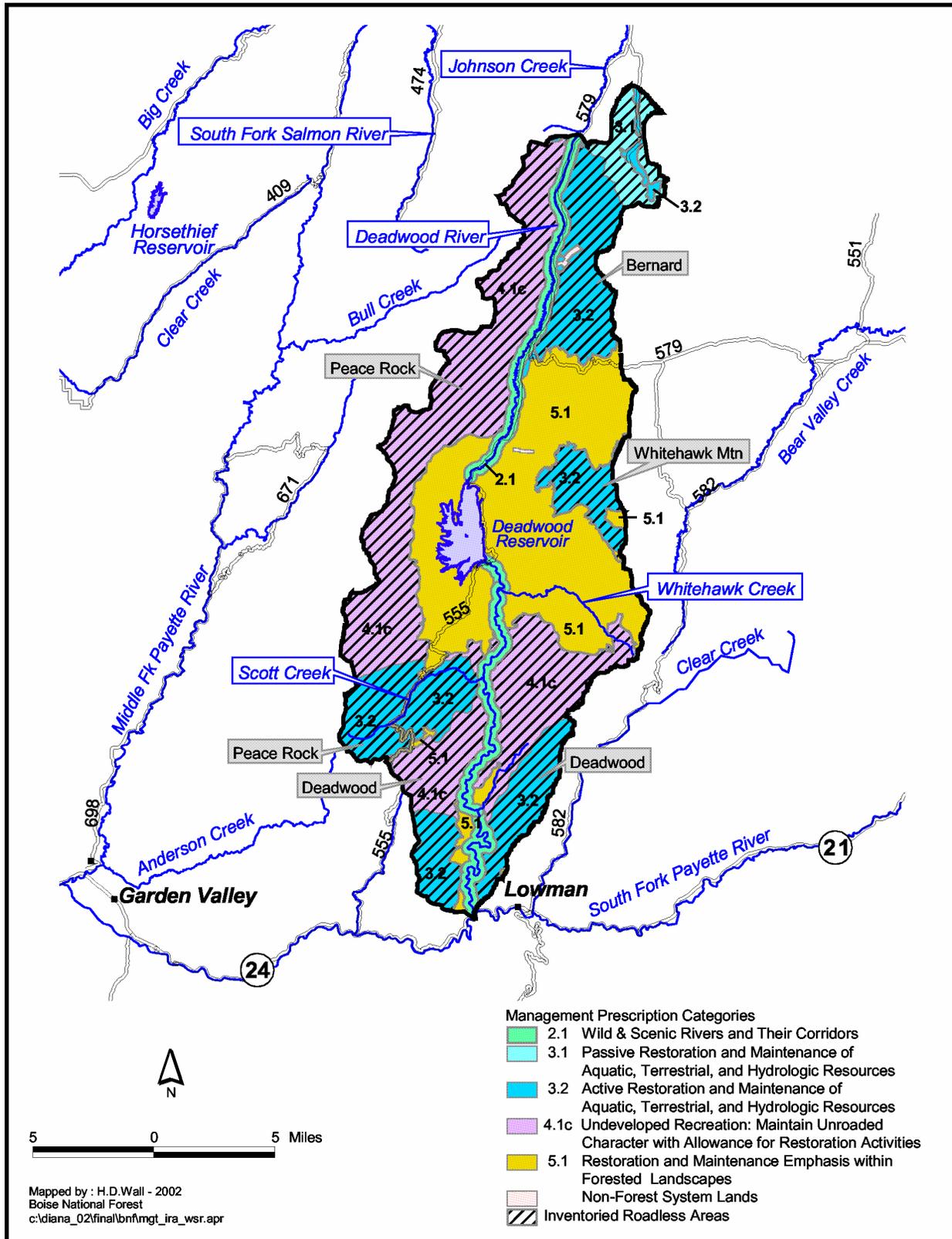


Management Area 13 - Deadwood River Location Map



## Management Area 13 Deadwood River

### MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

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

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	3
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources	26
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	36
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	35

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 13 is comprised of lands administered by the Boise National Forest in the Deadwood River drainage north of Lowman, Idaho (see map, opposite page). The area lies in Valley and Boise Counties, and is part of the Lowman Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 157,200 acres, with 246 acres of private inholdings. The area is surrounded by lands administered by the Boise National Forest, and a small portion of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness, administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been timber management, dispersed and developed recreation, and livestock grazing.

**Access** - The main access to the area is by either the Landmark-Stanley Road (Forest Road 579) or the Deadwood-Scott Mountain Road (Forest Road 555). Both of these roads are well maintained and gravel-surfaced. The density of classified roads for the entire management area is an estimated 0.9 mile per square mile, as over half the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.2 and 2.8 miles per square mile. Trails access portions of the roadless areas.

**Special Features** - The northern portion of the management area lies adjacent to the Frank Church-River on No Return Wilderness. Prominent landmarks in this area include Peace Rock, and Scott Mountain, Rice Peak, and Whitehawk Mountain Lookouts. Deadwood Reservoir is a popular recreation area for camping and fishing. An estimated 63 percent of the management area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Peace Rock, Deadwood, Bernard, and Whitehawk Mountain Roadless Areas.

One eligible Wild and Scenic River, Deadwood River, falls within the management area. Deadwood River has four segments with classifications of Recreational, Scenic (2 segments), and Wild. The Recreational segment is an estimated 21.7 miles, with a river corridor area of 6,950 acres. The Scenic segments are a combined 10.5 miles, with a river corridor area of 3,360

acres. The Wild segment is an estimated 13 miles, with a river corridor area of 4,160 acres. The Deadwood River is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, and hydrologic values

**Air Quality** - This management area lies primarily within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-15 and Valley County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor located within the airshed in Garden Valley to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth and Hells Canyon Wildernesses are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter in the county were wildfire, prescribed fire, and fugitive dust from unpaved roads. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was very low within Valley County (less than 600 acres). There were no point sources within the county.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from around 3,600 feet where the Deadwood River enters the South Fork Payette River, to 8,696 feet atop Rice Peak. Management Area 13 falls primarily within the South Fork Payette Canyon and Streamcut Lands Subsection. The main geomorphic landforms within this subsection are strongly and moderately dissected fluvial lands, canyonlands, and frost-churned slopes and canyonlands. Slope gradients average between 45 to 75 percent in the dissected fluvial lands and canyonlands, and 45 to 65 percent in the frost-churned uplands and canyonlands. The surface geology is Idaho batholith granitics. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high, with the majority being moderate (see table below). Subwatershed Geomorphic Integrity ratings vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) (see table below). Some areas have localized impacts from roads, historic livestock grazing, timber harvest, and recreation. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is in the Upper Deadwood, Lower Deadwood, and Whitehawk Watersheds of the Upper South Fork Payette River Subbasin. The major streams in the area are Deadwood River and its tributaries: Stevens, Scott, Ninemile, Trail, Whitehawk, Warm Springs, Wilson, and Basin Creeks. There are no natural lakes, but Deadwood Reservoir (5,000 surface acres) lies roughly in the middle of the management area, impounding the waters of the Upper Deadwood watershed. Flows on the Deadwood River below the Deadwood Dam are regulated for irrigation purposes. 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). Some areas above the dam due to localized accelerated sediment from roads, historic livestock grazing, and recreation use. Of the 10 subwatersheds in this area, only the Lower Deadwood subwatershed was listed in 1998 as having an impaired water body under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The pollutant of concern is sediment. There are currently no TMDL-assigned watersheds 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			
1	6	3	5	5	0	1	9	0	1	0	0

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. The area does, however, have important habitat for threatened bull trout. Bull trout are distributed throughout this area, with strong local populations occurring within the Scott Creek and Deer Creek subwatersheds. Redband trout are found in the Deadwood Reservoir and Lower Deadwood subwatersheds. Deadwood Reservoir provides habitat for kokanee salmon, rainbow trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Aquatic habitat above the dam is functioning at risk in some areas due to accelerated sediment impacts from roads, livestock grazing, and recreation use. The lower Deadwood River is functioning at risk due to altered temperature and flow patterns created by the dam. The dam also creates a migration barrier to upstream movement of bull trout and other species, resulting in genetic isolation of fish populations above and below the dam. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and habitat impacts described above. The Deer Creek and Upper Deadwood River, and Deadwood Reservoir subwatersheds have been identified as important to bull trout recovery, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

**Vegetation** - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically grasslands and shrublands and dry ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and moist Douglas-fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid-elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of Douglas-fir and subalpine fir, with pockets of persistent lodgepole pine and aspen. Cold forest communities of subalpine fir and whitebark pine are found in the upper elevations, interspersed with cliffs and talus slopes.

An estimated 13 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Montane Shrub, Perennial Grass Slopes, and Alpine and Dry Meadows. The main forested vegetation groups are Cool Moist Douglas-fir (12 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (19 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-fir (16 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (13 percent), High Elevation Subalpine Fir (1 percent), and Persistent Lodgepole Pine (24 percent).

The Montane Shrub group is functioning properly, but is trending toward old age structure, dense canopies, and low levels of herbaceous ground cover due to fire exclusion. Alpine and Dry Meadows are functioning properly, with minor impacts from dispersed recreation. Perennial Grass Slopes are functioning at risk due to impacts from big-game grazing that have altered structure and led to an increase in annual grasses and noxious weeds.

The Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine, Cool Dry Douglas-fir, and Cool Moist Douglas-fir groups are functioning at risk because past timber harvest and the 1989 Lowman Fire removed large trees and converted old and mid-aged stand structure to open and young stages in some areas. Stands that recently burned experienced high mortality because decades of fire

exclusion resulted in high stand densities and fuel loadings that moved these groups from non-lethal to lethal fire regimes. In addition, high stand densities and fuel conditions still exist in unburned stands, where fire frequency is occurring at less than historic intervals. In these areas, insect and disease infestations have increased tree mortality and the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire. These areas also lack young structural stages and seral ponderosa pine and aspen.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has resulted in old stands without much structural diversity. Late seral subalpine fir is increasing, and early seral Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen are decreasing. Snags and large woody debris are at low levels along the road corridors of the Persistent Lodgepole Pine group due to fuelwood gathering. High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed natural succession to reach late seral conditions in most areas. Stands are generally old and dense, with increasing subalpine fir and decreasing whitebark pine. Whitebark pine is also being lost to blister rust in many areas.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to a number of impacts. Fire exclusion in some areas has resulted in conifer trees replacing woody shrubs and cottonwoods. Wildfire in localized areas has burned the tree component, removing shade, cover, and seed source. Introduced plants and noxious weeds have increased with increasing roads and recreation use.

**Botanical Resources** – Idaho douglasia, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, occurs in this management area. Also, Kellogg’s bitterroot and Mt. Shasta sedge, proposed Region 4 Sensitive species, occur within the area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies’-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies’-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high 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, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

**Non-native Plants** - Spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed occur in the area, particularly along the main road corridors. An estimated 29 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by noxious weeds and exotic plant species. The main weeds of concern are rush skeletonweed and spotted knapweed, which are currently found in small, scattered populations throughout the management area.

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	Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Ninemile Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Warm Springs Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Deadwood Reservoir	Yes	No	No	No	No

**Wildlife Resources** - The lower Deadwood River area provides big-game winter range, winter habitat for bald eagles, and nesting and foraging habitat for white-headed woodpeckers and flammulated owls. Low and mid-elevation forests provide habitat for Region 4 sensitive species, goshawk and great gray owl, and summer range for elk. High-elevation forests provide habitat for boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, wolverine, lynx, and many migratory landbirds, as well as summer range for mammals such as deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Wolves occur here, and this area is part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. Overall, terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due to impacts to winter range forage from introduced species and noxious weeds.

**Recreation Resources** - Recreation in the roadless areas is predominantly undeveloped and trail-oriented, with both motorized and non-motorized opportunities and high visual sensitivity. The roaded portions offer dispersed recreation in the form of hunting, fishing, camping, snowmobiling, and driving for pleasure. Both trail and cross-country snowmobiling are especially popular in the Tyndall Ridge, Pilgrim Mountain, and non-wilderness portions of the Bernard Creek drainage. Deadwood Reservoir provides high quality fishing and four developed campgrounds. The Deadwood River below the reservoir is popular for kayaking and whitewater canoeing during high-water periods. Most users in this area come from Boise and Treasure Valley. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Units 33 and 34. Recreation special use authorizations include two outfitter and guide operations and the Deadwood Resort.

**Cultural Resources** - Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric Archeology, Mining, Ethnic History, Ranching, Forest Service History, CCC, Reclamation, and Recreation. Stone tools recovered along Deadwood River indicate that prehistoric Indians camped in the area as long as ten thousand years ago. In 1867, a short-lived gold rush developed in Deadwood Basin. Miners built Deadwood City, now inundated by the reservoir, and the Chinese ran large placer operations in tributary drainages. Mining revived in the 1920s with the establishment of the Hall-Interstate Mill and the nearby Pilgrim Mountain mines. These lode mines operated through the late 1940s, and produced over a million dollars in lead and zinc. The livestock industry was also an important, historic use of the area. In 1911, the FS used Deadwood Basin to conduct one of its first grazing studies in Idaho. The Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation built Deadwood Guard Station in the 1930s, and CCC troops built the Scott Mountain Road (FR 555), and Deadwood and Whitehawk Mountain Lookouts. Deadwood Dam, built in 1931, increased the area's attractiveness to recreationists. The Bureau of Reclamation manages the dam.

**Timberland Resources** - Of the estimated 131,700 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 38,100 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 7 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPC 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 3.1, 3.2, and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. The level of past management activity has been high in roaded areas, and is increasing in roadless areas. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, and poles are also collected in designated areas.

**Rangeland Resources** - This area has portions of seven vacant sheep allotments and one active cattle allotment. Management Area 13 provides an estimated 15,800 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

**Mineral Resources** - As stipulated in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Act, no dredge or placer mining is allowed in the Bernard IRA. Locatable mineral potential is moderate or unknown in much of the area. Potential for leasable geothermal resources is moderate in the northern half of the area, and high in the southern half. Potential for other leasable minerals is unknown. Potential for common variety mineral materials is moderate to high in the southern portion of the area, and unknown in the northern portion.

**Fire Management** - Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels. Portions of the Lowman Fire and Deadwood Fire occurred in recent years. Since 1987, about 4 percent of the area has been burned by wildfires. This management area is in the Forest's wildland fire use area. There are no National Fire Plan communities or wildland-urban interface areas in this management area. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 28 percent lethal, 56 percent mixed<sup>1</sup> or 2, and 16 percent non-lethal. An estimated 12 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 33 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions. 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** – See the Recreation Resources section for recreation special uses.

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	1301	Manage the Deadwood River eligible river corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its ORVs and free-flowing status until the river undergoes a suitability study and the study finds it suitable for designation by Congress, or releases it from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.
	Vegetation Guideline	1302	In Scenic or Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1303	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1304	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 river classifications and ORVs.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.1	General Standard	1305	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	Vegetation Standard	1306	Mechanical vegetation treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire use or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Fire Standard	1307	Wildland fire use and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Road Standard	1308	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To address immediate response situations where, if action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1309	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources	General Standard	1310	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	1311	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Road Standard	1312	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1313	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.
<b>MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities</b>	General Standard	1314	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire use, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standard, below.
	Road Standard	1315	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	1316	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 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes</b>	Road Standard	1317	New roads and landings shall be located outside of RCAs in the MPC 5.1 portions of the Scott Creek and Deer Creek subwatersheds unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not result in degradation to resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are in a degraded condition, the addition of a new road or landing in an RCA shall not further degrade nor retard attainment of desired resource conditions unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and c) Adverse effects to TEPC species or their habitats are avoided unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those TEPC species or their habitats. An exception to this standard is where construction of new roads in RCAs is required to respond to reserved or outstanding rights, statute or treaty, or respond to emergency situations (e.g., wildfires threatening life or property, or search and rescue operations).
	Vegetation Guideline	1318	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1319	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Road Guideline	1320	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 meet access and travel management objectives.
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Objective	1321	Improve water quality by reducing accelerated sediment from existing road in the watershed by improving drainage, hardening the surface, or other means. Decommission, obliterate, or close roads no longer needed for long-term management.
<b>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</b>	Objective	1322	Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat in the Deer Creek, Upper Deadwood River, and Deadwood Reservoir subwatersheds to help strengthen bull trout populations.
	Objective	1323	Cooperate with Fish and Game on fish management in the Deadwood Reservoir and adjacent streams.
	Objective	1324	Coordinate with the Bureau of Reclamation on the temperatures and flow regimes of water released from Deadwood Dam to improve conditions for bull trout and other native fish in lower Deadwood River.
	Objective	1325	Replace the Scott Creek culvert on Forest Road 555 if it is determined to be a fish passage barrier.
	Objective	1326	Stabilize the Julie Creek Road from the terminus to near Pigeon Flat.
	Objective	1327	Restore potential stronghold (adjunct) habitat for bull trout in the Whitehawk, Ninemile, and Deadwood Reservoir Subwatersheds by reducing accelerated sediment, and by removing migration barriers where genetic contamination is not a concern.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Objective	1328	Restore and maintain species composition, structural diversity and ecosystem processes in the Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine, Cool Moist Douglas-fir, and Cool Dry Douglas-fir vegetation groups to make them more resilient and resistant to uncharacteristic fire and epidemic insect outbreaks.
	Objective	1329	Restore whitebark pine in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1330	Restore the early seral aspen component in the forested vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A, to restore wildlife habitat and improve visual quality.
	Objective	1331	Restore and maintain species composition, tree size classes, and stand structure consistent with the range of desired conditions in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation groups.
	Objective	1332	Maintain or restore riparian vegetation within selected areas along the Deadwood River to improve water quality, wildlife habitat, and the recreational setting. Where vegetation is trending toward climax in riparian areas, restore early seral components to improve regeneration and diversity.
<b>Botanical Resources</b>	Objective	1333	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPSC plant species, including Idaho douglasia, Kellogg's bitterroot, and Mt. Shasta sedge, to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1334	Emphasize reducing rush skeletonweed within rare plant actual and potential habitat.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Standard	1335	Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Idaho douglasia to maintain or restore populations and habitat of this species.
<b>Non-native Plants</b>	Objective	1336	Manage designated non-native, invasive weeds in an integrated approach, as specified in the Strategic and Annual Operating Plans established by the Upper Payette River Cooperative Weed Management Area Participants.
<b>Non-native Plants</b>	Objective	1337	Emphasize contain and control strategies in the lower portions of the management area, focusing on spotted knapweed and rush skeletonweed. Emphasize prevention and eradication in the upper Deadwood River area.
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	Objective	1338	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the Deadwood River corridor, with emphasis on retaining or increasing large tree and snag components.
	Objective	1339	Develop a bald eagle habitat management plan for the area surrounding Deadwood Reservoir.
	Objective	1340	Improve big-game winter range by restoring Mountain Big Sage and Montane Shrub vegetation groups along the Deadwood River corridor. Emphasize reducing noxious weeds and increasing native plant forage.
	Objective	1341	Evaluate and develop opportunities for watchable wildlife around Deadwood Reservoir.
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	1342	Improve substandard facilities around Deadwood Reservoir and enlarge existing campgrounds or develop new campgrounds to improve the quality of recreation experiences and meet the increasing demand for these experiences.
	Objective	1343	Evaluate the need for an ATV trail around Deadwood Reservoir. If the evaluation determines a need, develop a plan for trail development.
	Objective	1344	Evaluate existing trail and road crossings along the Deadwood River, and the need for any additional crossings. Based on the results of this evaluation, develop a plan for improving existing crossings or adding new crossings to improve recreational access and reduce impacts to other resources.
	Objective	1345	Improve sanitation facilities at Deer Creek facility, but manage as a primitive/reduced service campground.
	Objective	1346	Provide over-the-snow recreation access and emphasize user education to reduce the potential for adverse social or environmental effects.
	Objective	1347	Continue to provide high-quality snowmobiling opportunities, both trail and cross-country, in the Tyndall Ridge and Pilgrim Mountain areas, and in the non-wilderness portions of Bernard Creek drainage.
	Objective	1348	Continue to cooperate with Valley and Custer Counties for grooming over-snow trails to maintain that winter recreation opportunity.
	Objective	1349	Determine special use needs for water supply to outfitter camps.
	Objective	1350	After stabilization of the Julie Creek Road is complete, maintain as a motorized trail. Develop a trailhead at the landing north of Pigeon Flats.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																	
<b>Recreation Resources</b>	Objective	1351	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy: <table border="1" data-bbox="699 296 1406 510"> <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>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td> <td>37%</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>18%</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>18%</td> <td>Trace</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>27%</td> <td>0%</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	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	37%	16%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	18%	84%	Roaded Natural	18%	Trace	Roaded Modified	27%	0%
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Roaded Modified	27%	0%																		
Standard	1352	Prohibit ORV use in the draw-down area of the Deadwood Reservoir to reduce impacts on soil-hydrologic, riparian, and aquatic resources.																		
Standard	1353	Prohibit commercial river outfitting on the lower Deadwood River to reduce impacts to bull trout populations and habitat.																		
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	Objective	1354	Maintain the National Register status of Deadwood Guard Station, and Whitehawk Mountain Lookout. Monitor the conditions of National Register eligible properties in the management area.																	
	Objective	1355	Inventory the historic properties contributing to the Deadwood Historic Mining District. Nominate the Deadwood Historic Mining District and Deadwood Lookout to the NRHP.																	
	Objective	1356	Provide interpretation about Deadwood Basin’s history at high use areas such as campgrounds and trailheads.																	
<b>Timberland Resources</b>	Objective	1357	Evaluate previously harvested areas for needed timber stand improvement designed to achieve desired conditions. Develop and schedule treatment plans for these harvested areas.																	
<b>Rangeland Resources</b>	Objective	1358	Initiate and complete procedures to close existing vacant sheep allotments (Deadwood East, Deadwood West, Tranquil Basin, and Whitehawk Sheep and Goat Allotments).																	
<b>Fire Management</b>	Objective	1359	Identify areas appropriate for wildland fire use, focusing on the Inventoried Roadless Areas. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions or to reduce fuel loadings.																	
	Objective	1360	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to reduce fuel loadings and to protect investments along Highway 21 corridors and the lower Rock Creek area. Emphasize prescribed fire in the vegetative groups that support ponderosa pine from Julie Creek north to Scott Creek, and the west side of Deadwood Reservoir.																	
<b>Lands and Special Uses</b>	Objective	1361	Evaluate and, if necessary, obtain an easement for the Porter Creek Trail to maintain recreation access, or move the trail if an easement is not possible.																	
<b>Facilities and Roads</b>	Objective	1362	Improve substandard facilities at Deadwood Guard Station and Whitehawk Lookout to reduce health and safety concerns.																	
	Objective	1363	Improve substandard conditions by pursuing funding opportunities and cooperation for rehabilitation of Lower Deadwood Road.																	
	Objective	1364	Continue maintenance of the Deadwood airstrip to maintain air transportation access.																	
	Objective	1365	Evaluate roads that access Deadwood Reservoir for improvement opportunities.																	

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<b>Facilities and Roads</b>	Objective	1366	<p>Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Ninemile Creek, Warm Springs Creek, and Deadwood Reservoir subwatersheds.</p> <p>Methods to consider include:</p> <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>
<b>Scenic Environment</b>	Standard	1367	<p>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:</p>

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	
Deadwood Reservoir and recreation sites	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	M
Forest Road 555	1	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	M
Deadwood River (south)	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Deadwood Lookout	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Whitehawk Lookout	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Forest Road 579	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Forest Road 555 (north of 579)	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Forest Trails 008, 009, 010, 013	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Forest Trails 019, 020, 022, 025, 028	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Forest Trails 030, 034, 095, 199	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	
Deer Flat Campground	2	PR	PR	M	PR	M	M	PR	M	MM	

**Mine Ruins in Upper Deadwood River Drainage**

