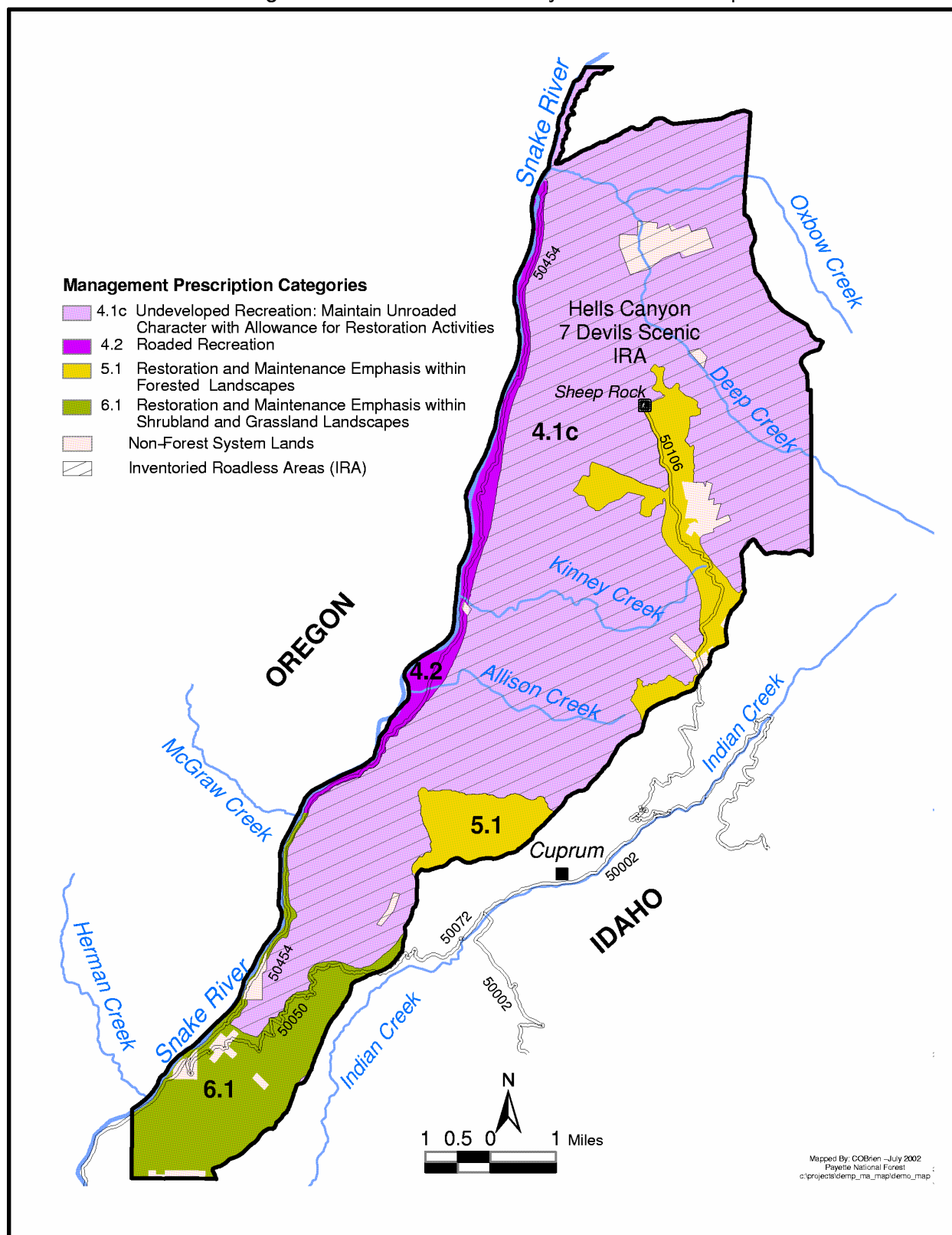


Management Area 01 –Hells Canyon –Location Map



Management Area 1 Hells Canyon

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions – Management Area 1 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
2.1 – Wild and Scenic Rivers	Trace
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	77
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	4
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	9
6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	10

General Location and Description - Management Area 1 is comprised of lands administered by the Payette National Forest within the southern end of Hells Canyon on the Snake River (see map, preceding page). The area lies in Adams County, and is part of the Council Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 36,100 acres, which includes several private land inholdings that make up about 3 percent of the area. The largest inholdings are mining claims in the Deep and Copper Creek drainages. Much of the area is in the Hells Canyon/Seven Devils Scenic Area. The Scenic Area status was changed for much of Hells Canyon with the creation of the Hells Canyon NRA and Wilderness in 1975, but the status of this particular area was never administratively changed, and the area still has a separate management plan administered by the by the Payette National Forest.

The management area does not include the Hells Canyon Wilderness, which is administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Oregon. The area is bordered by the Hells Canyon Wilderness to the north and northeast, by the Payette National Forest to the south and southeast, and by a mix of Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and private lands to the west. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, timber harvest, and mining.

Access - The main access to the area is by State Highway 71 from Cambridge, Idaho. Highway 71 becomes paved Forest Road 454 as it enters the Payette Forest north of Oxbow Dam and continues to Hells Canyon Dam. This road is owned and maintained by the Idaho Power Company. Other access routes include the Hornet Creek Road (Forest Road 002) to Forest Road 072 to the Kleinschmidt Grade (Forest Road 050), or Forest Road 002 to Forest Road 105 to Cuprum, then Forest Road 106 to Sheep Rock. The estimated density of classified roads for the entire area is 0.8 miles per square mile, and 74 percent of the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 2.3 miles per square mile. Trails follow and connect many of the major drainages in the roadless portion of the area.

Special Features - The area includes the Hells Canyon/Seven Devils Scenic Area, and is adjacent to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and Hells Canyon Wilderness Area administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The Idaho-designated Hells Canyon Scenic Byway lies partly within this management area.

The Snake River corridor is an important recreation and wildlife area, and it also contains a number of cultural and historical sites, such as Redfish Cave and the Big Bar grave site of early settlers. Nez Perce winter villages and burial grounds were also located along the Snake River corridor. The historic Kleinschmidt Grade is a scenic, but very steep travel route from Cuprum to the Snake River. Horse Mountain Lookout, Kinney Point, and Sheep Rock are popular viewpoints.

The Hells Canyon/Seven Devils Inventoried Roadless Area comprises an estimated 74 percent of the management area. The Sheep Rock National Natural Landmark and National Recreation Trail are in this area. The road to the landmark is currently in poor condition. This area also has the majority of documented caves on the Forest. The Snake River below Hells Canyon Dam is a designated Wild and Scenic River. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest manages the Wild and Scenic River corridor.

Air Quality – This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-14 and Adams County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management activities. There are no ambient air monitors located within the airshed. There are two Class I areas within 100 kilometers of this management area, the Hells Canyon and Eagle Cap Wildernesses. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends within Adams 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 within Adams County (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 1,667 feet at Hells Canyon Reservoir to 7,623 feet atop White Monument. Management Area 1 falls primarily within the Seven Devils Mountains Subsection. The main geomorphic landforms found in the area are steep glaciated and fluvial mountains, and oversteepened canyonlands. Slope gradients average 40 to 80 percent throughout much of the area, although some fairly gentle ridges and benches exist in the upper portion of the area. Most of the past road building and management activities have occurred on these upper ridges and benches, and along the Snake River corridor. The surface geology is dominated by Seven Devils volcanic rock, with scattered inclusions of metasedimentary and granitic rock. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and low to moderate productivity. All five subwatersheds within the management area are rated high for vulnerability (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). The potential for instability and erosion is fairly high in the oversteepened landforms that comprise much of the area.

The management area includes portions of the Deep Creek subwatershed in the Indian-McGraw Watershed of the Bush-Granite Subbasin, and portions of the Sawpit-Thirtytwo, Kinney-Kirby, and Copper-Limepoint Subwatersheds in the Brownlee Reservoir Watershed of the Hells Canyon Subbasin. Both watersheds and subbasins drain directly into the Snake River Basin. The major tributary streams to the Snake River in the area are Deep Creek, Oxbow Creek, Kinney Creek, and Limepoint Creek. There are no natural lakes in the area, but Hells Canyon Reservoir, formed by Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River, comprises 18 miles of the management area's western boundary. The Water Quality Integrity rating for all subwatersheds is moderate (functioning at risk) (see table below). There have been localized impacts, including accelerated sediment and thermal changes due to timber harvest, mining, livestock grazing, and wildfire. Only one of the 5 subwatersheds in this area was listed in 1998 as having impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. This subwatershed is Deep Creek. The pollutants of concern are sediment and metals. 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			
5	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	1	0	0

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within most area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Below Hells Canyon Dam, however, there is limited habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout, and the Deep Creek subwatershed is designated critical habitat for chinook salmon. Above the dam, bull trout may occur in isolated populations, but no populations are currently known. Habitat is fragmented by Hells Canyon Reservoir and the naturally steep terrain. Native redband rainbow trout are scattered throughout area streams, as are introduced brook trout. Many other non-native species are stocked in Hells Canyon Reservoir, which is a popular sport fishery. Little spawning or rearing habitat for most fish species exists in this area due to the very high gradients of most stream channels. Overall, aquatic habitat is currently functioning at risk due to localized habitat alteration and fragmentation. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and the habitat impacts described above. The Deep Creek subwatershed has been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as a high-priority area for active 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. Mid and upper elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of Douglas-fir, grand fir, and subalpine fir, with pockets of western larch, lodgepole pine, whitebark pine, and aspen.

Over 40 percent of the management area is classified as non-forested, or comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Perennial Grass Montane, Perennial Grass Slopes, Bitterbrush, and Mountain Big Sagebrush. Some of the forested area has also moved from late to early successional stages due to tree mortality from recent wildland fires.

The dominant forested vegetation groups in the area are Cool Moist Grand Fir (16 percent), Warm Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (11 percent), Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (10 percent), and Dry Grand Fir (9 percent).

The primary risk to the Perennial Grass Montane group is the increase in non-native species such as cheatgrass and Medusa head rye. Noxious weeds and the Hells Canyon Reservoir have reduced Perennial Grass Slopes at lower elevations. In the shrubland and grassland groups, Mountain Big Sagebrush and Bitterbrush are functioning at risk due to the high percentage of old structural stages, lack of regeneration, and an increase in non-native species. Past fire exclusion and grazing impacts have contributed to old, decadent stand conditions that are less resilient to fire and other disturbances.

The Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir and Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are for the most part properly functioning, although dwarf mistletoe levels are moderate to high in some areas. The Dry Grand Fir and Cool Moist Grand Fir groups are functioning at risk. In managed areas, these groups have relatively low levels of large trees, snags, insects, and disease, and high levels of seral species and mid-aged structural stages. In unmanaged areas, these groups have high stand densities with shade-tolerant grand fir and high levels of insect and disease infestations, which have increased the risk of stand-replacing fire.

Riparian vegetation is functioning properly throughout much of the management area, with the exception of the Snake River corridor, where Hells Canyon Reservoir has inundated most of the original riparian vegetation.

Botanical Resources – Current Region 4 Sensitive plants may occur in this management area, including Hazel's prickly phlox, Cusick's camas, and Bartonberry. A proposed Region 4 Sensitive plant that may occur in the area is Idaho hawksbeard. Currently, no federally listed or proposed plant species have been found here, but potential habitat for Spalding's silene, Ute ladies'-tresses, MacFarlane's four o'clock, and slender moonwort may exist within the area. Spalding's silene, a Threatened species, may occur in fescue grassland habitat types (Palouse prairie) up to 5,500 feet in elevation. Ute Ladies'-tresses, a Threatened orchid species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas up to 7,000 feet. MacFarlane's four o'clock, a Threatened species, may occur in river canyon grassland habitats (up to 3,000 feet). Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, is a diminutive fern that 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 have been introduced into the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 35 percent of the area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plants. The main weeds of concern are spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, diffuse knapweed, whitetop, Scotch thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, and Canada thistle. The knapweeds, rush skeletonweed, and other weed species are currently found in small, scattered populations within the area. Canada thistle is found throughout 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 and Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Copper-Lime Point	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kinney-Kirby	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 Snake River corridor is managed as a key area for wintering bald eagles. Much of the lower elevation grasslands and shrublands provide important winter/spring range for elk and deer, as well as foraging habitat for mountain quail, and introduced turkey and chukar. Area forests provide habitat for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, flammulated owl, white-headed woodpecker, and peregrine falcon. Bighorn sheep, mountain goats, golden eagles, and many species of bats use the rocky bluffs that extend up steep canyonlands. Caves and mine adits may provide bat roosts and hibernacula habitat. Due to all the rocky cliffs, this area has excellent bighorn sheep habitat; however bighorn sheep may be threatened by disease transmission from domestic sheep. This area also provides nesting and foraging habitat for migratory landbirds, and summer range for mammals such as elk, deer, black bear, and mountain lion. Limited habitat exists for lynx, fisher, and wolverine. Big game migration routes have not been significantly affected by past management activities. Overall, terrestrial habitat is properly functioning, except for the winter range and riparian areas that have been flooded by Hells Canyon Reservoir or adversely affected by noxious weed invasion.

Recreation Resources - Paved road access, low elevation, high scenic quality, and introduced fish and game species make the Hells Canyon Reservoir area a heavily used, year-round recreation destination. Dispersed recreation such as fishing, hunting, hiking, sightseeing, and camping occurs throughout the area, and there are many dispersed campsites. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 22. Although this area is a national attraction, many of the users come from the Treasure Valley (Boise, Nampa, Caldwell), about 100 miles to the south. Over 40 miles of trail are maintained in the area, and most are closed to motorized vehicle use. Spelunking (cave exploring) is also increasing, as most of the caves known on the Forest occur here. Recreational rock-climbing is increasing. Most use occurs in the Flat Iron vicinity near Allison Creek. The upper entry portal for the Wild and Scenic Snake River is located just below Hells Canyon Dam, and many river users and sightseers drive through this management area to access the Hells Canyon Launch Site and Visitor Center on the Oregon side of the river. Recreation special uses in the area include a boat dock permit on Hells Canyon Reservoir (at Big Bar) and one outfitter/guide permit for guided snowmobiling.

A combination of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities are emphasized in this area, particularly in the Snake River corridor immediately adjacent to the Hells Canyon Reservoir. Emphasis is on maintaining existing dispersed sites and facilities, and on providing appropriate levels of additional development at key sites. Interpretation and education are also emphasized, as is trail maintenance. Trail funding is used to maintain trails, and trails are signed at all major junctions. The most heavily used trails, and those with erosion and water-related resource damage, have the highest priority for maintenance and repair.

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	Kleinschmidt Grade 050, Snake River 454
Roads	2	None
Trails	1	Oxbow Creek 215, Trail Creek 217, Deep Creek 219, Haley Ridge 220
Trails	2	Kinney Creek 221, Eckels Creek 223, Lime Point Creek 224
Use Areas	1	Horse Mountain Lookout, Sheep Rock Lookout
Use Areas	2	Kinney Point Lookout

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric, Settlement, Mining, and Recreation. The Snake River corridor contains a number of cultural and historical sites, such as Redfish Cave and the Big Bar grave site of early settlers. Nez Perce winter villages and burial grounds were also located along the Snake River corridor. The historic Kleinschmidt Grade is a scenic but very steep route to take from Cuprum to the Snake River. Signs of early settlement still occur along the river. Historic mining occurred along the river, as well as at higher elevations. The Hells Canyon Dam, built in the 1960s, created a reservoir that attracts thousands of recreationists every year.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 16,200 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 3,200 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 1 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2, 5.1, and 6.1 (see MPC map for this management area). Lands in MPC 4.1c have been identified as not suited for timber production. Approximately 40 percent of these acres have been harvested in the past.

Rangeland Resources – The area currently contains a portion of one sheep allotment. Management Area 1 provides an estimated 5,100 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 2 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Historic mining has occurred in this area, and some mining claims still exist. However, no claims currently have an approved plan of operation. The potential for mineral development is moderate to high over much of the area, although access in most of this steep, rugged country is poor.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire has been used to improve winter range conditions and reduce activity-generated fuels. Wildland fires have burned an estimated 16,500 acres (46 percent) of the management area in the last 15 years, the largest amount (10,000 acres) in the Windy Ridge Fire of 1992. Other large wildland fires were Eagle Bar (1988, 6,000 acres) and Emmett (1989, 500 acres). These fires burned at moderate to high intensity.

No National Fire Plan communities or wildland-urban interface areas have been identified in this management area. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 5 percent lethal, 42 percent mixed1 or 2, and 53 percent non-lethal. An estimated 12 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 51 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions—16 percent in the mixed1/mixed2 fire regimes, and 35 percent in the non-lethal regimes. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Land and Special Uses – This area includes a portion of the Hells Canyon Dam Complex authorized by a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license. A special use authorization is issued to Idaho Power for a buried power line serving the Cuprum- Bear area. Idaho Power also operates and maintains the Pine Creek-Hell’s Canyon power transmission line. This power line right-of-way is located in a designated utility corridor and is authorized as part of the current FERC license for the Hell’s Canyon Dam Complex. When this hydropower project is re-licensed, the power line may be authorized under special use permit. Pine Telephone has a right-of-way authorization for buried telephone lines along the Snake River corridor.

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 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0101	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 standards, below.
	Road Standard	0102	Within Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs), 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.
	Road Standard	0103	Outside IRAs, 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 provide transportation systems that support accomplishment of Management Area ROS objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0104	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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0105	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0106	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.
MPC 5.1 and 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested (5.1) or Shrubland and Grassland (6.1) Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	0107	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0108	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	0109	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.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0110	Coordinate with regulatory agencies and the private landowner of the Red Ledge Mine to initiate restoration of watershed conditions and habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout, and assist in the de-listing of the 303(d) status in the Deep Creek subwatershed.
	Guideline	0111	Avoid ground-disturbing management activities on potentially unstable areas (high-risk landslide-prone areas, active portions of existing landslides...), particularly on oversteepened canyonland slopes in Hells Canyon, to reduce the risk of human-caused landslides.
Vegetation	Objective	0112	Maintain or restore the Bitterbrush vegetation group along the lower portions of the Snake River breaks, with emphasis on restoring younger age class structure.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0113	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate, or Region 4 Sensitive (TEPCS) plant species, including Hazel's prickly phlox, Cusick's camas, Bartonberry, and Idaho hawksbeard to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0114	Eradicate new and small infestations of spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and whitetop. Control density and population size of Scotch thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, and Canada thistle.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0115	Increase white-headed woodpecker habitat by managing ponderosa pine stands within the Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir, 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.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0116	Increase flammulated owl 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.
	Objective	0117	Maintain or restore shrubland and grassland communities for big-game winter/spring range along the Snake River corridor.
	Objective	0118	Coordinate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and domestic sheep permittees to reduce the risk of disease transmission between domestic and wild sheep.
	Guideline	0119	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.
Recreation Resources	Goal	0120	Maintain a mix of both developed and dispersed camping opportunities within the Snake River corridor to provide a range of recreation opportunities and experiences.
	Objective	0121	Construct a level 3-type campground on a portion of the Big Bar dispersed site. Provide needed recreation improvements on other portions of the site, while maintaining the overall dispersed character to improve recreation experiences and maintain a range of camping opportunities.
	Objective	0122	Construct campsite and other recreational improvements at Eagle Bar and Eckels Creek dispersed sites to improve recreation experiences.
	Objective	0123	Construct parking areas and provide information signs at the Deep Creek, Eagle Bar, Kinney Creek, Allison Creek, and Eckels Creek trailheads along the Snake River to improve recreation experiences.
	Objective	0124	Cooperate with other agencies and Idaho Power Company on a coordinated multi-resource information and education plan in the Snake River corridor to improve visitor education opportunities and to maintain resources.
	Objective	0125	Upgrade the National Recreation Trail and facilities at the Sheep Rock National Natural Landmark. Widen trail to provide handicap access to the portion that accesses the Hells Canyon overlook.
	Objective	0126	Improve Forest Road 106 to Sheep Rock to enhance recreation opportunities and experiences.
	Objective	0127	Repair trails where erosion and water-caused resource damage is occurring. Repairs may include rehabilitating eroded trail sections, rerouting sections away from streams, and installing bridges.
	Objective	0128	Maintain a mix of both developed and dispersed camping opportunities within the Hell's Canyon River corridor to provide a range of recreation opportunities and experiences.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description		
Recreation Resources	Objective	0129	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from concentrated recreation use in the Copper-Lime Point and Kinney-Kirby subwatersheds. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads, campgrounds, and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are highly susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.		
	Objective	0130	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:		
			ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area	
				Summer	Winter
			Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	54%	81%
			Semi-Primitive Motorized	26%	14%
			Roaded Natural	20%	5%
The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.					
Cultural Resources	Objective	0131	Conduct subsurface testing of the Eckles Creek prehistoric occupation site (PY-934/10AM77) to determine the content and extent of archeological deposits that are currently receiving impacts from recreational activities.		
	Objective	0132	Maintain the protective fence around the Big Bar prehistoric occupation and historic burial site (PY-1046/10AM45) to discourage vehicle traffic and soil erosion impacts.		
	Objective	0133	Maintain and monitor the steel locked gate on the Red Fish Cave site (PY 567-10AM241) to protect this site from further vandalism.		
Scenic Environment	Objective	0134	Maintain scenic values as seen along the Snake River corridor and the Sheep Rock National Recreation Trail to maintain high-value recreation experiences.		
Timberland Resources	Standard	0135	Timber management activities must accommodate recreation uses and needs in the Hells Canyon–Seven Devils Scenic Area.		
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0136	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment in the Copper-Lime Point subwatershed from grazing activities in the appropriate pastures or allotments. Methods to be considered include changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites.		
Fire Management	Objective	0137	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing the roadless area next to the Hells Canyon Wilderness. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.		
	Objective	0138	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to Forest Service administrative sites to manage fuels to reduce wildfire hazards.		
	Guideline	0139	Coordinate with the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest to develop compatible wildland fire suppression and wildland fire use strategies.		

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	0140	Cooperate with the Wallowa-Whitman and Nez Perce National Forests on the FERC re -licensing of Hells Canyon Dam Complex (Brownlee, Oxbow and Hells Canyon Dams). Use Forest Service authorities under the Federal Power Act to ensure the new license is consistent with Forest Plan direction. Provide terms and conditions that are necessary to mitigate project impacts on National Forest System lands.
	Objective	0141	Initiate a process to de-classify the Hell's Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area to reduce layers of management direction for the area and to clarify management intent.

Hells Canyon from Black Point

