



Management Area 04. Big Wood River Location Map

Management Area 4 Big Wood River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 4 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
1.2 – Recommended Wilderness	10
2.2 – Research Natural Areas*	<1
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	3
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	64
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	20
4.3 – Concentrated Recreation	<1
6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	<1
Non-FS	2

General Location and Description - Management Area 4 is comprised of lands administered by the Sawtooth National Forest within the Big Wood River drainage that surrounds Ketchum and Sun Valley, Idaho (see map, preceding page). This area includes the southern portion of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, and portions of the Boulder, Pioneer, and Smoky Mountain Ranges. The management area is an estimated 344,200 acres, of which about 7,100 acres, or 2 percent, are privately owned. The area lies in Blaine County, and is administered by the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) and the Ketchum Ranger District. The management area is bordered by the Sawtooth National Forest on the west, the SNRA on the northwest, the Salmon-Challis Forest on the northeast, and a mixture of BLM, private, and State lands on the south and southeast. The primary uses and activities in this area have been dispersed and developed recreation, livestock grazing, mining, and timber management.

Access - The main access to the area is by Forest Roads 166 (Baker Creek), 146 (North Fork Big Wood River), 227 (Warm Springs Creek), 208 (Trail Creek), 118 (East Fork Wood River), and 097 (Deer Creek) from State Highway 75. These roads are well maintained and gravel-surfaced. Most roads occur along the main stream corridors, and upland areas are largely roadless. The density of classified roads in the management area is 0.6 miles per square mile. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 1.9 miles per square mile. An extensive system of trails provides access to portions of the roadless areas.

Special Features (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)- Segments of the following five streams are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation: Big Wood River, West Fork North Fork Big Wood River, North Fork Big Wood River, Trail Creek, and North Fork Hyndman Creek.

An estimated 75 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the White Cloud-Boulder, Smoky Mountains, Buttercup, and Pioneer Mountains Roadless Areas. This area lies adjacent to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The Forest has recommended the White Cloud-Boulder and Pioneer Mountains areas for wilderness designation. The Sun Valley Ski Area offers world-renown winter recreation opportunities. Numerous hot springs occur in the area. Some, like Easley and Clarendon, are developed and privately run. Others are more natural in character. The State of Idaho has designated State Highway 21 as the Sawtooth Scenic Byway.

The Basin Gulch Research Natural Area (1,175 acres) was established in 1989 to preserve whitebark and limber pine stands, avalanche paths, alpine and subalpine vegetation, waterfalls, steep scree communities and scree meadows within a complete, small watershed.

Air Quality - Portions of this management area lie within Montana/Idaho Airsheds ID-17 and ID-24 and Blaine County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor in Salmon within the airshed to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth Wilderness and the Craters of the Moon National Monument are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring capabilities have been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Blaine County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common source of particulate matter within the county was fugitive dust. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was low in Blaine County (about 3,500 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from about 5,700 feet near Clarendon Hot Springs to 12,009 feet on Hyndman Peak. Management Area 4 lies in three major subsections: Bald Mountain, Boulder Mountains, and Pioneer Mountains. These subsections feature an array of geologic parent material with a mixture of glaciated mountains, fluvial mountains, glacial outwash and depositional lands. Slope gradients range from near vertical to 45 percent in the glaciated and fluvial mountains, and from 0 to 35 percent in the glacial outwash and depositional lands. The surface geology is a mix of Wood River sedimentaries, Idaho Batholith granitics, and Challis volcanics. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and productivity is low to moderate. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high (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). Localized impacts—including soil instability, compaction, and reduced productivity, as well as accelerated sediment and stream channel modification—are occurring, primarily from livestock grazing, developed and dispersed recreation, roads, irrigation withdrawals, and mining. These localized effects can be individually severe.

This management area comprises portions of seven watersheds in the Big Wood River Subbasin. All the watersheds drain into the Big Wood River, which flows south into the Snake River. The

major streams in the area are the Big Wood River, North Fork Big Wood River, Baker Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Trail Creek, East Fork Wood River, and Deer Creek. A number of small alpine lakes occur in the cirque basins of the Boulder, Smoky, and Pioneer Mountains. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). There are localized accelerated sediment impacts from roads, dispersed and developed recreation, livestock grazing, irrigation, and mining. Nine of the 32 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 Greenhorn Creek, Fox-Leroux, Eagle Creek, Lake Creek, Upper Warm Springs, Baker Creek, Owl-Big Wood River, Federal Gulch-Paymaster, and Cove Creek. The pollutant of concern was unknown for all of these water bodies. 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			
8	10	14	3	15	14	2	21	9	9	0	0

Wood River sculpin, a Region 4 Sensitive species, and redband trout occur throughout the area. Introduced coastal rainbow, Yellowstone cutthroat, brown, and brook trout are also present. Local fishing pressure is heavy, particularly off-Forest in the Big Wood River, which is in part a catch-and-release trophy fishery. Localized grazing impacts and dewatering, and habitat modifications have also affected fish habitat. High alpine lakes have hatchery-stocked recreational fisheries, featuring species such as brook trout, golden trout, rainbow trout, and grayling. These lakes receive most of their impacts from increasing recreational use. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due to sedimentation impacts from roads and highways, developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and mining, dewatering from irrigation diversions, and stream channel modification from roads and off-Forest development. Native fish populations are at risk from the presence of competing non-native species, and from habitat impacts described above.

The Warfield-West Fork Warm Springs, North Fork Big Wood-Murdock, and Upper North Fork Big Wood River subwatersheds have been identified as important to maintaining or restoring strong populations of native species, including Region 4 Sensitive Wood River sculpin. These subwatersheds are high-priority areas for restoration.

Vegetation (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - An estimated 39 percent of the management area is non-forested, covered by grassland, shrubland, rock, or water. Much of this area is comprised of the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Montane Shrub, Alpine Meadows, and Dry Meadows vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (32 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-Fir (14 percent), and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (11 percent). Aspen is a minor but important component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry

Douglas-Fir groups. The Smoky Mountains portion of the area on the west side has more tree vegetation than the Boulder and Pioneer Mountains to the east.

The Montane Shrub group is functioning at risk due to localized displacement impacts. This group is receiving heavier browsing and use as adjacent winter range areas off-Forest are being lost to development. The Mountain Big Sagebrush group is functioning at risk due to livestock grazing impacts and the introduction of non-native species, particularly spotted knapweed. Alpine and Dry Meadows are functioning at risk in some areas because of historic grazing impacts, introduced species, and increasing conifer densities.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk where fire exclusion has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to dominate, to the detriment of the whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups are functioning at risk where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir. However, many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers because of fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in conifers stands due to increasing fuel loads and increasing mortality from mistletoe and Douglas-fir tussock moth.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to loss of vegetation and stream and floodplain alterations from roads, developed and dispersed recreation sites, and livestock grazing. Dead and down wood levels are low in some areas due to fuelwood gathering. Native sedge species are being replaced by grass species due to livestock grazing. Fire exclusion, lowered beaver populations, stream-side highway, road and facility development, and irrigation diversions have had the cumulative effect of reducing wet meadows, willows, and the overall amount of riparian areas. The Deer and Greenhorn Creek watersheds are high priority for active management to restore the large tree size class.

Botanical Resources - Bugleg goldenweed and Marsh's bluegrass, current Region 4 Sensitive species, occur in this management area. Proposed Sensitive species are wedge-leaf saxifrage and Mt. Shasta sedge. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have low to moderate potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, openings in spruce and lodgepole pine, and open rocky outcrops.

Non-native Plants - Spotted and diffuse knapweed, yellow and Dalmatian toadflax, and scotch and Canadian thistle occur in the management area, particularly along main road and trail corridors. The main weeds of concern are spotted knapweed and Dalmatian toadflax. Both invasive species are currently found in small, scattered populations. An estimated 11 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and spread.

Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a "yes" in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Wolftone-North Fork Deer	Yes	No	No	No	No
Greenhorn Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Adams-Big Wood	Yes	No	No	No	No
Fox-LeRoux	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Lake Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Sun Valley-Trail	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Elkhorn Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Triumph-Milligan	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cove Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No

Wildlife Resources (**Updated** as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Greater sage-grouse, Brewer's sparrow, and habitat for pygmy rabbit can be found in area shrublands. Mid-elevation Douglas-fir forests provide habitat for a number of Region 4 Sensitive species, including northern goshawk, flammulated owl and Townsend's big-eared bat, and other species of management concern, including pileated woodpecker. High-elevation subalpine forests provide habitat for boreal owl, three-toed woodpecker, mountain goat, wolverine, and the ESA listed Canada lynx, as well as summer range for deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Habitat for spotted frogs can be found in montane and subalpine lakes, ponds and wetlands. Riparian and adjacent forested areas provide habitat for moose. Much of the area provides nesting and foraging habitat for migratory land birds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear and wolves. Gray wolves were re-introduced near here in 1995 and 1996, and the area is in the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. Several packs have become established in this area since reintroduction. Habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo, an ESA Candidate species, may be present in the lower portions of the Big Wood River. Additionally, elk winter ranges occur in lower Trail Creek and in the headwater tributaries of Elkhorn Creek.

The Bullwhacker elk feeding station in the Warm Springs Creek drainage keeps elk in this area throughout the winter. Most deer and elk winter range was historically off the Forest. However, more and more of this area is being developed, and now many elk winter on the Forest.

Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due to human-caused disturbance, introduced invasive species, grazing impacts, and fire exclusion. Increasing recreation, particularly during winter, also increases the stress on wildlife populations, causing them to move more when movement is difficult, forage is scarce, and energy reserves are low. Localized concerns with elk and mountain goat winter range and wolverine winter denning habitat exist. Off-Forest development is altering patterns of winter range use. Introduced spotted knapweed is affecting sagebrush communities. Current livestock grazing in some areas is not allowing localized areas of historic grazing impacts to recover. Long-term exclusion of fire has altered some habitats so that they no longer function as they did historically. One large fire, Castle Rock (2007), recently occurred within the area, creating mosaics in montane vegetation and setting upper montane and subalpine vegetation back to early seral conditions.

Idaho's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS) was completed in 2005 and provides a framework for conserving State 'Species of Greatest Conservation Need' (SGCN) and

the habitats upon which they depend. The Forest assisted the State in identifying focal areas, or areas known to be important for SGCN. A large portion of the Management Area falls within the Big Wood River and Boulder-White Clouds focal areas, or biologically important areas. This designation was given to these areas due to their exceptional diversity of SGCN based on species' richness models, and because these areas contain important migration corridors and winter range for large ungulate species and core habitat for terrestrial wildlife species including wolverine, mountain goat and bighorn sheep.

The Cool Dry and Cool Moist Douglas-Fir and aspen vegetation types are restoration priorities for forested wildlife habitat. These vegetation types occur in low to moderate elevations and are identified as moderately to highly departed from their historic condition. Aspen communities support high species diversity. Douglas-fir in the large tree size class is an important component of old forest habitat upon which numerous Forest Sensitive, MIS and Idaho SGCN depend. The Deer-Quigley HUC5 watershed (1704021908) is priority watershed for treatment. This watershed was selected due to its relative abundance of aspen and Douglas-fir vegetation types and the relatively high percentages of large and medium size tree classes that exist within the Douglas-fir vegetation types. These attributes offer the best opportunity to develop old forest habitat within the time span of this Forest Plan.

Recreation Resources - The Sawtooth National Recreation Area is an internationally recognized recreation destination, with heavy recreational use. The portion of this management area within the SNRA has seven developed campgrounds with over 100 units, the Galena cross-country ski lodge, the SNRA Headquarters, picnic areas, a developed hot spring, cross-country ski and snowmobile areas, many trailheads, and scenic and historic overlooks. The Sun Valley Ski Area at Bald Mountain offers lodging and services, alpine skiing, heli-skiing, and backcountry ski tours. Other small campgrounds and trailheads are scattered throughout the management area. Dispersed recreation--such as backpacking, horse and llama packing, hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, trail bike riding, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and camping--occurs throughout the remainder of Management Area 4. This area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Units 48 and 49.

Recreational special uses include many outfitter and guide operations, church and organization camps (Central Idaho 4-H Camp, Cathedral Pines, Camp Sawtooth, and Camp Manapu), recreation residence tracts and lots (Spruce Creek, Boulder View, Baker Creek, Easley, Rooks Creek, Warm Springs, Anderson Creek, Newman Creek, North Fork, Logged Canyon, Cathedral Pines, and Dooley Creek), the Sun Valley Ski Area, heli-skiing, the Galena cross-country ski lodge, the Easley Hot Springs Resort, and large group permits.

Dispersed campsites, and user-developed ghost roads providing access to the sites, are negatively affecting the recreation experience. In some areas—such as Prairie Creek, Big Wood River, and the North Fork of the Big Wood River—the camping experience suffers from close proximity of camps, lack of sanitation facilities, and vandalism to trees. Campsites continue to grow in size

and number, along with associated impacts. Motorized access to campsites affects user experience due to increased noise, impacts to vegetation, erosion, flow channeling, and soil compaction, and the overall loss of visual quality.

An extensive system of trails occurs in the area, providing a variety of motorized and non-motorized opportunities. Illegal off-trail use by motorized vehicles in some areas—such as Silver Creek and the Galena Lodge area—has resulted in landscape scarring, impacts on other users, impacts to vegetation, flow channeling, and increased erosion.

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include prehistoric, mining, settlement, and transportation. Recorded prehistoric sites are few, although the Shoshone Tribe likely used the region as a travel way to the Salmon River area during seasonal migrations. Historic mining activities, which began in 1879, resulted in settlement of the area. The Galena Toll Road connected mining activities of the Big Wood River drainage to the Salmon River and Sawtooth Valley. Early recreational cabins are representative of the regional architectural style. The Russian John Guard Station, an early Forest Service administrative site, is located in the Management Area as well.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 163,100 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 31,700 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 22 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2 and 6.1 (see MPC map for this management area). Lands within MPCs 1.2, 3.2, 4.1c, and 4.3 are identified as not suited for timber production. Timber management activities focus primarily on sales of fuelwood and Christmas trees.

Rangeland Resources - This area contains part or all of three cattle and fifteen sheep allotments. An estimated 68,100 acres are considered capable for livestock grazing. This represents an estimated 13 percent of the Forest's capable rangeland.

Mineral Resources - Historic mining activities have occurred, particularly in the Boulder Basin, Galena, and Deer Creek areas, and the area just east of Ketchum (Parker Gulch, Keystone Gulch, Independence Gulch, Triumph Gulch, and North Star Gulch). Some activity currently occurs, and the potential for mineral development is considered moderate to high in these areas. Under Public Law 92-400, subject to valid existing rights, all federal lands located in the NRA are withdrawn from all forms of mineral location, entry, and patent.

Fire Management (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - During the last 20 years, 163 fire starts have occurred within the management area, almost half of which were caused by lightning. Approximately 48,500 acres have burned within the management area since 1988, or 14 percent of the area. The 2007 Castle Rock Fire burned approximately 47,000 acres. Mixed2 fires are a common component of the fire regimes in this area, particularly following bark beetle outbreaks. Sun Valley, Ketchum, and Elkhorn are National Fire Plan communities. Due to private residential development adjacent to the Forest, there are many wildland-urban interface subwatersheds in this area including: Owl-Big Wood River, Prairie Creek, Easley-Headquarters, North Fork Big Wood-Murdock, Eagle Creek, Lake Creek, Baker-North Fork Big Wood, Fox-Leroux, Adams-Big Wood, Warfield-West Fork Warm Spring, Greenhorn Creek, Wolfstone-

North Fork Deer, Upper Warm Springs Creek, Sun Valley-Trail, Elkhorn Creek, Quigley Creek, Cover Creek, Federal Gulch-Paymaster, Hyndman Creek, Triumph-Milligan, Cold Spring-Clear, and Indian Creek. Except for Prairie Creek and Owl-Big Wood River, all of the above subwatersheds were considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Upper Deer Creek, Antelope-Wilson, Upper Trail Creek, Corral Creek, Barr Gulch-Rooks, Castle Creek, and Thompson Creek were also considered to pose risks. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: two percent lethal and 96 percent mixed¹ or ², and two percent non-lethal. Only three percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 52 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

Lands and Special Uses – Non-recreational special use authorizations include utility and access permits, and miscellaneous uses. The Bald Mountain (North), Bald Mountain (South), and Seattle Ridge designated communications sites are all located within the management area. Another undesignated communications site is located on Galena Summit.

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
Sawtooth NRA General Management	Standard	0401	Within the SNRA, manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0402	Within the SNRA, management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. “Substantial Impairment” is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Objective	0403	Develop a management plan for the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness.
	General Standard	0404	Management actions, including wildland fire and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	0405	Within the Boulder-White Cloud recommended wilderness area, the following are prohibited: a) Having greater than 20 persons in a group. b) Being in the area with a combined number of pack and saddle stock in excess of 25 animals. c) Shortcutting trail switchbacks on foot or with pack and saddle stock. d) Tethering pack and saddle stock within 100 feet of springs, lakes, or streams. e) Tying pack and saddle stock to live trees for periods longer than one hour.
	Recreation Standard	0406	Trail-less areas within the Boulder/White Cloud recommended wilderness area will remain trail-less, unless trails are determined to be necessary to prevent resource damage.
	Vegetation Standard	0407	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	0408	No new motorized or mechanical uses will be allowed, except where these uses must be allowed in response to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty.
	Recreation Standard	0409	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Fire Standard	0410	Wildland fire and prescribed fire must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0411	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	0412	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0413	Manage the eligible Wild and Scenic River corridors to their assigned classification standards, and preserve their outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing status until the rivers undergo a suitability study and the study finds them suitable for designation by Congress or releases them from further consideration as Wild and Scenic Rivers.
	Vegetation Standard	04145	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0414	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as the ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.

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

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Wild and Scenic Rivers	Fire Guideline	0415	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0416	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on the river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0417	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	0418	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire, 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 Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Standard	04146	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0419	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 the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0420	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	0421	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standards, below. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	Vegetation Standard	04147	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	0422	Within 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	0423	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 Recreation Resource Opportunity Spectrum objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0424	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Timberland Standard	0425	Timber harvest shall not be scheduled on suited land with a 4.2 MPC during the planning period. Although harvest may occur if needed, the primary emphasis on these lands is recreation.
	Vegetation Standard	04148	For commercial salvage sales, retain the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0426	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0427	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 4.3 Concentrated Recreation	Vegetation Standard	04149	Fire suppression strategies will focus on minimizing impacts to recreation developments and investments. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Standard	0428	Wildland fire use is prohibited.
	Vegetation Guideline	0429	Vegetation management actions, including prescribed fire and mechanical treatments, may be used to manage fuel conditions and support recreation resource objectives.

² This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.3 Concentrated Recreation	Fire Guideline	0430	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 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	04150	For commercial salvage sales, retain at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	0431	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	0432	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	0433	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
	Road Guideline	04151	Public motorized use should be restricted on new roads built to implement vegetation management projects. Effective closures should be provided in road design. When the project is over, these roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned, if not needed to meet future management objectives. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0434	The Warfield-West Fork Warm Springs subwatershed is a priority for restoration of road-related impacts to restore water quality and fish habitat for native species.
	Objective	0435	Maintain the good fish habitat and upland conditions within the North Fork Big Wood-Murdock and Upper North Fork Big Wood River subwatersheds to continue their improving trends for these resources.
	Objective	0436	Restore water quality and channel stability by resolving or reducing instream flow conflicts in Warm Springs Creek, Eagle Creek, Lake Creek, and Oregon Gulch related to subdivision irrigation and changes in points of diversion.
	Objective	0437	Minimize further surface soil loss due to late season livestock grazing impacts on upland vegetation in the Cove Creek, Hyndman Creek, Trail Creek, Corral Creek, Baker Creek, South Fork Warm Springs, and Lake Creek drainages.
	Objective	0438	Restore watershed and floodplain function and reduce accelerated sediment by modifying roads, trails, and developed or dispersed recreation sites in the Big Wood River headwaters above Owl Creek, and in the Silver Creek, Baker Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Prairie Creek, Boulder Creek, North Fork Big Wood River, Deer Creek, Big Wood River, East Fork Big Wood River, and Trail Creek drainages.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0439	Maintain or restore dead and down wood components of riparian areas in Warm Springs Creek, Cove Creek, Lake Creek, Deer Creek and Baker Creek drainages through management of dispersed camping, firewood gathering, off-site recruitment of woody debris, and beaver re-introduction.
	Objective	0440	Restore stream and streamside conditions and reduce soil compaction and vegetation trampling by effectively managing dispersed recreation use within riparian areas in the Big Wood River headwaters above Owl Creek, Silver Creek, Baker Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Prairie Creek, Boulder Creek, North Fork Big Wood River, Deer Creek, Big Wood River, East Fork Big Wood River, and Trail Creek drainages.
	Objective	0441	Maintain or restore Wood River sculpin habitat where main stem streams have been altered by development or other activities.
	Objective	0442	Complete and implement the Wood River Sculpin Conservation Assessment Agreement.
	Objective	0443	Coordinate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to maintain the Big Wood River trophy fisheries, and to develop a management plan for Warm Springs Creek to ensure consistency with native fish goals and objectives.
	Objective	0444	Coordinate with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and cause(s) for listing of East Fork Wood River, Owl Creek, Eagle Creek, Baker Creek, Placer Creek, Greenhorn Gulch, Cove Creek, Lake Creek, and Horse Creek 303(d) as impaired water bodies, and to determine which Forest Service management activities may be contributing to the listing.
Vegetation	Objective	0445	Maintain or restore whitebark pine in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0446	Restore the early seral aspen component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation groups to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0447	Restore dry meadows by improving species composition, reducing compaction, and increasing plant vigor in the Cove Creek and Warm Springs Creek drainages, and from Baker Creek north, due to the effects of livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and road alteration on natural drainage patterns.
	Objective	0448	Restore structure and native species composition, as described in Appendix A, in the Alpine Meadows, Dry Meadows, and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation groups in the Deer Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Trail Creek, Greenhorn Gulch, and East Fork Big Wood River drainages where these groups have been altered.
	Objective	04152	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in the Deer Creek drainage of the Deer-Quigley (1704021908) watershed. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Botanical Resources	Objective	0449	Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed, Marsh's bluegrass, wedge-leaf saxifrage, and Mt. Shasta sedge, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Botanical Resources	Objective	0450	Emphasize reducing diffuse and spotted knapweed, toadflax, and other non-native species within TEPCS occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	0451	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial, watershed, and forested restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, occupied or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0452	Confine, contain, or reduce the density of noxious weed infestations, particularly spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, and Dalmatian toadflax, within the Big Wood River drainage.
	Objective	0453	Continue weed management coordination efforts with local land management agencies and private individuals.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0454	Provide high-quality mountain goat forage by minimizing or reducing summer and fall forage competition between domestic sheep in the tributaries to the North Fork Big Wood River, Baker Creek, Prairie Creek, Trail Creek, and Owl Creek.
	Objective	0455	Reduce human-caused disturbance to wintering wildlife by managing access in wildlife winter ranges in the Lake Creek, Deer Creek, Warm Springs Creek, and any other applicable drainages.
	Objective	0456	Maintain and restore habitat for deer, elk, migratory land birds, and sage grouse in lower elevation sagebrush communities.
	Objective	0457	Coordinate seasonal road closures with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to reduce elk mortality and disturbance in the Cove Creek, Warm Springs, East Fork Baker Creek, and Deer Creek areas.
	Objective	04153	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Deer Creek drainage of the Deer-Quigley (1704021908) watershed. Prioritize treatments in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years). (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Recreation Resources	Recreation Uses and Facilities		
	Objective	0458	Provide winter habitat security for mountain goats and reproductive denning habitat security for wolverine in the Smoky, Pioneer, Boulder and White Cloud Mountains by minimizing disturbance from winter recreation activities. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	0459	Complete a recreation complex plan for the high use area along the Big Wood River.
	Objective	0460	Emphasize recreation site rehabilitation and repair of existing facilities before new construction.
	Objective	0461	Physically close or barrier roads or routes that are closed to vehicle or ORV use. Barriers are to be rustic in design and appearance.
	Objective	0462	Expand the Visitor Information Services (VIS) program and facilities to better meet user needs and desires.
	Objective	0463	Install sanitation facilities at highly used winter recreation sites. Facilities may be portable.
	Objective	0464	Reduce soil erosion and sedimentation associated with off-road vehicles in the Warm Springs, Deer Creek, and Cove Creek drainages.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																						
Recreation Resources	Objective	0465	Develop dispersed site recreation and trail plans to address soil compaction and vegetation restoration needs in all major roaded drainages within the management area.																						
	Objective	0466	Construct a bridge at Warm Springs Creek on the Red Warrior trail to improve user safety and water quality in Warm Springs Creek.																						
	Objective	0467	Develop a management plan in cooperation with local jurisdictions and the Idaho Transportation Department to ensure public access to federal lands and to reduce parking impacts on residential neighborhoods. Emphasize areas such as Chocolate Gulch, Sun Valley Company, Hulen Meadows, Adams Gulch, and Greenhorn Gulch as well as trail access along Highway 75 in the winter.																						
	Objective	0468	Continue to support travel agreements drafted between ski and snowmobile user groups to address user conflicts. Continue to work towards future agreements of this kind.																						
	Objective	0469	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from recreation and trail use in the Fox-Leroux and Sun Valley-Trail subwatersheds. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.																						
	Objective	0470	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>Primitive</td><td>0%</td><td>2%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td><td>9%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>53%</td><td>87%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>20%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>18%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table>			ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Primitive	0%	2%	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	9%	5%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	53%	87%	Roaded Natural	20%	6%	Roaded Modified	18%	0%
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Standard	0471	Restrict or modify winter recreation activities where conflicts exist with mountain goats and/or wolverine.																							
Standard	0472	Restrict motorized use to designated roads and trails as per Forest Travel Plan. Authorization for exception is made on a case-by-case basis.																							
Standard	0473	Competitive events will be limited to those that are consistent with the management objectives of the area, and are in the public interest. Competitive events historically permitted will be allowed so long as they do not interfere with the management objectives of the area.																							
Standard	0474	Within the SNRA, recreation use will not be allowed to significantly impact other SNRA values.																							
Standard	0475	Within the SNRA, all recreation signs and facilities will follow the SNRA Design Theme or direction given in the SNRA Private Land Regulations.																							

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Recreation Resources	Standard	0476	Management activities on National Forest System lands should meet desired recreation settings. Impairment of the recreation values may occur when an action creates a change in the desired recreation setting by one ROS class of any area on the SNRA and occurs over a time period of greater than six months cumulatively. Substantial impairment of the recreation values may occur when an action creates a long term or permanent change in the desired recreation setting by one or more ROS class and that effects 2 percent or more of the acreage in that individual ROS zone. Substantial impairment may also occur when cumulatively an ROS classification across the entire SNRA is altered by more than 1 percent as a result of smaller changes within individual ROS zone designations.
	Guideline	0477	Allow snowmobile use on routes or areas designated by the Forest Travel Plan. Encourage users to comply with Winter Recreation Use Plans developed by the Winter Recreation Coalition Groups in the Wood River and Sawtooth Valleys.
	Guideline	0478	Consider potential effects to ski area expansion opportunities when evaluating proposed projects that are contiguous to the current permit boundary and within two miles of the Bald Mountain Ski Area.
	Recreation Residences		
	Objective	0479	The development, improvement, and use of recreation residences, resorts or other private developments within the SNRA should not detract from the values for which the SNRA was established.
	Objective	0480	Use the SNRA Private Land Regulations, 36 CFR 292, as a guide to help define permitted development on recreation residences and resorts within the SNRA, and to ensure that permittee actions meet the intent of Public Law 92-400.
	Objective	0481	Re-survey recreation residence tracts to eliminate undeveloped lots.
	Standard	0482	Reconstruction of recreation residences on termination notice that are 50% or more destroyed by fire or other causes will not be allowed.
	Standard	0483	Recreation residence living space will be confined to existing foundations. The only exceptions are bathrooms, which will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
	Standard	0484	Recreation residences that are constructed or reconstructed will not exceed 1,200 square feet of living area.
	Standard	0485	Trees and shrubs used for landscaping of recreation residences or resorts will be native or naturalized species. The specifications in the Private Land Regulations will be used as a guide for approving signs. Illuminated signs will use downcast and shielded lighting. No neon or flashing signs will be permitted. No signs advertising specific products will be permitted on the exterior of buildings.
	Guideline	0486	Upgrading, reconstruction, substantial repair or modification of any recreation residence on termination notice should not be approved.
	Guideline	0487	When re-surveying recreation residence tracts, one or two undeveloped lots may be left as "in lieu" lots.
Scenic Environment	Objective	0488	Within the SNRA, manage federal and private lands to retain a pastoral or natural-appearing landscape consistent with the scenic values for which the SNRA was established.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Scenic Environment	Objective	0489	Within the SNRA, cooperate with the Salmon River Electric Co-op and Idaho Power Company in relocating those sections of power lines that impair scenic values.
	Objective	0490	Coordinate with the Idaho Transportation Department to implement Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plans.
	Standard	0491	Within the SNRA, all new utilities will be placed underground if technically feasible.
	Standard	0492	Within the SNRA, existing overhead power lines will use non-specular hardware and conductors.
	Guideline	0493	Use the SNRA Private Land Regulations (36 CFR 292.14-16) in conjunction with current visual management direction to provide the basis for visual management on private lands within the SNRA.
	Guideline	0494	Development or uses on private lands should meet inventoried VQOs wherever feasible. Where the inventoried VQO of retention or partial retention cannot be met, a reduction of one VQO constitutes impairment. Any activity that produces discordant elements in excess of the next lower VQO may constitute substantial impairment. This will be determined through a comparative evaluation of the dominant elements of form, line, texture, color and variable factors, such as distance and scale of the activity on the landscape. A reduction of two VQOs constitutes substantial impairment, and the proposal would not be in conformance with the Private Land Regulations. Specific uses or developments may deviate from objectives if no other alternative to the proposal exists, including but not limited to relocating the building site, revising architectural elements, or providing visual screening.
	Guideline	0495	On National Forest System lands, development or uses should meet inventoried VQOs wherever feasible. Where the inventoried VQO of Preservation, Retention, or Partial Retention cannot be met, a reduction on one VQO constitutes “impairment”. Any activity that produces discordant elements in excess of the next lower VQO may constitute substantial impairment. This will be determined through a comparative evaluation of the dominant elements of form, line, texture, color and variable factors, such as distance and scale of the activity on the landscape. A reduction of two VQOs constitutes “substantial impairment”. Specific projects or uses may deviate from the objectives if recreation or other SNRA values are enhanced. Mining operations may deviate if mineral objectives cannot otherwise be met. Use landscape architect guidance for all projects where deviation might occur.
Cultural Resources	Objective	0496	Complete an inventory of historic mining activities in the Boulder Basin and Galena areas to locate and identify important historic properties.
	Objective	0497	Update the existing inventory of historic roads and mining sites and interpret the sites for public enjoyment and education.
Timberland Resources	Objective	0498	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities to reduce fire hazard in Baker Creek, Warm Springs drainage, Trail Creek, Spruce Creek Summer Home area, Galena Lodge area, and Deer Creek drainage.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Timberland Resources	Objective	0499	Provide designated firewood-gathering areas in order to maintain snag and large woody debris components of forested vegetation for wildlife and aquatic habitat, and soil stability and productivity. Close all other areas to firewood gathering.
	Objective	04100	Within the SNRA, use tree removal to maintain vegetative and ecosystem diversity, maintain or enhance SNRA values, maintain healthy forest stands, and provide forest products for personal and commercial uses.
	Objective	04101	Within the SNRA, use release, weeding, and precommercial thinning to maintain healthy stands and enhance SNRA values.
	Objective	04102	Within the SNRA, favor the use of natural regeneration in harvest units over tree planting, except where species diversity can be improved by planting.
	Objective	04103	Within the SNRA, encourage the public to collect logging and fuelwood slash, but treat remaining slash in view of main roads to be unnoticeable.
	Objective	04104	Within the SNRA, provide post and pole material for personal use and scenic easement fencing projects that would further the goals of the SNRA and Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	04105	Within the SNRA, silvicultural needs will not override visual, recreational, or fish and wildlife resource needs.
	Standard	04106	Within the SNRA, landscape architect review is required on all sawlog sales, clearcut areas exceeding 3 acres, and harvest units in foreground view areas.
	Standard	04107	Within the SNRA, long-term and large timber sales shall only be permitted if the overall objective is to restore ecosystem diversity and SNRA values.
	Standard	04108	Within the SNRA, timber stands adjacent to existing clearcuts will not be harvested until the existing clearcut is regenerated and of a size to provide adequate wildlife hiding cover and visual screening.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	04109	Adjust management practices to minimize livestock/recreation conflicts within high-density recreation areas from Fox Gulch to Galena Lodge, including North Fork Big Wood River, Prairie Creek, and Baker Creek drainages.
	Objective	04110	Discontinue sheep grazing in the Adams Gulch drainage to eliminate conflicts between grazing and concentrated recreation use.
	Objective	04111	Prevent the spread of noxious weed seeds due to domestic sheep by adjusting or changing management practices, such as trailing route locations and driveway/grazing area seasons of use.
	Standard	04112	Do not bed sheep within designated campgrounds or summer home tracts, or on trails, trailheads, or maintained roads.
Mineral Resources	Objective	04113	Manage mineral resources in a manner that does not detract from the values for which the SNRA was established.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Mineral Resources	Objective	04114	Make available borrow sources for gravel, rock, and decomposed granite to the Idaho Transportation Department and local communities, including individuals and governmental agencies, for uses on the SNRA under the following conditions: a) Removal is not detrimental to the values for which the SNRA was established. b) The material is surplus to Forest Service internal needs, and c) Use complies with the management plan for mineral material use at the specific site.
	Objective	04115	Reclaim mineral operations and borrow sources so that the affected landscape will meet visual management objectives and other resource objectives identified in the required project reclamation plan.
	Standard	04116	Within the SNRA, valid mining operations and construction of related access and transportation facilities will be allowed only when such operations can be accomplished in harmony with the SNRA natural, scenic, historic, watershed, fish, and wildlife values.
	Standard	04117	Limit availability of common variety material to personal, non-commercial uses, and existing commercial permits when such uses can be done in an environmentally acceptable manner.
Fire Management	Objective	04118	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	04119	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings except in Sun Valley-Trail, Elkhorn Creek, Lake Creek, Eagle Creek, Fox-Leroux, Adams-Big Wood, Triumph-Milligan, Easley-Headquarters outside SNRA boundary, east portion Barr Gulch-Rooks, Warfield-West Fork Warm Springs, Greenhorn Creek, Deer-Quigley, Wolfstone-North Fork Deer Subwatersheds. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	04120	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	04121	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildland fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Lands and Special Uses	Lands		
	Goal	04122	Within the SNRA, control the use, subdivision, and development of private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of SNRA values.
	Objective	04123	Preserve and protect the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values, and provide for the enhancement of recreational values within the SNRA through acquisition of conservation easements.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	04124	Within the SNRA, selectively acquire conservation easements or rights of way, as needed, within this area to provide public access to streams, rivers, and lakes. As stipulated in Public Law 92-400, the overall amount of easements or acquisitions will not exceed 5 percent of the total private property acreage within the NRA when the law was enacted.
	Objective	04125	Within the SNRA, acquire fee simple title, where necessary, to private lands that are being used or are in non-conformance with the Private Land Regulations. Priority areas in this management area are ownerships and private lands in the Boulder Mountains.
	Objective	04126	Acquire additional public and administrative access where private lands could potentially prohibit future access to public lands.
	Standard	04127	Lands identified for disposal within SNRA boundaries will be used only to acquire real property interest in the SNRA.
	Guideline	04128	Within the SNRA, use landowner cooperation, easements, withdrawals, rights of way, purchases, or administrative action to maintain or restore aquatic habitat conditions on all fishing streams.
	Guideline	04129	Within the SNRA, use the land exchange process where practical to acquire needed interest (conservation easement and fee title) in private property to protect SNRA values and resolve conflicting land uses.
	Guideline	04130	Lands identified for disposal within SNRA boundaries should be deeded with the necessary restrictions to protect SNRA values.
	Guideline	04131	Work with other Forests and agencies to determine what other lands within the State of Idaho may be available for exchange.
	Guideline	04132	Use non-profit organizations to facilitate purchase and exchange packages that are advantageous to the SNRA.
	Guideline	04133	Within the SNRA, actively participate with fee title owners of easement-encumbered properties to ensure that the management, use, and development of those properties conform with the terms of the easement deed and with SNRA objectives, including the following: a) Physically inspect each easement area as needed to determine conformance with easement terms. b) Encourage landowners to maintain and perpetuate a late 19 th or early 20 th century character of their ranches or homesteads. c) Encourage preservation of historically significant structures on private land. The Forest Cultural Resources Specialist can provide guidance on a case-by-case basis.
	Guideline	04134	The SNRA Certification Committee will review all proposals by private landowners of easement-encumbered property within the SNRA that could affect the use and scenic character of the property. The committee will recommend approval or disapproval of proposal to the Area Ranger, 36 CFR 292.15(d).
	Guideline	04135	Within the SNRA, encourage use of the certification process by private landowners of non-easement-encumbered properties to ensure that use, subdivision, and development plans conform to applicable standards of the Private Land Regulations.
	Guideline	04136	Land conveyance opportunities in this management area are limited and generally should occur only to resolve identified resource issues.
	Special Uses		

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	04137	Provide for continued use of existing special use authorizations as long as such uses are in the public interest within the management area. Process new special use requests within the boundaries of the SNRA in accordance with the SNRA policy.
	Standard	04138	Authorization for use of closed roads or ORV travel in restricted areas by miners and permittees must be included in their operation plan or special use report.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	04139	Within the SNRA, designate disposal sites for highway slough material.
	Objective	04140	Within the SNRA, construct all new facilities to comply with the SNRA Design Theme.
	Objective	04141	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Wolftone-North Fork Deer, Greenhorn Creek, Adams-Big Wood, Fox-LeRoux, Lake Creek, Sun Valley-Trail, Elkhorn Creek, and Triumph-Milligan subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When decommissioning, treat weeds before roads are impassable. ➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
	Objective	04142	Within the SNRA, cooperate with the Idaho Transportation Department to develop and maintain signing along State Highway 75 that is compatible with SNRA values and the SNRA Design Theme.
	Guideline	04143	Within the SNRA, work with highway departments to ensure that roads are compatible with the rustic character of the area.
Special Features	Guideline	04144	Activities and developments adjacent to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area that would compromise its scenic and recreational values should be avoided.

Above Miner Lake

