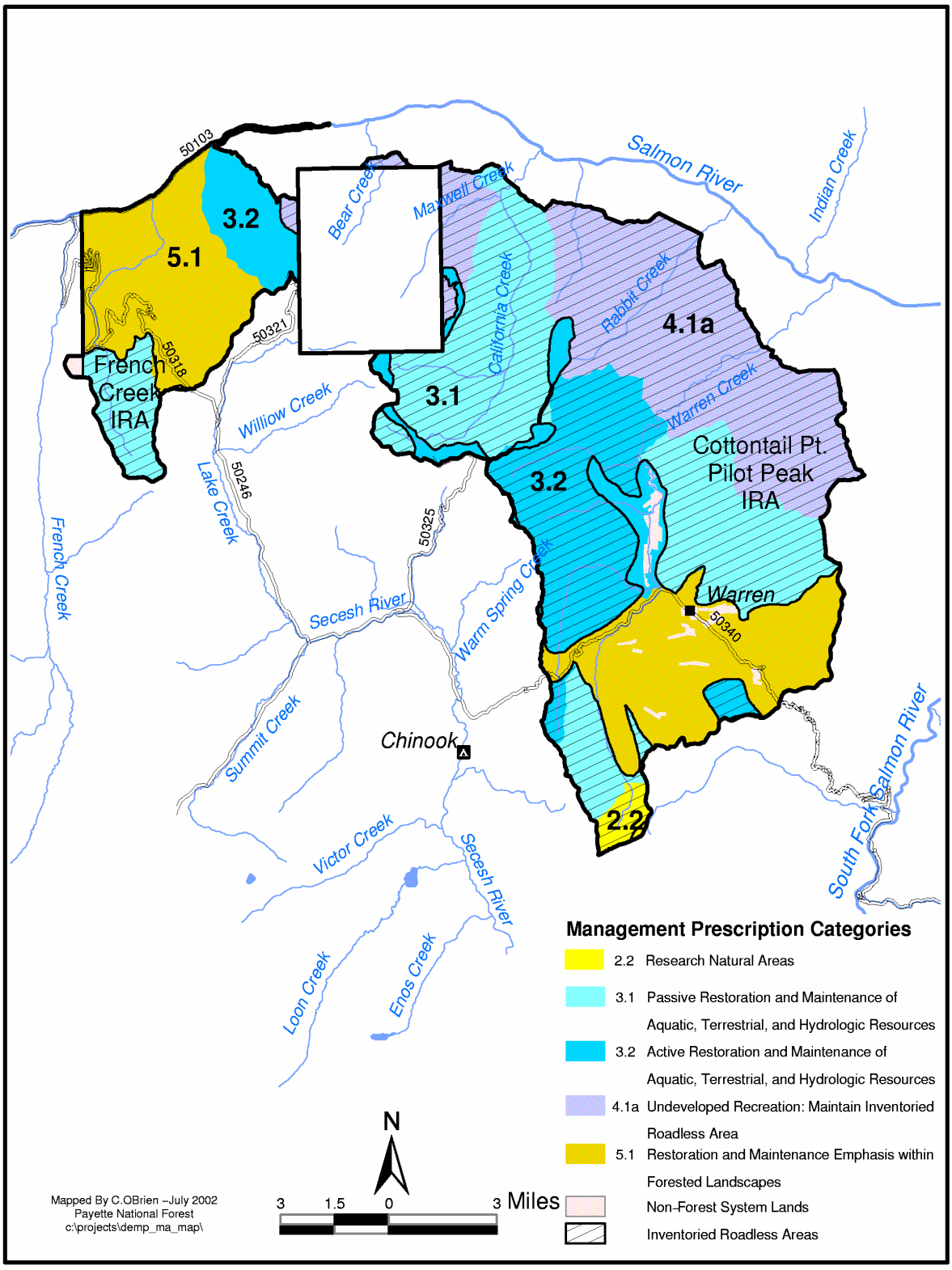
Management Area 10 –Fall Creek/Warren Creek –Location Map



Management Area 10
Fall Creek/Warren 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
2.2 – Research Natural Areas	1
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	29
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	21
4.1a - Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Inventoried Roadless Areas	24
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	25

General Location and Description - Management Area 10 is comprised of lands administered by the Payette National Forest along the Salmon River from Fall Creek to Mann Creek (see map, preceding page). The area lies almost entirely in Idaho County, and is part of the McCall Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 107,000 acres, including several private land inholdings concentrated around the community of Warren, which make up about 1 percent of the area. The area is bordered by Payette National Forest to the south and southeast, by the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Area to the north and northeast, and by a mix of private, state, and federal lands to the west. The primary uses or activities in this area have been mining, dispersed recreation, timber management, and livestock grazing.

The management area does not include the strip of Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Area along the Salmon River from Huntz Gulch to Mann Creek, nor the 12,800-acre Marshall Mountain Mining District, which is primarily administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Access - The main access to the area is by paved and gravel-surfaced Forest Highway 021 from McCall to Warren (this road becomes Forest Road 340 from Warren to Warren Summit) and the Burgdorf/French Creek Road (246). Most of the other roads in the area are narrow, native-surfaced roads that were originally built to provide access to mining claims or timber sales. The density of classified roads for the entire area is an estimated 0.9 mile per square mile, and about two thirds of the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 3.2 miles per square mile. Only a few trails provide access to the roadless portions of the area.

Special Features - The northern and northeastern parts of the management area lies adjacent to the Frank Church--River on No Return Wilderness. An estimated 67 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including small portions of the French Creek (3,628 of 88,818 acres), Crystal Mountain (535 of 13,005 acres), Chimney Rock (4 of 8,535 acres), and Secesh

(5,406 of 248,256 acres) Roadless Areas, and a large portion of the Cottontail Point/Pilot Peak (61,752 of 98,835 acres) Roadless Area. Management Area 10 area includes about 1,100 acres of the 1,460-acre Pony Meadows Research Natural Area, with the remainder in Management Area 12. Pony Meadows contains unaltered examples of a wet meadow, a shallow lake, ponds, and bogs.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and portions of Valley and Idaho Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor located in McCall within the airshed to evaluate current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. Three Class I areas are within 100 kilometers of this management area: the Hells Canyon, Eagle Cap, and Selway-Bitterroot Wildernesses. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter within the counties 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. The amount of agricultural-related burning was very low within Valley County (less than 600 acres) and moderate within Idaho County (an estimated 13,500 acres). There were no point sources within either county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 1,950 feet on the Salmon River to 8,533 feet atop Steamboat Mountain. Landforms vary considerably in Management Area 10. In the north, toward the Salmon River breaks, the area consists primarily of steep canyonlands, with slope gradients averaging from 50 to 80 percent. Toward the south, the land changes to frost-churned uplands, glaciated and fluvial mountains, and depositional landforms. Slopes here generally average from 10 to 50 percent. The surface geology is mostly metamorphic, with granites of the Idaho batholith occurring mostly at higher elevations. 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 Some areas of the Warren Creek and California-Bull Watersheds have localized and intensive impacts to stream channels and riparian areas from historic dredge mining, as well as accelerated sediment from roads and placer and hard rock mining. Some areas of the Fall Creek Watershed have accelerated sediment levels associated with roads and past timber harvest.

The management area comprises portions of the Fall-Carey, California-Bull, and Warren Creek Watersheds. The major tributary streams to the Salmon River in the area are Fall Creek, Carey Creek, California Creek, Rabbit Creek, and Warren Creek. There are a few small lakes at higher elevations, including Marshall, California, and Cooks Lakes. In much of the California-Bull Watershed, water quality is near properly functioning condition (PFC); however, several watershed restoration projects related to roads and past mining have been identified. In the Fall-

Carey Watershed, water quality is functioning properly in the main Fall Creek and Carey Creek, except for localized impacts associated with the Carey Creek Road. 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 East Fork Fall Creek has accelerated sediment levels associated with roads. Some areas of the Warren Creek Watershed have localized, intensive impacts to stream channels and riparian areas from historic dredge mining, as well as accelerated sediment from roads, dispersed recreation, and placer and hard rock mining. Five of the 17 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 Lower Warren Creek, Middle Warren Creek, Upper Warren Creek, Steamboat Creek, and Schissler Creek. The pollutant of concern is habitat alteration. The State has recently completed a subbasin assessment that recommends de-listing these water bodies. There are currently no TMDLs associated with this 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	10	3	8	5	4	8	6	3	5	0	0

Part of the management area is designated critical habitat for chinook salmon, which are found in the lower portion of Warren Creek and at the mouth of Fall Creek. Steelhead/redband trout occur in lower Warren Creek, and the mouths of Fall and Carey Creeks. Steelhead use of upper Warren Creek is likely limited due to past habitat alteration from mining activity. Sockeye salmon use the main Salmon River to access lakes in the headwaters of the Salmon River. Resident populations of bull trout are known in East Fork Fall Creek, California Creek, and Warren Creek, and in many of the Warren Creek tributaries. The populations in Warren Creek are currently at risk due to high densities of introduced brook trout and severely altered habitat conditions in stream segments where historic dredge mining has occurred. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in parts of the Warren Creek Watershed due primarily to habitat alteration from past dredge mining, and high accelerated sediment levels from dispersed motorized recreation use and roads. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in the East Fork Fall Creek drainage due to accelerated sediment levels, primarily from roads. The remainder of the management area is at or near properly functioning condition. Native fish populations are at risk from non-native introduced species competition, and from habitat impacts described above. The Schissler Creek, Upper Warren Creek, Middle Warren Creek, and Steamboat Creek subwatersheds have been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

Vegetation - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically grasslands, shrublands, ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir and grand fir forests on north and east aspects. Ponderosa pine also occurs on north aspects along the lower Salmon River breaks. Mid and upper elevations are dominated by forest communities of lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, grand fir, and subalpine fir, with pockets of aspen.

The main potential vegetation groups in this area are Warm Moist/Hydric Subalpine Fir (20 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (19 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (17 percent), Cool Moist Grand Fir (13 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (10 percent), and Dry Grand Fir (5 percent).

The Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine and Dry Grand Fir groups occupy the lower-elevation areas near the Salmon River, from the western edge of the management area to Carey Creek. Recent large wildfires and timber harvest in the Fall-Carey Watershed have substantially altered the structure and composition of these groups. In the California-Bull and Warren Creek Watersheds, recent wildfires have created a mosaic of structure in some areas.

Due to timber harvest and wildfire, the Cool Moist Grand Fir in the Fall Creek Watershed has changed from a largely unbroken forest of old dense trees to a mosaic of old and young age classes. Snags and large woody debris are low in harvest openings and plantations. In the rest of the management area, the Cool Moist Grand Fir has been largely unmanaged and is properly functioning, but it is also at the upper end of its successional cycle. Recent wildfires have created a mosaic structure in some areas, but some stands have tree densities and fuel loadings conducive to uncharacteristic wildfire.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir, Warm Moist/Hydric Subalpine Fir, and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are generally at properly functioning condition and were moving toward the upper end of their successional cycle throughout much of the management area. The Burgdorf Fire (2000) burned primarily through this group and moved large portions of it back to early seral conditions.

Riparian vegetation is functioning properly for the most part, although localized areas in the Warren Creek Watershed have received intensive impacts from historic dredge mining, and additional impacts from roads, dispersed recreation, and recent wildfires. These areas are functioning at risk.

Botanical Resources - Current Region 4 Sensitive species that occur in this management area include Cascade reedgrass and puzzling halimolobos. Although no federally listed or proposed plant species are currently known to occur in the area, potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses, Spalding's silene, and slender moonwort may exist. Spalding's silene, a Threatened species, may occur in fescue grassland habitat types from 1,500 to 5,500 feet. Ute Ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have low to moderate 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 21 percent of the area is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and spread. The main weeds of concern are spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed, two highly invasive species that are currently found in small, scattered populations. Canada thistle is also found in the area.

Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment risk 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
Fall Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lower French Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lower Warren Creek	No	No	No	Yes	No

Wildlife Resources - The wide range of elevations and vegetation types in the management area provide a variety of wildlife habitats. The entire area offers habitat for migratory land birds. The Salmon River breaks have winter/spring range for elk and deer, as well as foraging habitat for mountain quail and introduced chukar. The rocky bluffs extending up the steep canyonlands offer potential habitat for bighorn sheep, golden eagles, peregrine falcons, and bats. Ponderosa pine and dry Douglas-fir forests provide habitat for northern goshawk and flammulated owl. Grand fir and subalpine fir forests have habitat for boreal owl, fisher, three-toed woodpecker, and lynx, as well as summer range for mammals such as moose, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. This area is adjacent to the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area, and gray wolves have been observed here. The large lodgepole pine stands provide some of the best potential snowshoe hare and lynx habitat on the Forest. Lynx habitat has been mapped within Lynx Analysis Units. Overall, terrestrial wildlife habitat is generally at or near properly functioning condition. Portions of the area have recently changed from late to early successional stages due to wildfire.

Recreation Resources - Dispersed recreation—such as hunting, mountain biking, motorcycling, snowmobiling, ATV use, 4-wheel driving, and camping—occurs throughout the area. There are many dispersed campsites, but no developed campgrounds or other recreational sites. The area is mostly in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 19A, with a small western portion in Unit 23. Much of the use is local (Warren, Secesh Meadows), although snowmobile and mountain bike use out of McCall has been increasing in recent years. There are relatively few maintained trails in the area, and much of the use centers around Warren. Most maintained trails are open to some form of motorized use. Portions of the Idaho Centennial Trail lie within this Management Area. There is one recreation special use permit for an outfitter and guide operation in the area.

The primary recreation emphasis in this area is on providing dispersed recreation opportunities, including quality ATV and non-motorized trails.

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	Burgdorf-French Creek 246, Warren-Profile Gap 340, Viewshed from Warren Wagon Road (Forest Highway 21)
Roads	2	Grouse Creek-Marshall Mountain 325, Pony Meadows
Trails	1	None
Trails	2	Warren Creek 139, Bear Pete Ridge 142, Steamboat Ridge 128, 4-wheel drive road 335
Use Areas	1	Warren
Use Areas	2	Carey Dome, Cottontail Point

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric, Mining, CCC, Chinese Heritage, and Forest Service Administration. This area received intermittent prehistoric use from ancestors of American Indian tribes. The management area includes the historic Warren Mining District and is adjacent to the Marshall Mountain Mining District. The historic mining community of Warren is a popular attraction, and includes the Warren Guard Station, an early CCC project that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP). The Warren Mining District has multiple-resource, 19th century Chinese mining sites that are listed on the NRHP, and the Carey Dome Fire Lookout is also a NRHP site.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 89,600 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 19,200 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 6 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPC 5.1 (see MPC map for this management area). Lands in MPCs 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1a have been identified as unsuited for timber production. The level of past management has been fairly high in the Fall Creek Watershed, and low to nonexistent in roadless areas. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area has portions of two sheep allotments. Sheep access the area via the Fall Fingers and Carey Creek Roads, and graze portions of the California Creek and Union Creek drainages, as will as the Studebaker Saddle, Rye Patch, and Cottontail Point areas. This area has an estimated 3,500 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 2 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - The gold rush near Warren in the 1860s brought the first Euro-American settlers to this part of Idaho, and this area has a long history of mining activity. Many historic and abandoned mines still exist in the area. Past dredge mining activity around the town of Warren has substantially altered stream channels and riparian vegetation in the area. Numerous mining claims currently exist in the area, but few have approved plans of operations. The potential for mineral development is considered high in much of the area.

A gravel source was developed in the old tailings area west of Warren in 1996. Material from this pit was used to gravel the Warren Wagon Road, Hettinger Ranch Road and Pony Creek Road as a post-fire project after the 1994 Chicken Wildfire. The pit has limited reserves within the approved development boundary and several stockpiles of crushed aggregate.

Fire Management – Nearly 50,000 acres have burned in wildland fires in the last 15 years, the largest amount (30,000 acres) in the Burgdorf Junction Fire of 2000. Other large fires include French Creek (1985, 10,000 acres), Mann Creek (1987, 200 acres), Steamboat (1989, 2,000 acres), Tomato Point (1992, 600 acres), French Creek (1992, 2,000 acres), and Corral (1994, 5,000 acres). Prescribed fire has been used primarily to reduce activity-generated fuels.

Warren is a National Fire Plan community, and the Upper Warren Creek subwatershed is considered a wildland-urban interface area due to development in and around Warren. Area fire regimes are estimated to be: 40 percent lethal, 43 percent mixed1 or 2, and 17 percent non-lethal. An estimated 19 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Ten percent of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 28 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 - There are two permits authorizing water uses to private landowners in the Warren Meadows area.

Midvale telephone maintains a buried phone line from the McCall area along Warren Wagon Road through the communities of Secesh and Warren, and then along Forest Road 340 over Warren Summit to the Sandy Cove subdivision near the South Fork Salmon River.

Idaho County Commissioners hold a permit for the operation and maintenance of a solid waste transfer site serving the community of Warren. The site is located off of Forest Highway 21.

The War Eagle designated communication site is in this area. The site is designated for non-commercial, government use only.

Facilities and Roads – The Warren Guard Station serves as a center for fire support during the summer months. It houses an engine crew and serves as a contact point for Forest visitors. It also houses an interpretative site for cultural resources in the Warren area. Carey Dome and War Eagle Lookouts are used as fixed-base, fire-detection facilities.

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 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1001	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use may only be used to maintain values for which the areas were established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	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, or c) To maintain the values for which the RNA was established.
	Fire Guideline	1003	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	1004	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).
	Vegetation Standard	1005	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	1006	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	1007	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	1008	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	1009	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	1010	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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Road Standard	1011	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	1012	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 4.1a Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Inventoried Roadless Areas	General Standard	1013	Management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and special use authorizations—must be designed and implemented in a manner that does not adversely compromise the area's roadless and undeveloped character in the temporary, short term, and long term. "Adversely compromise" means an action that results in the reduction of roadless or undeveloped acres within any specific IRA. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1a Roads standard, below.
	Road Standard	1014	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	1015	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the roadless or undeveloped character of the area.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1016	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.
	Road Standard	1017	There shall be no net increase in road densities in the MPC 5.1 portions of the Upper Warren Creek and East Fork Fall Creek subwatersheds unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the increase in road densities shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are already in a degraded condition, the increase in road densities shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitat are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitat. An exception to this standard is where additional roads are required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).
	Fire Guideline	1018	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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Road Guideline	1019	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 meet 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.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1020	Work with the State of Idaho to address problems in Warren Creek that have caused it to be listed as a Water Quality Limited water body.
	Objective	1021	Improve water quality and geomorphic integrity by reducing accelerated sediment from roads in the Fall Creek Watershed, and from roads and mining in the Warren Creek and California-Bull Watersheds.
	Objective	1022	Reclaim the old diversion on Fall Creek that diverts a stream into French Creek to restore historic instream flows to these drainages.
	Objective	1023	Reduce impacts to Warren Creek and tributary riparian areas from recreation sites or uses. Identify recreational camping sites or parking areas that are contributing unacceptable levels of accelerated sediment, compaction, or vegetation loss. Rehabilitate, relocate, or harden sites where needed to reduce impacts.
	Objective	1024	Increase riparian vegetation and hydrologic function by decommissioning roads within riparian areas, returning road surfaces, ruts, and fills to productivity, and restoring abandoned mine sites.
	Objective	1025	Maintain or restore bull trout habitat in the Warren Creek Watershed, and maintain bull trout habitat in the Fall Creek and California-Bull Watersheds.
	Objective	1026	Address sediment concerns caused by motorized use at the Warren and Steamboat Creek fords.
	Objective	1027	Evaluate strategies to reduce accelerated sediment and riparian impacts associated with the Carey Creek Road (Forest Road 318).
	Objective	1028	Initiate restoration of fish habitat in the Schissler, Middle Warren Creek, and Upper Warren Creek subwatersheds to help strengthen local bull trout populations. Restoration in Schissler Creek is the highest priority.
	Objective	1029	Restore fish habitat degradation in Upper Warren Creek due to road impacts from past mining activities.
	Objective	1030	Maintain fish habitat in the Steamboat Creek subwatershed through passive restoration strategies to help promote the recovery of bull trout and native salmonids.
Vegetation	Objective	1031	Use prescribed and wildland fire, and mechanical treatments to restore or maintain vegetative composition and structure, and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	1032	Restore riparian vegetation in localized areas of the Warren Creek Watershed to improve composition, structure, and function.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1033	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including Cascade reedgrass and puzzling halimolobos to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/Resource Area</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Non-native Plants</td><td>Objective</td><td>1034</td><td>To reduce impacts on native plants and other resources, eradicate spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed. Control the spread of Canada thistle. Emphasize preventing the establishment and spread of new noxious weed infestations.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Wildlife Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1035</td><td>Improve shrub communities to restore big game winter/spring range in the Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine vegetation group along the Salmon River breaks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1036</td><td>Increase flammulated owl habitat and potential white-headed woodpecker habitat by managing ponderosa pine stands within the Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine and Dry Grand Fir vegetation groups toward the desired ranges of size classes, canopy closures, species composition, snags, and coarse woody debris, as described in Appendix A.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Guideline</td><td>1037</td><td>An increase in the white-headed woodpecker or flammulated owl habitat may be achieved by the following methods:
a) Reducing tree densities and ladder fuels under and around existing large ponderosa trees and snags to reduce the risk of tree-replacing fire and to restore more open canopy conditions.
b) Managing the firewood program to retain large-diameter ponderosa pine and large snags of other species through signing, public education, size restriction, area closures, or other appropriate methods.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1038</td><td>Maintain the Idaho Centennial Trail commensurate with its intended use to provide quality recreation opportunities and experiences.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1039</td><td>Establish a new trailhead near Freight Landing and construct a new trail segment to connect with existing Bear Pete Trail 142 to enhance recreation access. Obliterate and rehabilitate trail and trailhead at Tollar Ditch to reduce impacts to other resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1040</td><td>Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from recreation and trail use in the Lower Warren Creek subwatershed. Methods to be considered 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>1041</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>26%</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>52%</td><td>47%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>22%</td><td>18%</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>Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>1042</td><td>Provide interpretive information on historic sites and activities in and around the town of Warren to enhance visitor education and recreation experiences.</td></tr>
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MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Mineral Resources	Objective	1043	Complete a pit development and reclamation plan for the Warren gravel pit, and provide for timely reclamation of the pit to reduce impacts to other resources.
Fire Management	Objective	1044	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	1045	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland-urban interface areas, including the town of Warren, 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	1046	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	1047	Coordinate with the BLM and Nez Perce National Forest to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	1048	Complete the site plan for War Eagle communications site to meet agency policy requirement and eliminate potential use conflicts.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	1049	Maintain existing facilities at Warren Guard Station, War Eagle Lookout, and Carey Dome Lookout for crew quarters and fire support.
	Objective	1050	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Fall Creek and Lower French Creek subwatersheds. Methods to be considered include: a) When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. b) Schedule blading or maintenance activities when weed seeds or propagules are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. c) Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. d) Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. e) When acquiring water for dust abatement, avoid accessing water through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.

Salmon River East of French Creek