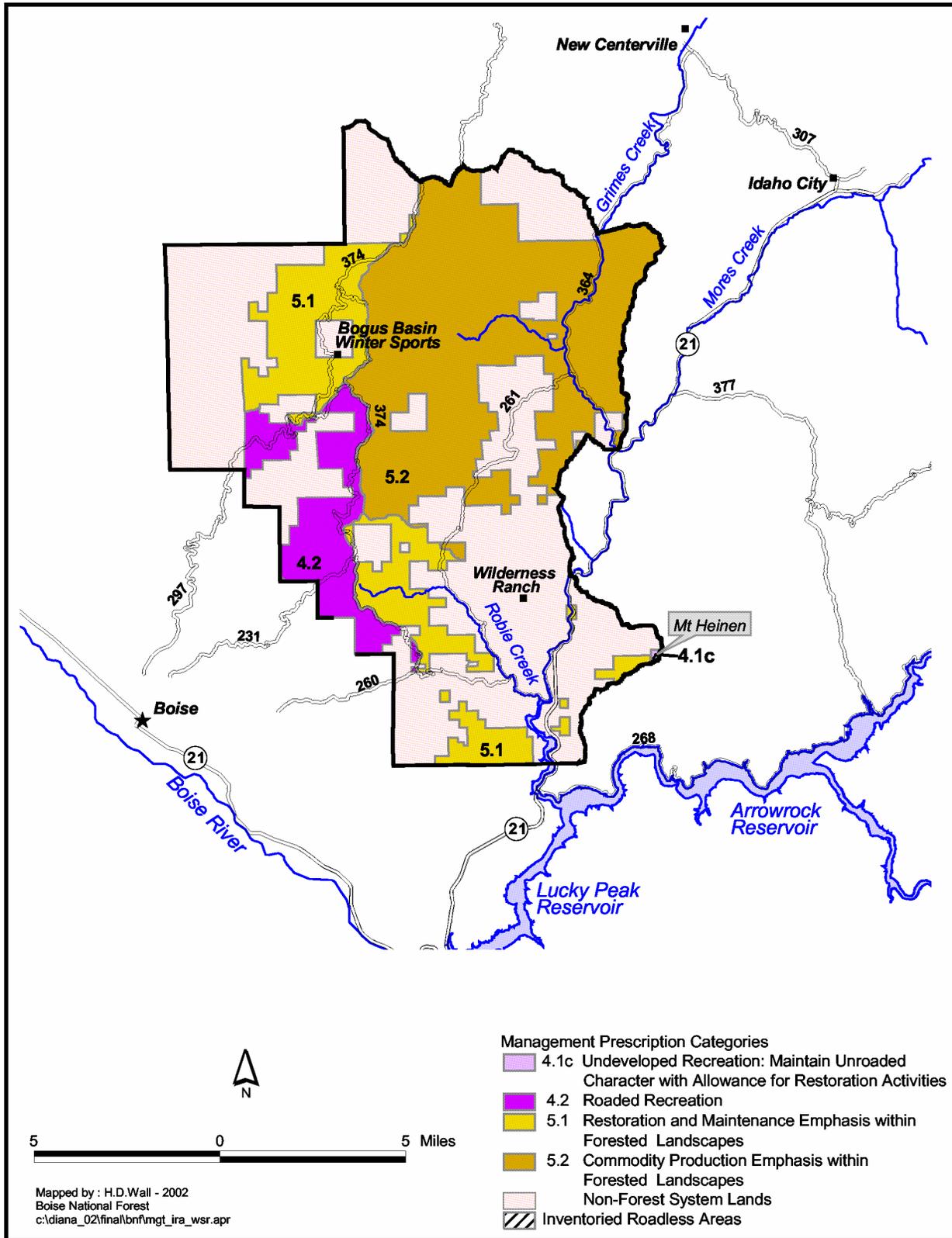


Management Area 04 - Boise Front/Bogus Basin Location Map



## Management Area 4 Boise Front/Bogus Basin

### 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
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	Trace
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	14
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	26
5.2 – Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	60

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 4 is located in the Boise Front and Bogus Basin areas of the Boise National Forest, about 5-10 miles northeast of Boise, Idaho. Administered by the Mountain Home and Idaho City Ranger Districts, the area is in Boise and Ada Counties, extending from the Forest boundary above Boise up to Shafer Butte and east to Warm Springs Ridge (see map, opposite page). The management area is an estimated 93,000 acres, of which the Forest Service manages about 52 percent, 44 percent are privately owned, and 4 percent are State of Idaho lands. The area is bordered by Boise National Forest to the north and east, and by a mix of BLM and private lands to the south and west. The primary uses and activities in this management area have been developed and dispersed recreation, watershed protection, and livestock grazing.

**Access** - Access to the area is by Bogus Basin Road from Boise to Boise Ridge, by Forest Road 260 from Boise up Cottonwood Creek, by State Highway 21 from Boise to Forest Road 261 from Lucky Peak Reservoir up Robie Creek, and by County Road 364 in the Grimes Creek drainage. The density of roads in the management area is an estimated 1.6 miles per square mile, which includes some county and private roads not under Forest Service jurisdiction. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.7 and 2.8 miles per square mile. There are relatively few system trails in the area, but there are several user-defined non-system motorized and non-motorized trails.

**Special Features** - Management Area 4 contains the Bogus Basin Mountain Resort and the Shafer Butte Recreation Area, and a small portion of Lucky Peak Reservoir. Lucky Peak Nursery is located just off Forest Service land next to the reservoir. The Idaho State-designated Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway (Highway 21) lies partly within this management area. It has been nominated as a National Scenic Byway. This management area is the closest in proximity to the City of Boise and also has a high percentage of intermingled land ownership, including residential subdivisions in the Robie Creek, Grimes Creek, Macks Creek and Clear Creek areas. A small portion of the Mt. Heinen Roadless Area lies in Management Area 4.

**Air Quality** - Portions of this management area lie within Montana/Idaho Airsheds ID-15, 21, and 22, and in Boise and Ada Counties. A portion of the former Northern Ada County PM and CO non-attainment area lies within the area. While Northern Ada County is in attainment and has developed "Maintenance Plans" for PM 10 and CO, the area has experienced problems for ozone and PM 2.5. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. Ambient air monitors are located within these airsheds to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. Ambient air monitors are located in Garden Valley, Idaho City, as well as Boise and surrounding cities. The Sawtooth Wilderness is the closest Class I area. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for this area.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common source of particulate matter within Boise was fugitive dust from unpaved roads and agricultural activities such as tilling. Ada County had numerous sources contributing to emission of particulate matter related to urbanization. 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 Boise County (less than 100 acres) and low (an estimated 4,000 acres) within Ada County. There were no point sources within these counties.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from 3,100 feet at Lucky Peak Reservoir to 7,582 feet atop Shafer Butte. The main geomorphic landforms in the area are fluvial and depositional lands. The land is characterized by moderately steep slopes that are moderately to strongly dissected by streams. The dominant slope range is 30 to 60 percent. The surface geology is a mix of volcanic and granitics parent materials. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being high (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). There are localized impacts from roads and subdivision development, livestock grazing practices, timber management activities, and recreation development and use. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is comprised of all or part of the Arrowrock Reservoir and Lower Mores Creek Watersheds in the South Fork Boise River Subbasin, Harris Creek Watershed in the Payette River Subbasin, and Boise-Cottonwood and Dry-Spring Valley Watersheds in the Lower Boise River Subbasin. The main streams in the area are Mores Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Shafer Creek, Grimes Creek, Pine Creek, Macks Creek, and Robie Creek. No lakes occur in the area, though the area is bounded in the southeast corner by an arm of Lucky Peak Reservoir. A large number of wells and septic systems are present within and adjacent to the area. Shafer Creek, Sheep-Charcoal, Voquelin-Deer, and Robie Creek subwatersheds are part of state-regulated public water systems (United Water of Idaho, Inc) for portions of the city of Boise, and (Bogus Basin Recreational Association) for Bogus Basin.

Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas have impacts from accelerated sediment from roads, stream channel modification, user-

defined trails, and dispersed recreation camping activities. Two of the 11 subwatersheds in this MA were listed in 1998 as having impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These subwatersheds are Cottonwood Creek and Macks Creek. The pollutant of concern is sediment for Macks Creek, and unknown for Cottonwood Creek. The Cottonwood Creek, Dry Creek, Miller-Hulls Gulch subwatersheds currently have assigned TMDLs.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
7	3	1	2	5	4	2	9	0	2	3	4

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Threatened bull trout are not currently known to occur in this area, although they are known to occur downstream in Lucky Peak Reservoir and within Mores Creek. Redband trout are currently known to occur in the Sheep-Charcoal and Vaquelin-Deer subwatersheds. Several non-native fish species have been introduced to area streams and Lucky Peak Reservoir for sport fishing. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due to habitat fragmentation and accelerated sediment. Native redband trout are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and habitat impacts described above.

**Vegetation** - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically grasslands, shrublands, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid and upper elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir, with pockets of lodgepole pine and aspen.

An estimated 17 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Mountain Big Sage, Bitterbrush, Montane Shrub, and Perennial Grass Slopes. The main forested vegetation groups in the area are Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (52 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (8 percent), and Cool Moist Douglas-fir (15 percent).

The Montane Shrub group is functioning properly. The Mountain Big Sagebrush, Bitterbrush and the Perennial Grass Slopes groups are functioning at risk due to altered structure and composition, and the introduction of non-native species. Native shrubs and grasses have been replaced in many areas by noxious weeds and introduced grasses and forbs (e.g., cheatgrass, wheatgrass, rush skeletonweed, sweet clover, and orchard grass).

The Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine group is functioning at risk in localized areas that have not received density management. These stands have relatively high stand densities and fuel loadings that have moved them from a non-lethal to a lethal fire regime. Recent insect outbreaks have increased tree mortality and the risk of uncharacteristic large wildfire. The Cool Dry Douglas-fir and Cool Moist Douglas-fir groups have similar conditions but to a lesser extent, and therefore the risk is not as high. These groups also have increasing insect and mistletoe infestations, and lack young structural stages and seral ponderosa pine and aspen.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk due to localized impacts from roads, livestock grazing, wildfires, and private land uses. Composition has changed in many riparian areas because of disturbance, lowered water tables, and introduced plant species. Non-native plants have increased, and *carex* and other wetlands species have decreased. Native cottonwoods and broadleaf shrubs have also decreased, and are not regenerating in many areas.

**Botanical Resources** – No Region 4 Sensitive species are known to occur in this management area. Giant helleborine orchid is known from adjacent management areas and could potentially occur in this area. There are known populations of Wilcox’s primrose, a proposed Region 4 Watch species, close to the Forest boundary. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies’-tresses, slickspot peppergrass, and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies’-tresses, a Threatened species, may have high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slickspot peppergrass, a Candidate species, may be found in sagebrush-steppe habitats ranging from around 2,200 to 5,300 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

**Non-native Plants** - A number of noxious weeds and exotic plants occur in the area, particularly along the main road corridors. The main plants of concern are rush skeletonweed and cheatgrass, which occur in scattered populations throughout the management area. An estimated 87 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic species. A cooperative agreement between local counties and the Forest Service has been established for implementing a noxious weed control and prevention program.

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
Voquelin-Deer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Shafer Creek	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Macks Creek	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Dagger Creek	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Robie Creek	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Pine Creek	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Clear Creek	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Dry Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No

**Wildlife Resources** - Lucky Peak Reservoir has wintering and nesting habitat for bald eagles, and nesting habitat for osprey. Much of the low-elevation grasslands and shrublands are vitally important winter range for elk and deer due to the proximity of Boise and adjacent subdivision developments adjacent and within the area. These grasslands/shrublands are also habitat for mountain quail and sage grouse, and introduced turkey and chukar. Mid-elevation forests provide habitat for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, flammulated owl, and white-headed woodpecker. Area forests provide nesting and foraging

habitat for many migratory landbirds, as well as summer range for mammals such as elk, deer, and mountain lion. Overall, terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk due primarily to the urban interface that has disrupted migration corridors and changed habitat use for deer and elk.

**Recreation Resources** - Paved access, proximity to Boise and the Treasure Valley, and year-round recreational attractions combine to make this management area the most heavily used recreation area on the Forest. Downhill skiing, cross-country skiing, hiking, driving for pleasure, mountain biking, motorcycling, snowmobiling, and ATV riding are all popular uses. Lucky Peak is heavily used for water-oriented recreation, including fishing, boating, and water-skiing. The Hulls Gulch Trail on the Boise Front is a National Recreation Trail. Much of the area is considered visually sensitive. Roads and trails in the area provide both motorized and non-motorized recreational opportunities. Public access through private lands is a concern and limitation in some areas due to extensive inholdings. The management area is located within Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 39. There is a recreational special use authorization for the Bogus Basin Mountain Resort.

**Cultural Resources** - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Mining, Ranching, Timber Industry, Forest Service History, CCC, and Recreation. This management area contains sites associated with American Indians, miners, and ranchers. Beginning in the 1860s, ranchers trailed cattle through the area from Boise River settlements to mines in Boise Basin. After 1900, commercial export logging became the dominant industry. Boise-Payette Lumber Company owned much of the land. In 1915, the company built the Intermountain Railroad from Grimes Creek to Barber Mill, located on the outskirts of Boise. During the 1930s, the lumber company managed private CCC camps in the area at Holcomb and at Shafer Butte. The CCC troops at Shafer Butte built the road used today by recreationists to reach Bogus Basin Ski Resort, which opened in the 1950s. In 1934, Congress authorized the Boise Basin Addition to the Forest. The addition expanded the Forest's boundaries to encompass the lands comprising this management area.

**Timberland Resources** - Of the estimated 35,800 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 28,000 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 5 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2, 5.1, and 5.2, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands in MPC 4.1c have been identified as not suited for timber production. Much of this area received a high level of timber harvest activities in the past century due to proximity of the railroads and access to the Boise area sawmills. This management area includes the Holcomb Seed Orchard, developed and maintained to produce seeds of desirable genetic quality. The fuelwood, posts and poles, and Christmas tree permit programs currently receive a lot of public use and interest due to the close proximity of Boise.

**Rangeland Resources** - The management area contains all or portions of two cattle allotments and one sheep allotment. Management Area 4 provides an estimated 3,200 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent less than 1 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest. This area features a fairly high level of structural range improvements.

**Mineral Resources** - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Past and current mining activities include placer, and small-scale hardrock operations. The locatable mineral potential is generally moderate, as is the leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources. The potential for other leasable minerals and common variety mineral materials is unknown.

**Fire Management** - Wildfire starts (human and lightning-caused) are frequent in this area, though most are successfully suppressed during the initial attack phase. Prescribed fire has been used to improve winter range and livestock forage conditions, and to reduce activity-generated fuels. This management area is not in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area, so no wildland fire use is anticipated. Large fires in the last 20 years include the 1996 8th Street Fire, which burned an estimated 10 percent of the management area at mixed severity.

Wilderness Ranch is a National Fire Plan community, and Voquelin-Deer, Robie Creek, Dagger Creek, Clear Creek, Pine Creek, Macks Creek, Shafer Creek, and Dry Creek subwatersheds are considered wildland-urban interface areas due to private development adjacent to the Forest. These subwatersheds, along with Cottonwood and Millers-Hulls Gulch, are also considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris flows. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 29 percent mixed1 or 2, and 71 percent non-lethal. An estimated 42 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, 31 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions—8 percent in the mixed1/mixed2 fire regimes, and 23 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.

**Lands and Special Uses** - Special use authorizations in the area are issued for Shafer Butte, Deer Point, Doe Point, and Lower Deer Point designated communication sites, and several utility corridors to private inholdings. The area also includes a small portion of the Brownlee-Boise Bench 3 and 4 transmission line and designated utility corridor. Opportunities exist to consolidate National Forest lands through exchange with other landowners in the area.

## 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	General Standard	0401	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, 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 standard, below.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration</b>	Road Standard	0402	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	0403	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
<b>MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis</b>	Vegetation Guideline	0404	Vegetation management actions—including 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	0405	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.
<b>MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes</b>	Vegetation Guideline	0406	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0407	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	0408	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.
<b>MPC 5.2 Commodity Production Emphasis within Forested Landscapes</b>	Fire Guideline	0409	Prescribed fire may be used to: a) Maintain or restore desired vegetative conditions on unsuited timberlands; or b) Maintain or restore desired fuel conditions for all vegetation types; or c) Maintain desired vegetative conditions on suited timberlands within PVGs 2 through 10.
	Fire Guideline	0410	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to developments and investments.
<b>Air Quality and Smoke Management</b>	Guideline	0411	Involve state and local air pollution regulators early in planning process and project development when proposed management activities could increase criteria pollutants, especially particulate matter and carbon monoxide, due to the proximity of non-attainment or maintenance areas. Apply smoke management strategies including emissions reduction techniques, as appropriate so attainment status would be not threatened.
	Guideline	0412	When actions are proposed within the non-attainment or maintenance area, contact local or state air quality regulators for applicable regulations (e.g. General Conformity) and planning requirements.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Objective	0413	Reduce impacts of accelerated erosion and soil compaction from motorized recreation on user-defined non-system roads and trails, particularly in the Boise Ridge Road corridor, Pine Creek, Robie Creek, and Boise Front areas. Reduce impacts from dispersed campsites along streams.
	Objective	0414	Reduce impacts of accelerated erosion and soil compaction from motorized recreation, particularly in the Boise Ridge Road corridor, Robie Creek, and Boise Front areas.
	Objective	0415	Work with the state and other federal agencies to initiate actions needed to re-establish bull trout in the Lucky Peak core area.
	Guideline	0416	Coordinate watershed restoration activities with River to Ridge Trail organization.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Objective	0417	Restore decadent aspen stands where they currently exist by stimulating regeneration and reducing conifer density.
	Objective	0418	Pursue partnerships for vegetation management in mixed land ownership areas.
	Objective	0419	Restore plant species composition and structure in riparian areas, with emphasis on increasing native cottonwoods, broadleaf shrubs, and Carex species, while reducing non-native plant species.
	Objective	0420	Manage to provide for large tree component and seral species in the Cool Moist Douglas-fir, Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir, and Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A.
<b>Botanical Resources</b>	Objective	0421	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including giant helleborine orchid, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0422	Emphasize reducing rush skeletonweed and other introduced noxious/exotic species within rare plant occupied and potential habitats.
<b>Non-native Plants</b>	Objective	0423	Control or contain rush skeletonweed and cheatgrass along lower elevations and the Boise Front area.
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	Objective	0424	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat around Lucky Peak Reservoir and the Deer Creek/Dog Creek area.
	Objective	0425	Use prescribed fire to restore wildlife winter range.
	Objective	0426	Work with the Idaho Fish and Game Department to identify important winter range and elk calving habitat along Warm Springs Ridge.
	Guideline	0427	Project design and implementation should provide, maintain, and restore habitat for elk calving between Casner Mountain and Warm Springs Point.
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	0428	Coordinate with the Bogus Basin Mountain Resort on implementing their master development plan.
	Objective	0429	Develop and implement a management strategy for dispersed use along the Grimes Creek corridor and other low-elevation areas to reduce resource impacts.
	Objective	0430	Facilitate and participate in the development of a scenic byway corridor management plan for the Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway with local government agencies and other partners.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	0431	Coordinate with the City of Boise to integrate the Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills into forest management activities in the Boise foothills.																	
	Objective	0432	Coordinate with Ridge to River trail organization to implement trail improvements.																	
	Objective	0433	Minimize conflicts between backcountry skiers and snowmobilers.																	
	Objective	0434	Increase opportunities for snow play and ungroomed ski-trail use near Boise by expanding wintertime high-elevation parking facilities where appropriate along the Bogus Basin Road.																	
	Objective	0435	Expand dispersed recreation opportunities by developing additional summer and winter trails along the heavily used Boise Front.																	
	Objective	0436	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from off-road ATV/motorbike use in the Macks Creek subwatershed. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are highly susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.																	
	Objective	0437	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from concentrated recreation use in the Dagger Creek subwatershed. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are highly susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.																	
	Objective	0438	<p>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th> <th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Summer</th> <th>Winter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Retention</td> <td>3%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>0%</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>33%</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>64%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</p>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Retention	3%	3%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	0%	85%	Roaded Natural	33%	9%	Roaded Modified	64%	3%
	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area																		
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Retention	3%	3%																		
Semi-Primitive Motorized	0%	85%																		
Roaded Natural	33%	9%																		
Roaded Modified	64%	3%																		
Standard	0439	Prohibit all motorized, mountain bike, and horse travel on the Mores Mountain Interpretive Trail, which is designed to provide an educational experience for hikers.																		
Standard	0440	Continue to authorize a range of appropriate activities at Bogus Basin Mountain Resort as allowed by recreation special use permit.																		
Standard	0441	Allow snowmobile travel outside of the Bogus Basin Winter Recreation Area except where this use will cause resource damage or endanger key wildlife habitats or other Forest users.																		
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	Objective	0442	Maintain the National Register status of eligible properties, specifically those associated with the mining and logging railroad eras.																	
	Objective	0443	Inventory Shafer Butte to identify CCC sites in the area.																	

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Timberland Resources</b>	Objective	0444	Manage stand density through thinning and other appropriate silvicultural treatments on suited timberlands to promote growth, to provide wood products, and to reduce hazards from uncharacteristic fire, insects, and diseases. Use thinning also to reduce the spread and intensification of dwarf mistletoe.
	Objective	0445	Protect and manage the Holcomb Seed Orchard to produce genetically improved seeds for future reforestation on southwest Idaho forests. Use thinning, fertilization, and pollen management as needed to produce seed cones for ponderosa pine.
	Objective	0446	Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Voquelin-Deer, Robie Creek, Dagger Creek, Pine Creek, Clear Creek, Macks Creek, and Shafer Creek subwatersheds. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fireline construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil.
	Guideline	0447	Vegetation management projects should be designed and implemented to minimize the spread and intensification of dwarf mistletoe in Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine.
	Guideline	0448	Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Voquelin-Deer, Robie Creek, Dagger Creek, Pine Creek, Clear Creek, Macks Creek, and Shafer Creek subwatersheds.
<b>Rangeland Resources</b>	Objective	0449	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Voquelin-Deer and Shafer Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites.
<b>Mineral Resources</b>	Objective	0450	Withdraw Bogus Basin area from mineral entry to eliminate potential conflicts with mining and recreation/special permitted uses.
<b>Fire Management</b>	Objective	0451	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings to reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	0452	Continue working with rural fire departments and Idaho Department of Lands to provide protection to local residents.
	Objective	0453	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	0454	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildland fire suppression strategies.
<b>Lands and Special Uses</b>	Objective	0455	Consolidate communication authorizations to achieve a maximum of one communication authorization per lot for management efficiency.
	Objective	0456	Pursue land consolidation opportunities in the Boise Front, Robie Creek, Clear Creek, and Macks Creek areas to improve management efficiency.
	Objective	0457	Develop cost share opportunities for road use with the State of Idaho and private owners to improve transportation management efficiency and public service.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Lands and Special Uses	Standard	0458	Issue only site permits for new electronic site locations. Each permit will provide for construction of necessary buildings, towers, suitable rental space to other users, and the operation of the electronic equipment.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0459	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Voquelin-Deer, Shafer Creek, and Macks Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable.</li> <li>➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites.</li> <li>➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities.</li> <li>➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way.</li> <li>➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.</li> </ul>
Scenic Environment	Objective	0460	Provide for visual quality along the Highway 21 scenic byway corridor by developing a vegetation management plan for the corridor.
	Standard	0461	Meet the visual quality objectives as represented on the Forest VQO Map, and where indicated in the table below as viewed from the following areas/corridors:

Sensitive Travel Route Or Use Area	Sensitivity Level	Visual Quality Objective								
		Fg			Mg			Bg		
		Variety Class			Variety Class			Variety Class		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Bogus Basin Mountain Resort	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 297	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Highway 21	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Wilderness Ranch	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Shafer Butte Recreation site	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Forest Road 260	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 374	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Road 364	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Forest Trail 155	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM
Mores Mountain Interpretive and Mores Mountain Biking trails	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Bogus Basin Nordic Trail	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Shingle Creek Trail 610	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Hulls Gulch Trail	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M
Trail 4	1	R	R	PR	R	PR	PR	R	PR	M