

APPENDIX I—WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Summary of Fire Management Area Priorities

Fire management priorities were identified to rank fire management areas (FMAs) and were derived using specific FMA condition assessments and fire management goals from the National Fire Plan. In the event of multiple wildland fire ignitions or limited resources/funding, these CFO priorities should be considered. Priorities were established among FMAs for fire suppression, fuels treatment, and community assistance/protection actions using a rating system of Low, Moderate, and High. FMAs are depicted on **Map 7**, Fire Management Units, of the ROD.

**Table I-1
Priority Ranking Among FMAs in the CFO**

FMA	Suppression	Prescribed Fire Treatments	Non-Fire Fuels Treatment	Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation	Community Assistance/Protection
Clearwater	Low	Low	Low	N/A	High
Craig Mountain	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	Low
Elk City	Moderate	High	High	N/A	Moderate
Salmon	High	High	High	N/A	High

*Site-specific planning must be in place prior to project implementation.

Priorities, objectives, and strategies were also assessed and recommended within each FMA. These reflect the overarching priorities established for the CFO, but vary based on the conditions, values, risks, and hazards present. The FMA descriptions provide information to be used when suppressing wildland fires, in fuels treatment planning, and conducting community assistance/protection. In the event of a wildland fire ignition, this information identifies values at risk and assists in determining which suppression strategies and tactics are appropriate to meet resource protection objectives. This applies to both initial attack and extended attack when preparing a Wildland Fire Situation Analysis.

Suppression Priorities

The National Fire Plan mandates prioritizing suppression responsibilities with regard to resource priorities. Consider the following suppression priorities to address National Fire Plan goals:

1. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority.

2. Other priorities will support BLM fire policy, as amended, and will be reflected in all Wildland Fire Situation Analyses and Wild Fire Decision Support System analyses. CFO priorities include the following:
- Protect cultural and natural resources;
 - Protect areas with highly erodible soils;
 - Protection of the resource values identified with ACECs/RNAs;
 - Protection of federally listed, proposed, and candidate species; BLM sensitive species; and associated habitats;
 - Protect RHCAs and preserving riparian management objectives;
 - Protect areas at risk of invasion from cheatgrass/noxious and invasive plant species;
 - Protect commercial forest resources and plantations;
 - Protect active grazing allotments and improvements; and
 - Minimize the cost of fire protection.

Suppression Protocols Common to All FMAs

The following suppression protocols apply to suppression actions occurring in all FMAs throughout the CFO, consistent with National Fire Plan policy:

- Follow the Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program or appropriate updated or amended Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program.¹
- Fire line construction should avoid cultural resource sites and Endangered Species Act listed plant populations when feasible.
- Avoid dozer line construction within RHCAs where practical. Prior to the construction of machine fire lines, an aquatic specialists or qualified resource advisor, will review the flagged location for the fire line and identify concerns and recommendation.
- Within WSAs, fuels and vegetation treatments and wildland fire management activities should follow BLM Manual H-8550-1, Interim Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review.² The use of earth-moving equipment within these areas requires approval of the authorized officer.
- Encourage the use of natural firebreaks and existing roads to contain wildland fire.
- Evaluate the resource values, hazards present, and management prescriptions within specific areas when applying guidelines to ACECs.

¹BLM. 1999. Programmatic Biological Assessment of the BLM CFO Fire Management Program. BLM, Cottonwood, ID.

²BLM. 1995. Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, H-8550-1. BLM, Portland, Oregon. July 5, 1995.

- Establishment of control lines, base camps, and support facilities should be avoided in known habitat for special status species and special management areas unless life and property are threatened (see Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program).³
- Protect and/or maintain municipal watersheds.
- Maintain interagency cooperation to facilitate coordinated fire management activities across administrative boundaries.
- Fire management activities will take into account Nez Perce Tribal trust interests.
- When a wildland fire escapes initial attack, the responsible line officer will determine if a BLM resource advisor will be assigned to ensure that resource management concerns are adequately addressed and that necessary mitigation occurs. The resource advisor will ensure emergency consultation is initiated with USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service whenever suppression activities impact special status species habitat.
- Conduct fire suppression and prescribed burning in accord with Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California standards and guidelines, CFO Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program,³ and as needed, appropriate Section 7 consultation (Endangered Species Act).
- To minimize spread of noxious and invasive plant species, equipment used for suppression should be cleaned before arriving on-site and prior to leaving the incident. Staging areas and fire camps should not be located on sites with noxious and invasive plant species infestations.
- Developed recreation sites and structures on public lands will be protected.
- Follow MIST guidelines to protect special status species habitat, Special Management Areas, and highly erodible soils and to prevent habitat fragmentation, the spread of noxious and invasive plant species, damage to ACECs and RNAs, and any known cultural or historical resources.
- Annually, before the fire season, and again when a fire is reported, a resource advisor will coordinate with the BLM archaeologist to determine areas of potential conflict between archaeological resources and fire suppression activities. Information gathered will include types of sites and their locations on the land. This coordination between the two specialists will continue for the duration of the incident through suppression and rehabilitation. The resource advisor will coordinate with the BLM archaeologist about consulting with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and tribal groups.
- The CFO archaeologist will be notified of any cultural resources encountered during suppression activities.
- The repair of fire suppression activity damage is to be planned and performed primarily by the suppression incident organization as soon as possible and prior to demobilization

³BLM. 1999. Programmatic Biological Assessment of the BLM CFO Fire Management Program. BLM, Cottonwood, ID.

whenever practical. Funding for fire suppression activity damage repair actions will be charged to the project code for the wildfire suppression effort that resulted in the damage.

Fuels Treatment Priorities

Consider the following fuel treatment priorities to address National Fire Plan goals, which recommend the use of prescribed burning be used in support of resource management objectives:

1. Use prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatments to improve ecosystems (FRCC2 or FRCC3) and where public/firefighter safety or WUI are at risk.
2. Use prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatments to maintain and protect functioning ecosystems (FRCC1) and where public/firefighter safety or WUI are at risk.
3. Use prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatments to improve wildlife habitat.
4. Use prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatments to improve forest stand composition and vigor.

Fuels treatment rationale was identified by the CFO staff and was based on the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and county wildland fire mitigation plans. Due to limited funding and several areas needing treatment, priorities were identified in the WUI to reduce the risk of wildland fire and to increase safety for firefighters, the general public, and private property. Additionally, wildland that has been classified as FRCC2 and FRCC3 has been identified for treatment to restore natural ecosystem function and to reduce the risk of wildland fire. The figures identified in each FMA table are potential target acres based on a five year period.

Specific geographic areas within each FMA may be prioritized for treatment based on National Fire Plan direction.

Non-fire fuels treatment is an essential component of the CFO fire management program. Where prescribed burning is not feasible to accomplish resource objectives, areas may be identified for non-fire fuels treatment. This would consist of mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments. These treatments may be used in conjunction with, prior to, or as an alternative to prescribed fire.

Non-fire fuels treatments will be tailored to specific resource management objectives, such as hazardous fuels reduction, restoration of priority vegetation types, and noxious and invasive plant species management. Treatment options include: pre-commercial/commercial thinning, building fuel breaks, removing material by chipping slash piles or making it available for firewood or electrical generation, and chemical or biological treatments. Whenever possible, the treatment method will be designed to provide local economic benefits.

Table I-2 below displays a range of projected annual fuels treatment acres that will meet National Fire Plan goals. The low end of the range displays current fiscal year 2004 treatment acres.

Actual annual implementation acres are dependent on budget allocations. **Table I-2** aggregates FMA recommendations.

**Table I-2
Current and Projected Range of Annual Fuels Treatment Acres for the CFO**

FMA	Acres	Mechanical	Other*	Prescribed Fire Acres	Total Treatment Acres
Clearwater	10,706	50-225	100-325	150-450	300-1,000
Craig Mountain	28,279	0-500	200-2,200	250-900	450-3,600
Elk City	13,027	100-600	100-400	100-600	300-1,600
Salmon	77,300	300-600	1,300-7,200	1,000-2,000	2,600-9,800
Total	129,312	450-1,925	1,700-10,125	1,500-3,850	4,000-16,000

*Includes seedings, biological treatments, and chemical applications.

Source: BLM 2005. Fire Management Plan, North Idaho, Coeur d'Alene and Cottonwood Field Offices. August 2005. Prepared by North Wind, Inc., for the BLM, Coeur d'Alene District, Coeur d'Alene, ID. 199 pp.

Fuels Treatment Protocols Common to All FMAs

The following fuels treatment protocols apply to site specific actions occurring in all FMAs throughout the CFO, consistent with National Fire Plan policy. Fuels treatment objectives and strategies consider these protocols:

- Use noxious and invasive plant species inventory and pre and post-burn treatments to reduce the overall threat of noxious and invasive plant species invasion, establishment, and spread.
- Avoid ignition in high-risk areas where constraints prevent effective treatment of noxious and invasive plant species or where the potential for rapid post-fire spread of noxious and invasive plant species is high.

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Priorities

Emergency stabilization plans and/or rehabilitation plans are prepared after a wildfire to minimize threats to life or property and stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources resulting from the effects of the fire, in a cost-effective and expeditious manner.

Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Protocols Common to All FMAs

Emergency stabilization priorities are: 1) human life and safety; and 2) property and unique or critical biological/cultural resources (620 DM 3.7). Burned area rehabilitation priorities are 1) to repair or improve lands damaged directly by a wildfire and 2) to rehabilitate or establish healthy, stable ecosystems in the burned area (620 DM 3.8).

Emergency Stabilization

The objective of emergency stabilization is “To determine the need for and to prescribe and implement emergency treatments to minimize threats to life or property or to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources resulting from the effects of a fire” (620 DM 3.4A). As updates and revisions to the departmental manuals are completed, conformance to the new direction will supersede the criteria included herein.

Emergency stabilization plans are prepared by an interdisciplinary team, immediately following a wildfire and specify emergency treatments and activities to be carried out within one year following containment of the wildfire. Generally, activities are only prescribed within the perimeter of a burned area. Acceptable treatments or activities outside a burn perimeter could include such things as emergency stream channel work to protect structures, roads, and other improvements from flood damage. Allowable emergency stabilization actions are limited to the following items, grouped by issue topic:

Human Life and Safety

- Replacing or repairing minor facilities essential to public health and safety when no other protection options are available.

Soil/Water Stabilization

- Placing structures to slow soil and water movement.
- Stabilizing soil to prevent loss of degradation or productivity.
- Increasing road drainage frequency and/or capacity to handle additional post-fire runoff.
- Installing protective fences or barriers to protect treated or recovering areas.

Designated Critical Habitat for Federal/State Listed, Proposed, or Candidate Species

- Conducting assessments of critical habitat in those areas affected by emergency stabilization treatments.
- Seeding or planting to prevent permanent impairment of designated critical habitat for federal and state listed, proposed or candidate threatened and endangered species.

Critical Heritage Resources

- Conducting assessments of significant heritage sites in those areas affected by emergency stabilization treatments.
- Stabilizing critical heritage resources.
- Patrolling, camouflaging, burying significant heritage sites to prevent looting.

Invasive Plants

- Seeding to prevent establishment of invasive plants, and direct treatment of invasive plants. Such actions will be specified in the emergency stabilization plan only when immediate action is required and when standard treatments are used that have been validated by monitoring data from previous projects, or when there is documented research establishing the effectiveness of such actions.
- Using integrated pest management techniques to minimize the establishment of non-native invasive species within the burned area. When there is an existing approved management plan that addresses non-native invasive species, emergency stabilization treatments may be used to stabilize the invasive species.

Monitoring

- Monitoring of emergency stabilization treatments and activities for up to three years from date of fire containment.

Rehabilitation

The objectives of rehabilitation are 1) to evaluate actual and potential long-term post-fire impacts to critical cultural and natural resources and identify those areas unlikely to recover naturally from severe wildland fire damage; 2) to develop and implement cost-effective plans to emulate historical or pre-fire ecosystem structure, function, diversity, and dynamics consistent with approved land management plans, or if that is infeasible, then to restore or establish a healthy, stable ecosystem in which native species are well represented; and 3) to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by wildland fire (620 DM 3.4B). As updates and revisions to the departmental manuals are completed, conformance to the new direction will supersede the criteria included herein.

Rehabilitation plans are prepared by an interdisciplinary team as a separate plan, independently of an emergency stabilization plan. The rehabilitation plan specifies non-emergency treatments and activities to be carried out within three years following containment of a wildfire. Generally, rehabilitation activities are prescribed only within the perimeter of a burned area. Allowable rehabilitation actions are limited to the following items, grouped by issue topic:

Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally

- Repair or improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from wildland fire damage by emulating historical or pre-fire ecosystem structure, function, diversity, and dynamics consistent with existing land management plans.

Weed Treatments

- Chemical, manual, and mechanical removal of invasive species, and planting of native and non-native species, restore or establish a healthy, stable ecosystem even if this ecosystem cannot fully emulate historical or pre-fire conditions.

Tree Planting

- Tree planting to reestablish burned habitat, reestablish native tree species lost in fire, prevent establishment of invasive plants.

Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

- Repair or replace fire damage to minor operating facilities (e.g., fences, campgrounds, interpretive signs and exhibits, shade shelters, wildlife guzzlers, etc.). Rehabilitation may not include the planning or replacement of major infrastructure, such as visitor centers, residential structures, administration offices, work centers and similar facilities. Rehabilitation does not include the construction of new facilities that did not exist before the fire, except for temporary and minor facilities necessary to implement burned area rehabilitation efforts.

Monitoring

- Monitoring of rehabilitation treatments and activities for up to three years from date of fire containment.

Community Assistance/Protection Priorities

Consider the following community assistance/protection priorities to address National Fire Plan goals:

- WUI areas identified in the six county wildland fire mitigation plans. Prioritize funding to be available to implement county wildland fire mitigation plans.
- WUI areas and communities at risk as identified in the *Federal Register*.
- WUI areas within or adjacent to areas with high fire risk.
- Communities of interest that are not included on the *Federal Register*, but are considered to be significant WUI areas to the CFO.

The rationale for establishing community assistance/protection priority ranking and determining protocols are derived from national, state and local guidance. Each FMA was assessed for the values.

Areas designated as high priority for community assistance and protection have the greatest WUI intermix and are at highest risk for loss of life and/or property due to fire. Areas designated as moderate and low have a lower concentration of WUI intermix. Regardless of the priority ranking and in the event of multiple ignitions, wildland fires threatening WUI will always receive the highest priority.

Community Assistance/Protection Protocols Common to All FMAs

The following community assistance protocols apply to site specific actions occurring in all FMAs throughout the CFO, consistent with National Fire Plan policy and land use plan direction:

- Continue to collaborate with local partners to assess WUI areas, update existing mitigation plans, and implement a prevention and education program.
- Assess the needs of local fire protection organizations. Provide RFA, as identified in county mitigation plans, to increase their suppression capabilities and effectiveness.
- Provide planning and implementation assistance to private landowners and communities at risk so that hazardous fuels can be reduced as identified in county mitigation plans.
- Ensure that all community assistance planning and project implementation activities are considered for their effects on cultural resources and are conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and BLM policy.

Values at Risk

For ecosystem health and fire management, values at risk present in the Clearwater FMA are separated into the following (**Table I-3**):

**Table I-3
Clearwater FMA Values at Risk**

WUI and Public Health and Safety	Special Status Species		
	Plants	Terrestrial Wildlife	Aquatic Wildlife
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All communities at risk 	<p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad-fruit mariposa lily ▪ Douglas’ clover ▪ Green-band mariposa lily <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jessica’s aster ▪ Hazel’s prickly phlox 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canada lynx ▪ Gray wolf ▪ Yellow-billed cuckoo <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bald Eagle ▪ Brewer’s sparrow ▪ Calliope hummingbird ▪ Common garter snake ▪ Fisher ▪ Flammulated owl ▪ Fringed myotis ▪ Hammond’s flycatcher ▪ Lewis woodpecker ▪ Townsend’s big-eared bat ▪ Mountain quail ▪ Northern goshawk ▪ Olive-sided flycatcher ▪ Peregrine falcon ▪ Prairie falcon ▪ Williamson’s sapsucker ▪ Willow flycatcher ▪ Wolverine 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bull trout ▪ Fall Chinook salmon ▪ Steelhead trout <p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific lamprey ▪ Redband trout ▪ Westslope cutthroat trout <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coeur d’Alene salamander ▪ Coho salmon ▪ Idaho giant salamander ▪ Spring/summer Chinook salmon ▪ Western toad ▪ Woodhouse toad

Table I-3
Clearwater FMA Values at Risk *(continued)*

Special Management Areas	Cultural Resources	Commercial Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clearwater River from Kooskia to Lewiston Special Recreation Management Area ▪ Lolo Creek preliminary suitable under the WSR Act ▪ Clearwater Weed Management Area (includes all BLM-managed land in this FMA) ▪ Lower Lolo Creek ACEC ▪ Cottonwood Islands ACEC/RNA ▪ Upper Lolo Creek ACEC 	<p>Prehistoric Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lithic scatters ▪ Pithouses <p>Historic sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Railroad Construction Settlement Mining ▪ Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail <p>Ethnographic Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nez Perce Tribe's Traditional Home Territory ▪ Traditional Cultural Properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements
		Other Wildlife Considerations
		None noted

Type 1: Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Species—Includes species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act, proposed or candidates for listing.

Type 2: Range-wide/Globally Imperiled Species-High Endangerment—Includes species that are experiencing declines throughout their range with a high likelihood of being listed under the Endangered Species Act in the foreseeable future due to their rarity and significant endangerment factors.

Type 3: Range-wide/Globally Imperiled Species-Moderate Endangerment—Includes species that are globally rare with moderate endangerment factors. Their global rarity and inherent risks associated with rarity make them imperiled species.

Type 4: Species of Concern—Includes species that are generally rare in Idaho with currently low endangerment threats.

Type 5: Watch List—Includes species that are not considered Idaho BLM sensitive species, but current population or habitat information suggests that species may warrant sensitive species status in the future.

For ecosystem health and fire management, values at risk in the Craig Mountain FMA are separated into the following (**Table I-4**):

**Table I-4
Values at Risk in the Craig Mountain FMA**

WUI and Public Health and Safety	Special Status Species		
	Plants	Terrestrial Wildlife	Aquatic Wildlife
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All communities at risk ▪ Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spalding’s catchfly <p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad-fruit mariposa lily ▪ Idaho hawksbeard ▪ Palouse goldenweed ▪ Plumed clover ▪ Spacious monkeyflower ▪ Stalk-leaved monkeyflower <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chatterbox orchid ▪ Goldback fern ▪ Hall’s orthotrichum ▪ Western ladies-tresses 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gray wolf ▪ Yellow-billed cuckoo <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bald eagle ▪ Brewer’s sparrow ▪ Calliope hummingbird ▪ Fisher ▪ Flammulated owl ▪ Fringed myotis ▪ Hammond’s flycatcher ▪ Lewis’ woodpecker ▪ Mountain quail ▪ Northern goshawk ▪ Olive-sided flycatcher ▪ Peregrine falcon ▪ Prairie falcon ▪ Townsend’s big-eared bat ▪ Williamson’s sapsucker ▪ Willow flycatcher 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bull trout ▪ Fall Chinook salmon ▪ Sockeye salmon ▪ Spring/summer Chinook salmon ▪ Steelhead trout <p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Columbia River tiger beetle ▪ Pacific lamprey ▪ Redband trout ▪ Shortface lanx ▪ Westslope cutthroat trout <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coho salmon ▪ Columbia pebblesnail ▪ Western toad
Special Management Areas	Cultural Resources	Commercial Resources	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wapshilla Ridge ACEC/RNA ▪ Captain John Creek ACEC/RNA ▪ Lower Salmon River ACEC 	<p>Prehistoric Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensively occupied sites ▪ Lithic scatters ▪ Rock art ▪ Pithouses <p>Historic sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensive mining sites, including ditch systems, reservoirs, and associated hydraulic mine cuts ▪ Chinese mining sites <p>Ethnographic Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nez Perce tribe’s traditional home territory ▪ Traditional cultural properties may be present in this FMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations occur throughout the FMA. ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements are included on a portion of this FMA. 	
			Other Wildlife Considerations
			None noted

For ecosystem health and fire management, values at risk present in the Elk City FMA are separated into the following six categories (**Table I-5**).

Table I-5
Values at Risk in the Elk City FMA

WUI and Public Health and Safety	Special Status Species		
	Plants	Terrestrial Wildlife	Aquatic Wildlife
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All communities at risk 	Type 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case’s corydalis ▪ Deer-fern ▪ Idaho barren strawberry ▪ Payson’s milkvetch ▪ Candystick 	Type 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canada lynx ▪ Gray wolf Type 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bald eagle ▪ Calliope hummingbird ▪ Common garter snake ▪ Fisher ▪ Flammulated owl ▪ Hammond’s flycatcher ▪ Lewis’ woodpecker ▪ Northern goshawk ▪ Olive-sided flycatcher ▪ Townsend’s big-eared bat ▪ Williamson’s sapsucker ▪ Willow flycatcher ▪ Wolverine 	Type 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bull trout ▪ Steelhead trout Type 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific lamprey ▪ Redband trout ▪ Westslope cutthroat trout Type 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coeur d’Alene salamander ▪ Idaho giant salamander ▪ Spring/summer Chinook salmon ▪ Western toad
Special Management Areas	Cultural Resources		Commercial Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ East Fork American River ACEC ▪ The Clearwater Weed Management Area includes portions of the BLM in this FMA ▪ American River Historic Sites District ACEC 	Historic Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mining sites including ditch systems, reservoirs, and associated hydraulic mine cuts ▪ Sites related to hardrock mining ▪ Remnants of trails and stage roads Ethnographic Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nez Perce Tribe’s Traditional Home Territory ▪ Traditional Cultural Properties may also be located in this FMA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations occur throughout the FMA. ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements are included on a portion of these lands.
			Other Wildlife Considerations
			None noted

For ecosystem health and fire management, values at risk present in the Salmon FMA are separated into the following (Table I-6):

Table I-6
Values at Risk in the Salmon FMA

WUI and Public Health and Safety	Special Status Species		
	Plants	Terrestrial Wildlife	Aquatic Wildlife
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All communities at risk ▪ Nez Perce National Historic Trail ▪ Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail <p>Recreation sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elkhorn Creek ▪ Island Bar ▪ Shorts Bar ▪ Lucile Bar ▪ Slate Creek ▪ Skookumchuck Bar ▪ Hammer Creek ▪ Pine Bar 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MacFarlane’s four-o’clock ▪ Spalding’s catchfly <p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad-fruit mariposa lily ▪ Green-band mariposa lily ▪ Plumed clover <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chatterbox orchid ▪ Hazel’s prickly phlox ▪ Tolmie’s onion 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Canada lynx ▪ Gray wolf ▪ Yellow-billed cuckoo <p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boulder pile mountainsnail ▪ Idaho banded mountainsnail ▪ Lava rock mountainsnail ▪ Striate mountainsnail <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bald eagle ▪ Brewer’s sparrow ▪ Calliope hummingbird ▪ Fisher ▪ Flammulated owl ▪ Fringed myotis ▪ Hammond’s flycatcher ▪ Lewis’ woodpecker ▪ Mountain quail ▪ Northern goshawk ▪ Olive-sided flycatcher ▪ Peregrine falcon ▪ Prairie falcon ▪ Townsend’s big-eared bat ▪ Williamson’s sapsucker ▪ Willow flycatcher ▪ Wolverine 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bull trout ▪ Fall Chinook salmon ▪ Sockeye salmon ▪ Spring/summer Chinook salmon ▪ Steelhead trout <p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Columbia River tiger beetle ▪ Marbled disc ▪ Pacific lamprey ▪ Redband trout ▪ Shortface lanx ▪ Westslope cutthroat trout <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Idaho giant salamander ▪ Western toad

Table I-6
Values at Risk in the Salmon FMA *(continued)*

Special Management Areas	Cultural Resources	Commercial Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower Salmon River ACEC ▪ Upper Salmon River ACEC ▪ Long Gulch ACEC/RNA ▪ Lucile Caves ACEC/RNA ▪ Skookumchuck ACEC/RNA ▪ The Salmon River from Long Tom Bar to the confluence with the Snake River is a proposed Wild & Scenic River corridor and is managed as an Special Recreation Management Area ▪ Snowhole Canyon WSA ▪ Marshall Mountain WSA ▪ Russell Bar ponderosa pine seed orchard house and outbuildings ▪ Salmon River Weed Management Area ▪ Joseph Plains Weed Management Area 	<p>Prehistoric Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lithic scatters, rock art, and pithouses <p>Historic sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensive mining sites in the FMA with ditch systems, reservoirs, and associated hydraulic mine cuts ▪ The Skookumchuck cabin is the only standing log structure along the Salmon River under federal ownership ▪ Numerous Chinese mining sites <p>Ethnographic Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nez Perce Tribe's Traditional Home Territory ▪ Traditional Cultural Properties may also be located in this FMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations occur throughout the FMA. ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements are included on most parcels.
		Other Wildlife Considerations
		None noted
		Other Resource Considerations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whitebark pine forest located on the Marshall Mountain township ▪ Old-growth ponderosa pine located in the Little Salmon and main Salmon river drainages