

APPENDIX H—WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT—ALTERNATIVES A, B, C, AND D

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS—ALTERNATIVES A, B, C, AND D

Summary of [FMU-FMA](#) Priorities

Fire management priorities were identified to rank fire management ~~units~~ [areas](#) ([FMUFMA](#)) and were derived using specific [FMUFMA](#) condition assessments and fire management goals from the National Fire Plan and the MFP. In the event of multiple wildland fire ignitions or limited resources/funding, these CFO priorities should be considered. Priorities were established among [FMUFMA](#)s for fire suppression, fuels treatment, and community assistance/protection actions using a rating system of Low, Moderate, and High. [FMUFMA](#)s are depicted on **Figure 11**, Fire Management Units (see Volume IV [of the Cottonwood Draft RMP/EIS](#)).

Table H-1
Priority Ranking Among [FMUFMA](#)s in the CFO

FMUFMA	Suppression	Wildland Fire Use	Prescribed Fire Treatments	Non-Fire Fuels Treatment	Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation	Community Assistance/Protection
Clearwater	Low	No	Low	Low	N/A	High
Craig Mountain	Moderate	Yes*	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	Low
Elk City	Moderate	No	High	High	N/A	Moderate
Salmon	High	No	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 [FMUFMA](#). These reflect the overarching priorities established for the CFO, but vary based on the conditions, values, risks, and hazards present. The [FMUFMA](#) 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 and MFP goals:

1. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority.

2. Other priorities will support BLM fire policy and the MFP, as amended, and will be reflected in all Wildland Fire Situation Analyses. CFO priorities include:
 - 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 RMOs.
 - 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.
 - Minimize the cost of fire protection.

Suppression Protocols Common to All [FMUEMAs](#)

The following suppression protocols apply to suppression actions occurring in all [FMUEMAs](#) throughout the CFO, consistent with National Fire Plan policy and MFP direction:

- Follow the Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program [or appropriate updated or amended Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program](#) (BLM 1999b).
- 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. The use of earth-moving equipment within these areas requires approval of the authorized officer.
- Fire camps and staging areas should be placed outside of special management areas. Encourage use of natural firebreaks and existing roads to contain a wildland fire.
- 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.
- Establishment of control lines, base camps, and support facilities should be avoided in known habitat for special status species unless life and property are threatened (see Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program [BLM 1999b]).

- 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 and/or National Marine Fisheries Service whenever suppression activities impact special status species habitat.
- Conduct fire suppression and prescribed burning in accord with PACFISH standards and guidelines, CFO Programmatic Biological Assessment of the Fire Management Program (BLM 1999b), 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.
- Prior to fire season, a resource advisor will coordinate with the BLM archeologist to determine potential areas of conflict between archeological resources and fire suppression activities.
- Prior to fire suppression activities, the Resource Advisor will coordinate with the BLM Archeologist to determine areas of potential conflict between archeological resources and fire suppression activities. Resource Advisors will contact the cultural resource specialist prior to implementing any fire suppression activities to gather information on types of sites and their locations on the landforms and will continue contact with the archeologist during the duration of the fire suppression activities. The Resource Advisor will coordinate with the BLM archeologist regarding consultation 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 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 fuels treatment priorities to address National Fire Plan and MFP goals which recommend the use of prescribed burning continue to 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 ICBEMP, county wildland fire mitigation plans, and the Chief Joseph MFP. 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 [FMUFMA](#) table are potential target acres based on a five year period.

The CFO will use prescribed fire and non-fire fuels treatment to support objectives identified in the MFP. Specific geographic areas within each [FMUFMA](#) 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 H-2 below displays a range of projected annual fuels treatment acres that will meet National Fire Plan and Chief Joseph MFP goals. The low end of the range displays current fiscal year 2004 treatment acres. The high end of the range represents maximum treatment acres recommended to achieve the goals of the MFP.

Actual annual implementation acres are dependent on budget allocations. **Table H-2** aggregates [FMUFMA](#) recommendations.

Table H-2
Alternative A – Current and Projected Range of Annual Fuels Treatment Acres for the CFO

Applicable BLM Acres		Non-Fire Fuels Acres		Prescribed Fire Acres	Total Treatment Acres
FMUFMA	Acres	Mechanical	Other ¹		
Clearwater	22,279	50-450	100-1,400	150-300	300-2,150
Craig Mountain	28,347	0-500	200-2,200	250-900	450-3,600
Elk City	13,028	100-600	100-400	100-600	300-1,600
Salmon	79,702	300-600	1,300-7,200	1,000-2,000	2,600-9,800
Total	143,356	450-2,150	1,700-11,200	1,500-3,800	4,000-17,150

¹ Other includes seedlings, biological treatments, and chemical applications
Source: BLM 2005c

Fuels Treatment Protocols Common to All [FMUFMAs](#)

The following fuels treatment protocols apply to site specific actions occurring in all [FMUFMAs](#) throughout the CFO, consistent with National Fire Plan policy and MFP direction. Fuels treatment objectives and strategies consider these protocols:

- Utilize 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 [FMUFMAs](#)

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 and MFP 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 [FMUFMA](#) 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 [FMUFMAs](#)

The following community assistance protocols apply to site specific actions occurring in all [FMUFMAs](#) 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.
- Provide RFA, as identified in county mitigation plans, to local fire protection organizations. Assess and increase suppression capabilities and effectiveness by providing RFA to local fire suppression organizations.
- 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 [FMUFMA](#) are separated into the following (**Table H-3**):

Table H-3
Clearwater [FMUFMA](#) 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>Recreation Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pink House ▪ Harpers Bend ▪ Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail 	<p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broad-fruit mariposa lily ▪ Douglas’ clover ▪ Green-band mariposa lily ▪ Jessica’s aster <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazel’s prickly phlox 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bald eagle ▪ Canada lynx ▪ Gray wolf ▪ Yellow-billed cuckoo <p>Type 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mission Creek Oregonian <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ Spring/summer 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 ▪ Idaho giant salamander ▪ Western toad ▪ Woodhouse toad
<p>Special Management Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clearwater River from Kooskia to Lewiston Special Recreation Management Area ▪ Lolo Creek designated study river under the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act ▪ Clearwater Weed Management Area (includes all BLM managed land in this FMUFMA) ▪ Lolo Creek ACEC ▪ Cottonwood Islands ACEC/RNA 	<p>Cultural Resources</p> <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 	<p>Commercial Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements 	
			<p>Other Wildlife Considerations</p> <p>None noted</p>

For ecosystem health and fire management, values at risk present in the Craig Mountain [FMUFMA](#) are separated into the following (**Table H-4**):

Table H-4
Values at Risk in the Craig Mountain [FMUFMA](#)

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"> ▪ Bald eagle ▪ Gray wolf ▪ Yellow-billed cuckoo <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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"> ▪ 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 ▪ Craig Mountain ACEC ▪ 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 FMUFMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations occur throughout the FMUFMA ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements are included on a portion of this FMUFMA 	
			Other Wildlife Considerations
			None noted

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

Table H-5
Values at Risk in the Elk City [FMUFMA](#)

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 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case’s corydalis ▪ Deer-fern ▪ Idaho barren strawberry ▪ Payson’s milkvetch ▪ Candystick 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bald eagle ▪ Canada lynx ▪ Gray wolf <p>Type 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<p>Type 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bull trout ▪ Spring/summer 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 ▪ Idaho giant salamander ▪ Western toad
<p>Special Management Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elk City/American Hill Lake ACEC ▪ The Clearwater Weed Management Area includes portions of the BLM in this FMUFMA 	<p>Cultural Resources</p> <p>Historic Sites:</p> <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 <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 FMUFMA 	<p>Commercial Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations occur throughout the FMUFMA ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements are included on a portion of these lands 	
			<p>Other Wildlife Considerations</p> <p>None noted</p>

For ecosystem health and fire management, values at risk present in the Salmon [FMUFMA](#) are separated into the following (**Table H-6**):

Table H-6
Values at Risk in the Salmon [FMUFMA](#)

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"> ▪ Bald eagle ▪ 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"> ▪ 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 H-6
Values at Risk in the Salmon [FMUFMA](#) (continued)

Special Management Areas	Cultural Resources	Commercial Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower 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 FMUFMA 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 FMUFMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial forest stands and plantations occur throughout the FMUFMA ▪ Active livestock allotments and/or range improvements are included on most parcels
		<p>Other Wildlife Considerations None noted</p>
		<p>Other Resource Considerations</p> <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

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WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT MAPS—ALTERNATIVES A, B, C, AND D

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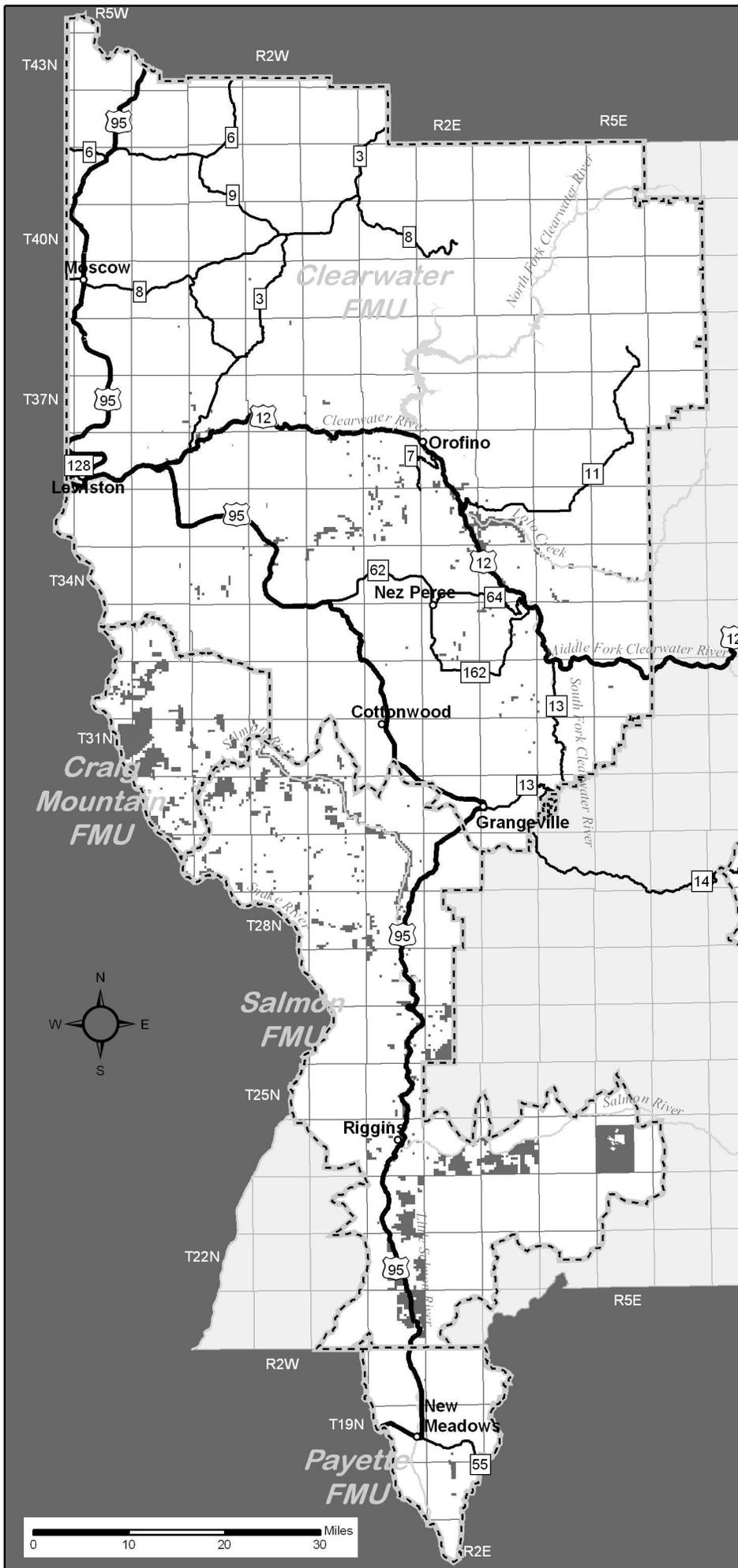


Figure H-1

Areas Available for Wildland Fire Use -- Alternatives A & C

LEGEND

- Major Rivers
- State Highway
- U.S. Highway
- Fire Management Units
- BLM Lands**
- Available for WFU -- WFIP pending
- Not Available for WFU



Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Cottonwood Field Office
1 Butte Drive
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March 2006



All data is displayed in UTM zone 11 north, NAD83

Spatial Data Sources: Idaho Department of Commerce, Bureau of Land Management Cottonwood Field Office, Northwind Inc.

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

Figure H-1

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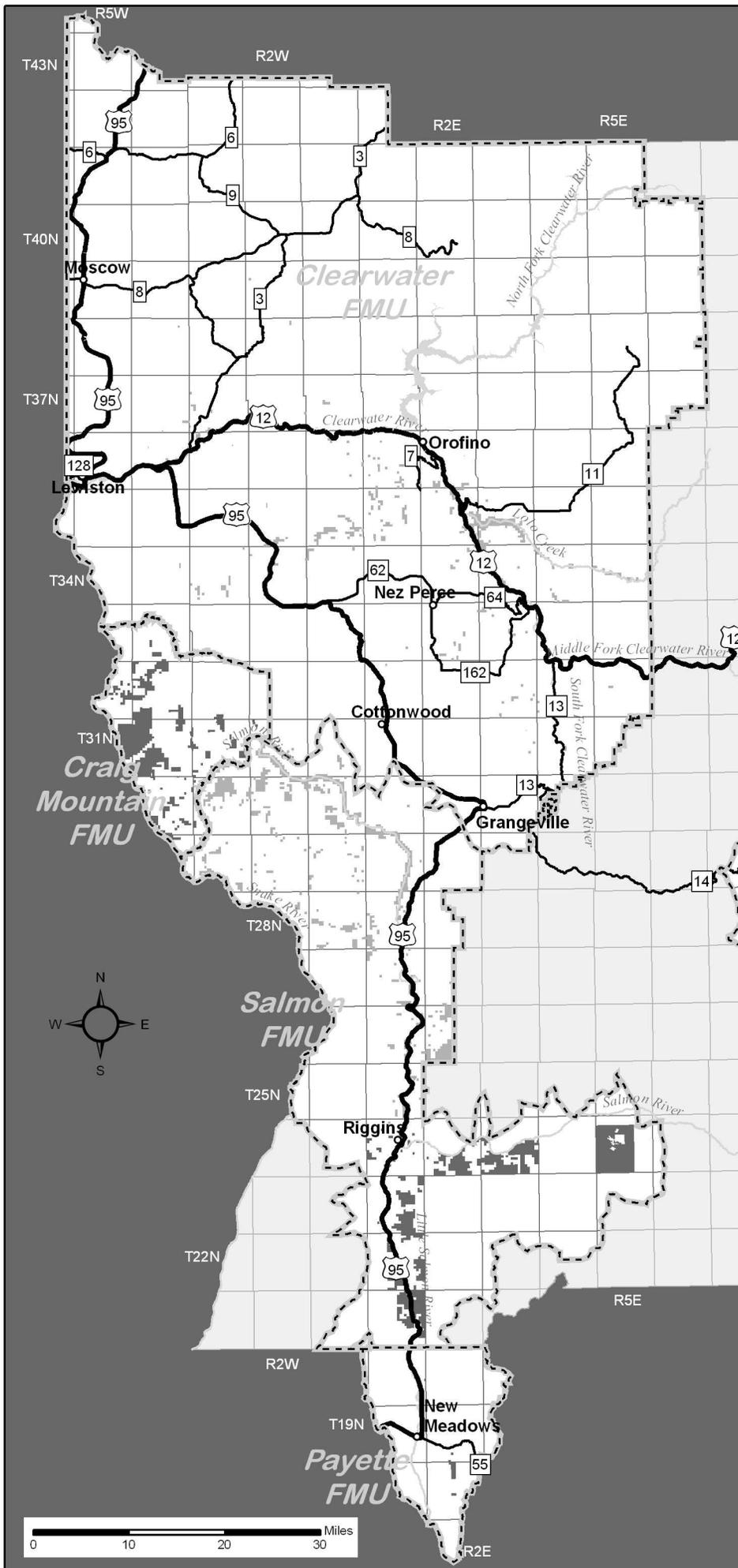


Figure H-2

Areas Available for Wildland Fire Use -- Alternative B

LEGEND

- Major Rivers
- State Highway
- U.S. Highway
- Fire Management Units
- BLM Lands**
- Available for WFU -- WFIP pending
- Not available for WFU



Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Cottonwood Field Office
1 Butte Drive
Cottonwood, ID 83522

March 2006



All data is displayed in UTM zone 11 north, NAD83

Spatial Data Sources: Idaho Department of Commerce, Bureau of Land Management Cottonwood Field Office, Northwind Inc.

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

Figure H-2

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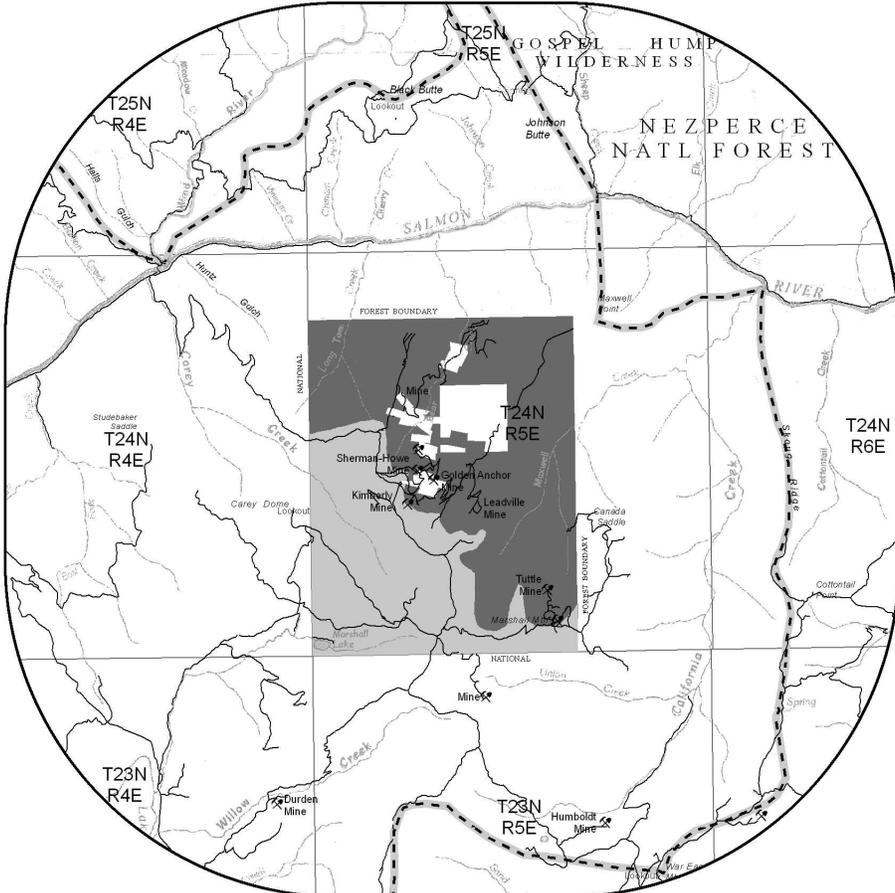
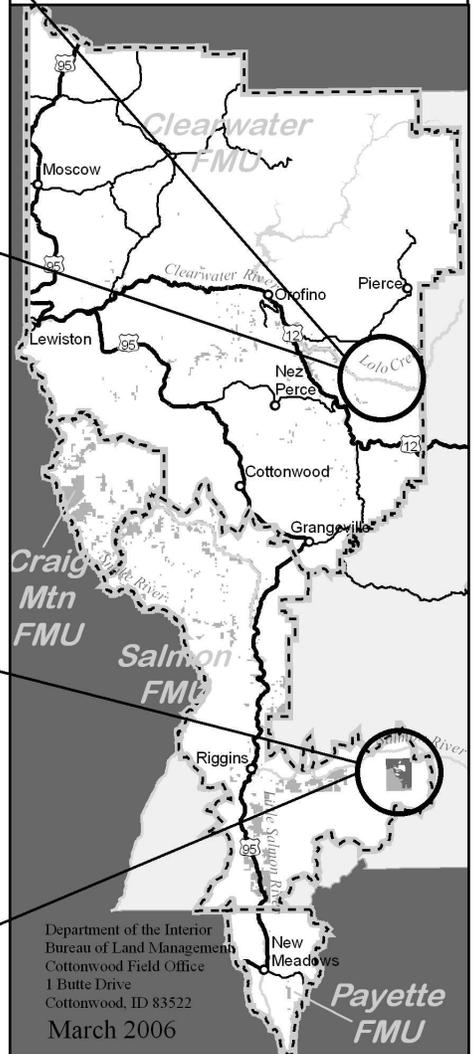
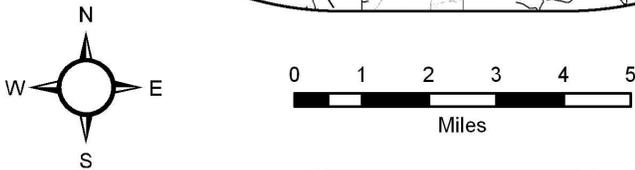
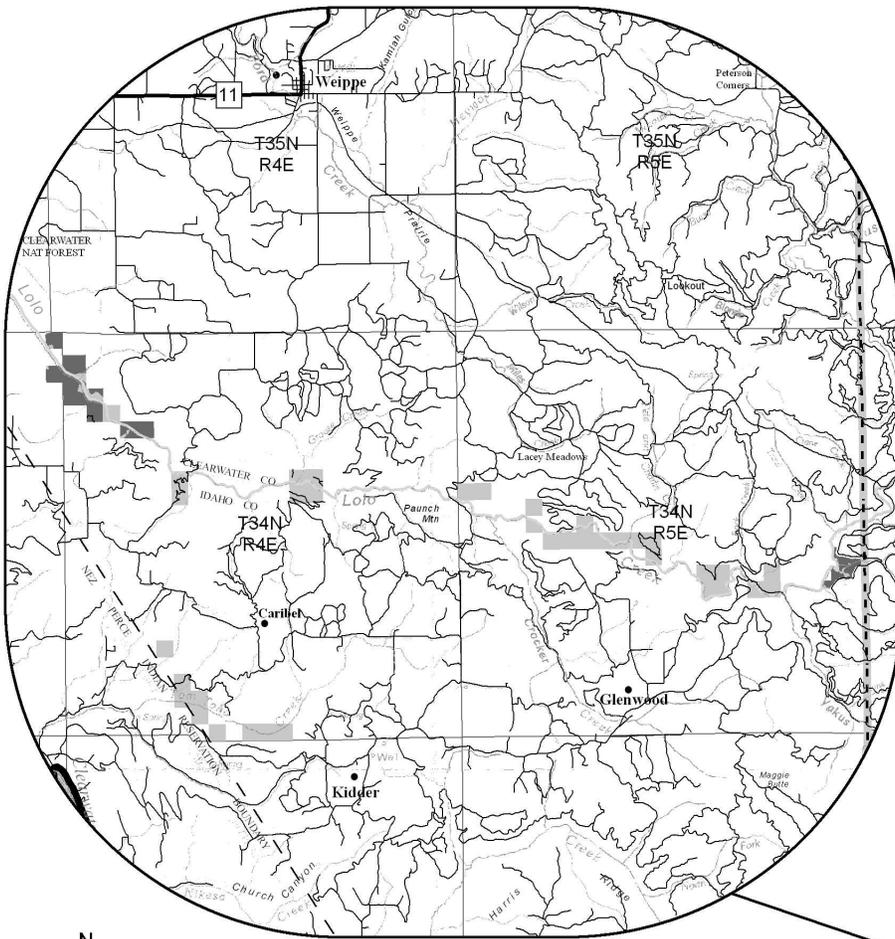


Figure H-3

Areas Available for Wildland Fire Use -- Alternative D

LEGEND

- Minor Roads
- 85 U.S. Highway
- 11 State Highway
- Major Rivers
- Fire Management Units
- BLM Lands
 - Available for WFU -- WFIP pending
 - Not available for WFU



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Spatial Data Sources: Idaho Department of Commerce, Bureau of Land Management Cottonwood Field Office, Northwind Inc., USGS 1:100,000 series DRGs.

Figure H-3

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