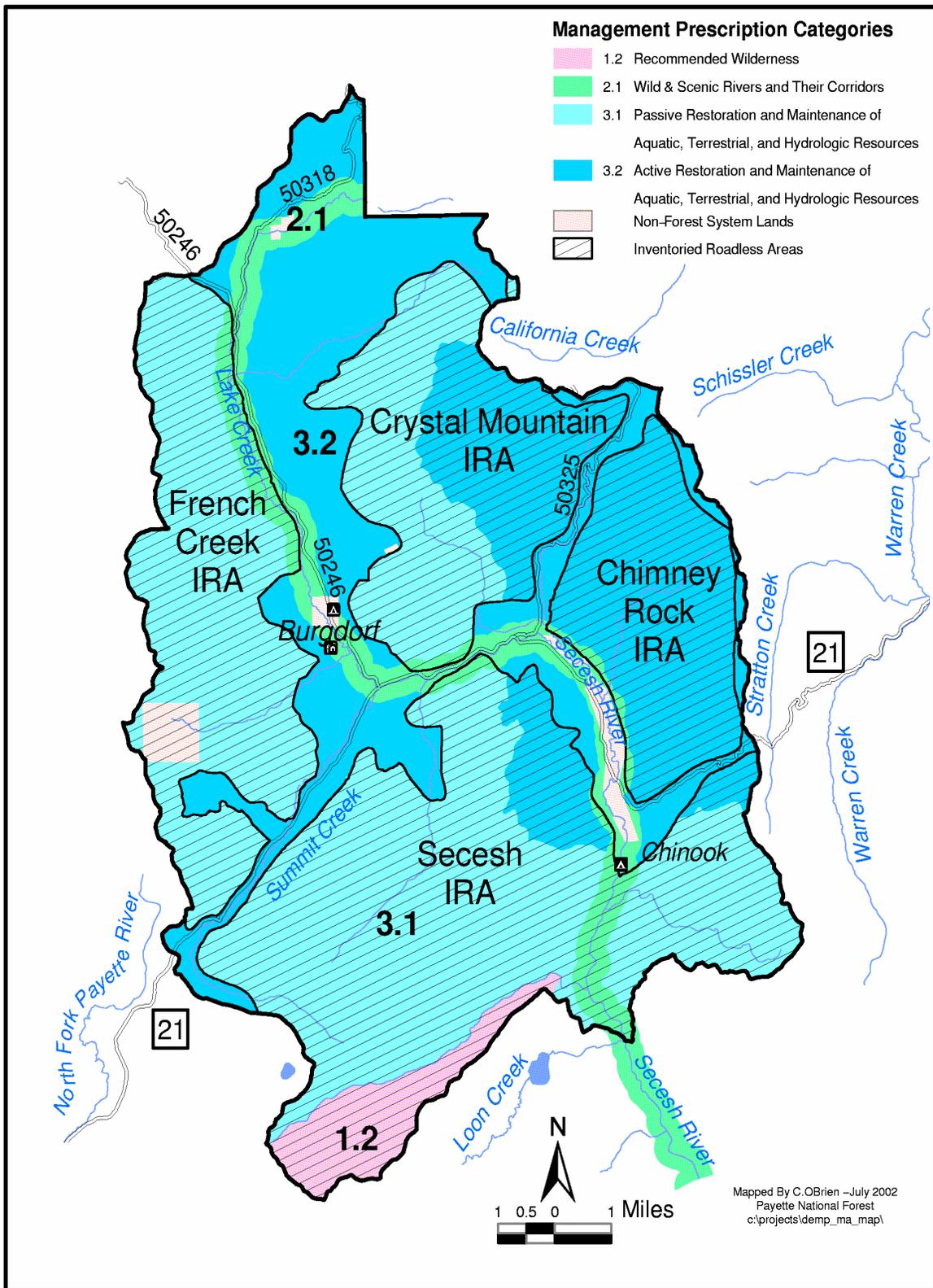


Management Area 11 –Upper Secesh River –Location Map



Management Area 11 Upper Secesh River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 11 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	3
3.1 – Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	52
3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial & Hydrologic Resources	45

General Location and Description - Management Area 11 is comprised of lands administered by the Payette National Forest within the upper Secesh River drainage, from upper Lake Creek to the confluence with Loon Creek (see map, preceding page). The area lies in Idaho and Valley Counties, and is part of the McCall Ranger District. The management area is an estimated 85,100 acres, which includes state land and private inholdings at Secesh Meadows, Burgdorf, and upper Lake Creek that make up less than 2 percent of the area. The area is surrounded by lands administered by the Payette National Forest, except for a small portion of BLM land along the northern boundary. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, timber management, and mining.

Access - The main access to the area is Forest Highway 21, the Warren Wagon Road, out of McCall. This road is paved to the Burgdorf junction and gravel after that. Forest Road 246 also provides access from Forest Highway 21 up the Lake Creek drainage. The density of classified roads for the entire area is an estimated at 0.6 miles per square mile, as much of the area inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.2 and 2.0 miles per square mile. Trails provide access to many of the main drainages in the roadless areas.

Special Features –The Secesh River aquatic system has a rare and significant fish species mix of wild chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout, the first three of which are listed as Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. and the latter is an Region 4 Sensitive species. The Secesh River Drainage is an aquatic stronghold and recovery area for these species. Some streams or portions of streams within the management area are designated critical habitat and Essential Fish Habitat for chinook salmon.

An estimated 74 percent of the area is inventoried as roadless, including portions of the Crystal Mountain (12,469 of 13,005 acres), Chimney Rock (8,530 of 8,535 acres), Cottontail Point/Pilot Peak (51 of 98,835 acres), Secesh (28,308 of 248,256 acres), and French Creek (13,435 of 88,818 acres) Roadless Areas. Burgdorf Hot Springs and the Burgdorf Guard Station are also located here.

The Secesh River has been found suitable for National Wild and Scenic River designation. The river is considered suitable because of its outstandingly remarkable fisheries values. A portion of Segment 2 and all of Segment 1 lie within this management area. The recommended classifications are Wild for Segment 2 and Recreational for Segment 1. The Wild segment is an estimated 3.0 miles, with an associated river corridor of 1,242 acres. The Recreational segment is an estimated 22.8 miles, with an associated river corridor of 7,283 acres.

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

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in both counties improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common sources of particulate matter in the counties were wildfire, prescribed fire, and fugitive dust from unpaved roads. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions. The amount of agricultural-related burning was very low within Valley County (less than 600 acres) and moderate within Idaho County (an estimated 13,500 acres). There were no point sources within either county.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations in Management Area 11 range from 5,500 feet on the Secesh River to 8,751 feet atop Bear Pete Mountain. This area falls mainly within the Burgdorf Basin Subsection. The main geomorphic landforms in this area are frost-churned uplands, glaciated mountains, fluvial uplands and basins, and depositional lands. Slope gradients range from 15 to 40 percent on the frost-churned uplands, 10 to 80 percent on the glaciated mountains, 30 to 50 percent on the fluvial uplands and basins, and 0 to 20 percent on the depositional lands. The surface geology is dominated by granitic rock from the Idaho batholith, with scattered inclusions of metamorphic rock. Soils generally have moderate surface erosion potential on the depositional lands and moderately high to high potential on the glaciated mountain and fluvial landforms. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to moderate, with the majority being moderate (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately) (see table below). Localized accelerated sediment and stream channel modification occurs, primarily from roads.

The management area comprises portions of the Upper Secesh and Lake Creek Watersheds of the South Fork Salmon River Subbasin. The major streams in the area are the Secesh River and its main tributaries: Lake Creek, Summit Creek, Grouse Creek, and Victor Creek. There are several small, high-elevation lakes, including Josephine, Bear Pete, Nethker, and Lake Rock. The primary concern with water quality is sedimentation associated with the roaded portion of this management area. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk) (see table below), with all but one rating high. Localized accelerated sediment occurs, primarily from roads, grazing, and timber

harvest. Currently, there are no impaired water bodies listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, and 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			
0	6	3	4	4	1	8	1	0	0	0	0

The management area has spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat for chinook salmon, steelhead, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. Native redband trout and introduced brook trout are also present. This area is a traditional salmon and steelhead fishing ground for the Nez Perce Tribe. A portion of the area's spawning and rearing habitat occurs on private lands that are being developed as a subdivision in Secesh Meadows. Other impacts to fish habitat include accelerated sediment and stream channel modification from roads, livestock grazing, dispersed camping sites, recreational motorized use, and past timber harvest on lands administered by the Payette National Forest. For these reasons, aquatic habitat is considered functioning at risk in portions of this area. The Grouse Creek subwatershed has been identified as important to the recovery of listed fish species, and as a high-priority area for active restoration.

Vegetation - The dominant potential vegetation groups in this area are Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (33 percent), Warm Moist/Hydric Subalpine Fir (25 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (22 percent), and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (15 percent). Current vegetation is comprised mainly of lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and Douglas-fir in the overstory. Whitebark pine also occurs at higher elevations. Many of the large spruce trees in the area died from a spruce bark beetle outbreak in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Large areas of spruce-fir and intermingled lodgepole subsequently burned in the Blackwell and Corral Fires of 1994 and Burgdorf Junction Fire of 2000. Although the vegetation is currently at properly functioning condition, fire hazard is still considered high in the older, overstocked stands that did not burn in 1994 or 2000.

Riparian vegetation is generally functioning properly; however, localized impacts are occurring from roads, livestock grazing, and recreation use.

Botanical Resources - Puzzling halimolobos is a current Region 4 Sensitive species that occurs in this management area. Also, least moonwort and Yellowstone draba are proposed Region 4 Sensitive species that occur within this area. Currently, no federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have low to moderate potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas up to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

Non-native Plants - A number of noxious weeds and exotic plants have been introduced into the management area, particularly along main travel ways. An estimated 6 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to non-native plant establishment and spread. The main weed of concern is Canada thistle, which currently occurs in small, scattered populations.

Wildlife Resources – Area forests provide habitat for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, fisher, wolverine, boreal owl, and three-toed woodpecker. The area also has habitat for many migratory landbirds, as well as summer range for mammals such as elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Although lynx have not been observed in this area, suitable habitat and travel corridors exist for this listed species, and habitat has been mapped for Lynx Analysis Units. The management area is also within the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area, and gray wolves occur here. Overall, terrestrial wildlife habitat is at properly functioning condition over most of the area. In localized areas of past timber management, however, roads and harvest have created habitat fragmentation and reduced the large tree, snag, and down log components.

Recreation Resources - This area has dispersed recreation such as hunting, fishing, ATV use, motorcycling, snowmobiling, hiking, skiing, sightseeing, mountain biking, and camping. Snowmobile use is increasing rapidly in the area. There are many dispersed campsites and three developed campgrounds (Chinook, Burgdorf, and Burgdorf Administrative Site) in the management area. An additional campground is in the planning stages. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Units 19A and 23. Recreation users come from McCall, Secesh Meadows, Riggins, Grangeville, and the Treasure Valley (Boise, Nampa, Caldwell). Portions of the Idaho Centennial Trail lie within this management Area.

Area trails provide a variety of motorized and non-motorized opportunities. Recreation managers are working on balancing dispersed recreation opportunities with fish habitat and riparian area concerns.

Scenic Environment – Visually sensitive routes and use areas represent locations from which the scenic environment is considered especially important. These routes or areas generally have a more restrictive VQO assigned to them than areas not seen from such locations. The following is a list of visually sensitive routes or use areas with this management area. There may also be sensitive routes or use areas in adjacent management areas that could be affected by actions taken in this management area.

Route or Area Type	Sensitivity Level	Name or Route or Area
Roads	1	Burgdorf-French Creek 246, Warren Wagon Road (Forest Highway 21)
Roads	2	Carey Dome-Corduoy Creek 318, Grouse Creek-Marshall Mountain 325, Josephine Creek 316, Carey Dome 321
Trails	1	Secesh River 080, Split Creek-Look Lake 081, Victor Creek 117
Trails	2	Willow Basket Creek 141, Jeanette Creek 140, Nethker Creek 143, Pete Creek 144
Use Areas	1	Burgdorf Resort
Use Areas	2	Josephine Lake, War Eagle Lookout, Chinook Campground

Cultural Resources – Cultural themes in this area include Prehistoric and Recreation. This area received intermittent prehistoric use from ancestors of American Indian tribes. This area is a traditional salmon and steelhead fishing ground for the Nez Perce Indians. The tribe maintains fish traps in the Secesh River and Lake Creek, and is conducting research on chinook salmon and

steelhead. Burgdorf Hot Springs is a privately owned and operated resort first developed in the late 1800s. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and may be the only patented hot springs in the United States.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 67,900 tentatively suited acres in this management area, there are no identified suited timberlands. Lands in MPCs 1.2, 3.1, and 3.2 have been identified as not suited for timber production. Forest vegetation management actions may be undertaken to support the achievement of vegetative desired conditions and other resource objectives in areas allocated to MPCs 3.1 and 3.2. Any timber production that may result from forest vegetation management actions will not count toward the allowable sale quantity but will contribute toward the Forest's Total Sale Program Quantity. Except for portions of the upper Lake Creek drainage, the overall level of past management activity has been low to nonexistent. Activity in the Lake Creek drainage has included road building and timber harvest. Fuelwood, posts, and poles, are also collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - Sheep grazing occurs on portions of four allotments in the Lake Creek, Grouse Creek, and Josephine Creek areas. The management area provides an estimated 8,300 acres of capable rangeland, which represents less than 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Large-scale dredging of Lake Creek occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Significant hydraulic mining also took place, and numerous small underground mines once operated in the area. Although there is little mining activity at present, the potential for mineral development is considered moderate to high in portions of the area.

The Summit Creek gravel source was developed a number of years ago, and was most recently used as a source for chip sealing a section of the Warren Wagon Road. There is a limited reserve of material within the current pit area.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire has been used to reduce activity-generated fuels. Approximately 40,000 acres of this management area has burned in the last 15 years due to wildfire. This acreage includes an estimated 9,000 acres in the Burgdorf Junction Fire of 2000, 30,000 acres in the Blackwell and Corral Fires of 1994, and 1,000 acres in the Whangdoodle Fire of 1989. Secesh Meadows is a National Fire Plan community, and the Lower Lake Creek and Fernan-Piah subwatersheds are considered wildland-urban interface due to development in the Burgdorf and Secesh Meadows areas. Area fire regimes are estimated to be 49 percent lethal, 51 percent mixed 1 or 2, and 0 percent non-lethal. Only 1 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 28 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

Lands and Special Uses - Special-use authorizations are issued to landowners for access to their private property. In the Secesh Meadows area there are several authorized domestic water systems. A recreation residence is authorized under a term permit in the Burgdorf area.

Midvale Telephone has been issued a special use authorization for maintenance of a buried telephone line providing service to the Burgdorf and Secesh Meadows areas. Idaho County has a Highway Easement for a right-of-way on Warren Wagon Road, Forest Highway 21, from Secesh Summit to the Burgdorf Junction.

The Nez Perce Tribe maintains a weir and fish trap in Lake Creek at the lower end of Burgdorf Meadows and in the Secesh River near Chinook Campground.

A boundary survey was completed in the Secesh Meadows and Crystal Mountain areas during the summer of 2001. A number of encroachments and unauthorized uses were discovered on National Forest System lands. These uses include roads, water systems and a few structures. The Forest will begin to address each case relative to the laws and regulations that apply.

Facilities and Roads – The Burgdorf Guard Station and associated facilities provide housing for summer field crews, and are used as housing in support of District activities.

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 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	1101	Management actions, including wildland fire use and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Vegetation Standard	1102	Mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, are prohibited.
	Recreation Standard	1103	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	1104	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Road Standard	1105	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	1106	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Objective	1107	Work with the Regional Office to recommend Secesh River for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
	General Standard	1108	Manage the Secesh River (which includes Lake Creek) suitable river corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing status until the river is formally designated by Congress or released from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River candidate.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	Vegetation Guideline	1109	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1110	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	1111	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 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	1112	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1113	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	1114	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	1115	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	1116	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	General Standard	1117	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).

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Vegetation Standard	1118	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.
	Road Standard	1119	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	1120	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.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Goal	1121	To contribute to the viability of listed species, maintain, or improve where degraded, spawning and rearing habitat for Threatened chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout in the watershed, which has unique genetic wild stocks of chinook salmon and steelhead.
	Objective	1122	Improve water quality and geomorphic integrity by reducing road-related accelerated sediment in the Upper Secesh Watershed. Specific examples include the Marshall Meadows (325) Josephine Lake (315), Grouse Creek (325), and Chimney Rock (335) Roads.
	Objective	1123	Work with Idaho County to reduce sediment and riparian impacts associated with the Burgdorf –French Creek Road and the Warren Wagon Road.
	Objective	1124	Relocate or decommission portions of the Grouse Creek Road to improve water quality and fish habitat for bull trout, chinook salmon, and steelhead in the Grouse Creek subwatershed.
	Objective	1125	Restore or maintain riparian area composition, structure, and function in localized areas of the Upper Lake Creek, Bear Pete-Threemile, Grouse Creek, and Lower Lake Creek subwatersheds by improving riparian vegetation and hydrologic function through decommissioning or obliterating roads within riparian areas and returning road surfaces, cuts, and fills to productivity.
	Objective	1126	Reclaim or rehabilitate abandoned mine sites to reduce impacts to water quality and fish habitat.
	Guideline	1127	Coordinate closely with the interested tribes on all activities that could potentially affect fish habitat in the management area.
Vegetation	Objective	1128	Use prescribed and wildland fire in conjunction with mechanical treatments to restore or maintain vegetative composition and structure, and to reduce fuel loadings.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description																
Botanical Resources	Objective	1129	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plant species, including puzzling halimolobos, Yellowstone draba, and least moonwort to contribute to the long-term viability of these species.																
Non-native Plants	Objective	1130	To reduce impacts on native plants and other resources, control the spread of Canada thistle, and prevent the establishment and spread of new noxious weed infestations.																
Recreation Resources	Objective	1131	Enlarge existing day use parking at Chinook Campground to accommodate increasing recreation use and to help reduce unregulated parking impacts to other resources.																
	Objective	1132	Replace existing toilet at Chinook Campground with a barrier-free design toilet to make this facility more accessible to all potential users.																
	Objective	1133	Reduce impacts to Lake Creek and tributary riparian areas from recreation sites or uses. Identify recreational camping sites or parking areas that are contributing unacceptable levels of accelerated sediment, compaction, or vegetation loss. Rehabilitate, relocate, or harden sites where needed to reduce impacts.																
	Objective	1134	Maintain the Idaho Centennial Trail commensurate with its intended use to provide quality recreation opportunities and experiences.																
	Objective	1135	Install potable water at Chinook Campground to enhance recreation experiences.																
	Objective	1136	<p>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="699 1003 1406 1218"> <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>31%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>40%</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>29%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>0%</td> <td>1%</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	31%	12%	Semi-Primitive Motorized	40%	87%	Roaded Natural	29%	0%	Roaded Modified	0%
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Scenic Environment	Objective	1137	Maintain scenic values as seen from the Warren Wagon and Burgdorf/French Creek Roads to maintain a natural-appearing setting for visitors traveling through the Forest.																
Rangeland Resources	Objective	1138	In recommended wilderness areas, and areas with a semi-primitive recreation management prescription, mitigate conflicts between recreation and livestock grazing to provide for a more primitive or semi-primitive recreation experience.																
Minerals	Objective	1139	Complete a pit development and reclamation plan for the Summit Creek gravel pit to provide for timely use and reclamation of the pit.																
Fire Management	Objective	1140	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use, emphasizing Inventoried Roadless Areas. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.																
	Objective	1141	Use a combination of mechanical and prescribed fire treatments within and adjacent to the wildland/urban interface areas and around Forest Service administrative sites to reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.																

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Objective	1142	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.
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	1143	Complete a property sale to transfer Secesh Cemetery, which is on National Forest System lands, to another entity that can appropriately maintain and manage this property.
	Objective	1144	Work with Idaho County to resolve the solid waste disposal needs for the homeowners in the Secesh Meadows area.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	1145	Maintain existing facilities at Burgdorf Guard Station for crew quarters and recreation support.
	Standard	1146	Do not reopen classified roads in Level 1 maintenance status or Level 2 roads that have become impassable unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For resources that are within their range of desired conditions, reopening these roads for use shall not result in degradation to those resources unless outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to those resource conditions; and b) For resources that are already in a degraded condition, reopening these roads 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. Where reopening these roads cannot meet these constraints, consider decommissioning. An exception to this standard is where reopening Level 1 or 2 classified roads 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).
	Standard	1147	New roads shall not be built except to replace existing roads in RCAs or directly repair human-caused damage to TEPC fish habitat in streams unless it can be demonstrated through the project-level NEPA analysis and related Biological Assessment that 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.

Josephine Lake

