

### Wild and Scenic River Area

The Salmon River from North Fork to its headwaters has been identified as a potential Wild and Scenic Study River. The area will continue to be managed to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation until it is reviewed and acted upon by Congress.

### Fire

The primary fire protection objective will continue to be the control of all wildfires on or threatening public land during the first burning period. Upon completion and approval of the RMP, activity plans will be completed to accomplish the direction of the RMP guidance.

The resource area has many scattered talus mountain tops with lone or scattered trees. These would be limited suppression areas. However, each public report on a fire would have to be checked to make sure the fire was not spreading or sliding down into adjacent fuels. If found to be safe, a fire would be monitored and allowed to burn out unless too many reports were received from residents or tourists.

Fire suppression within the Eighteenmile Wilderness Study Area will follow the Interim Management Policy until the area is designated as wilderness or nonwilderness by Congress.

Prescribed burning will continue to be used in support of resource management objectives.

### Cultural Resources

The BLM is required to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction and to ensure that Bureau initiated or Bureau authorized actions do not inadvertently harm or destroy nonfederal cultural resources. These requirements are mandated by the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 as amended by P.L. 933-191, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and amendments, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593 (1971), Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, together with 36 CFR 800.

Prior to starting any Bureau initiated or authorized action that involves surface disturbing activities, sale, or transfer from Federal management, BLM will conduct, or cause to be conducted, a Class III (intensive) inventory as specified in BLM Manual Section 8111.4. This intensive inventory supplements previous surveys and will be done to locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resource properties in the affected areas. If properties that may be eligible for the National Register are discovered, BLM will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and forward the documentation to the Keeper of the National Register to obtain a determination of eligibility in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

Since any Bureau authorized or initiated action recognizes and accommodates cultural resources by virtue of standard operating procedures, the only activity that may damage these resources is unplanned public use. Such activities include unauthorized recreational vehicle use, artifact collection, and illegal excavation for materials and antiquities. The location of these activities is impossible to predict and may occur in spite of measures designed to exclude or limit them.

Cultural resource values discovered in a proposed project or authorized action area will be protected by adhering to the following methods.

1. Avoidance. Cultural resources would be protected by redesigning or relocating the project or excluding significant cultural resource areas from development, use, or disposal.
2. Salvaging. If a project cannot be redesigned or relocated, cultural resource values will be salvaged through controlled, scientific methods pursuant to the SHPO agreement.
3. Project/Action Abandonment. If the site is determined to be of significant value or the above-mentioned methods are not considered adequate, the project will be abandoned.

All cultural sites identified as special management areas will be closed to off-road vehicle use, vegetation manipulation, and surface occupancy.

All cultural sites known to be eligible for National Register nomination or listed on the National Register will be protected from deterioration and be retained in federal ownership.

Cemetery areas or known concentrations of burials will be closed to livestock grazing. Known cemeteries or concentrations of burials will be withdrawn from mineral entry. No surface occupancy will be stipulated for known cemeteries or concentrations of burials.

#### Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources will be managed to protect specimens and maintain or enhance sites or areas for their scientific and educational values.

The potential impacts to the paleontologic resources of the Lemhi Resource Area are unknown as an inventory has not yet been completed. Once an inventory is completed and site clearances become standard practice, the resource will be adequately protected.

#### Cadastral Survey

Cadastral surveys will continue to be conducted in support of resource management programs. Survey requirements and priorities will be determined on a yearly basis as a part of the annual work planning process.

## Road and Trail Construction and Maintenance

Road and trail construction and maintenance will continue to be conducted in support of resource management objectives. Construction and maintenance requirements and priorities will be determined on a yearly basis as a part of the annual work planning process.

Investment of public funds for road and trail construction generally will be permitted only on land identified for retention in public ownership. Exceptions may be allowed where investment costs can be recovered as a part of land disposal actions.

Specific road and trail construction standards will be determined based on the following criteria:

1. Resource management needs.
2. User safety.
3. Impacts to environmental values, including but not limited to wildlife and fisheries habitat, soil stability, recreation, and scenery.
4. Construction and maintenance costs.

## Detailed Management Plans

The RMP provides general guidance for the resource area. More detailed management plans called activity plans will be prepared to deal with areas where a greater level of detail is required. Activity plans will indicate specific management practices, improvements, allocations, and other information for a particular site or area. They will be prepared for most major BLM programs, including range (allotment management plans), recreation (recreation area management plans), wildlife (habitat management plans), and cultural resources (cultural resource management plans). Where two or more activities have activity planning needs in the same general area, a single consolidated activity plan may be prepared. Coordination, consultation, and public involvement are important in the formulation of activity plans. Each activity plan will be analyzed through the environmental review process and these environmental assessments will be available for public review.

## Economic and Social Considerations

The BLM will ensure that any management action undertaken in connection with this plan is cost-effective and takes into account local social and economic factors. Cost-effectiveness may be determined by any method deemed appropriate by the Bureau for the specific management action involved.

### Environmental Review

An environmental analysis or categorical exclusion review will be completed prior to approval of any project involving public lands. If no significant impacts are identified, the analysis will be documented through an environmental assessment and a finding of no significant impact. If the analysis suggests a major federal action that would significantly affect the human environment, an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared under the direction of the BLM Idaho State Director.

## SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

The RMP will require support from many sources in order to be implemented. Support requirements are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT	RESOURCE	REMARKS
Appraisal	Lands, Forestry, Range Management, Wildlife, Recreation	Appraisals must be conducted on those lands identified for transfer and acquisitions. Also access acquired for timber sales, range and wildlife projects, and recreation developments must be appraised.
Cadastral Survey	Minerals, Wildlife, Range, Lands, Forestry, Wilderness	Identification of public land boundaries may be required for actions such as: mineral disposal, land transfers, timber sales, range projects, wildlife projects, and occupancy trespass settlements.
Access	Forestry, Minerals, Range, Wildlife, Recreation, Cultural, Watershed	Legal access is required for a number of actions such as: timber sales, mineral disposal, range projects, recreation use, wildlife projects, cultural resource management, and watershed projects.
Water Rights	Watershed, Wildlife, Range	All BLM water developments require water rights.
Engineering	Range, Wildlife, Forestry, Recreation	Engineering design, review, and construction or contract preparation; administration of construction is required for range projects, recreation developments, and road building and maintenance projects

TABLE 3 (cont'd)  
SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT	RESOURCE	REMARKS
Fire Management	Range and Wildlife Habitat Management	Technical assistance is required for preparation of prescriptions for prescribed burning and fire management on prescribed burns designed to improve range and wildlife habitat.
	All	Fire suppression, as specified in the RMP for the protection of resource values and property.

## CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

This Plan does not appear to be inconsistent with the officially adopted plans, programs, or policies of other federal, state, or local governments or with Indian tribes. The public comments to date have shown no inconsistencies.

The Lemhi County Comprehensive Plan was reviewed by BLM. The Lemhi Draft RMP is consistent with the Lemhi County plan. Coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Lemhi County, city of Salmon, local Lemhi Indians, and Shoshone Bannock tribe does not indicate any inconsistencies.

Agencies, governments, and Indian tribes could notify BLM of inconsistencies with their plans during the 90-day public review period. There were no inconsistencies identified.

The BLM planning regulations provide for a 60-day review by the Governor of BLM's proposed plans or amendments (1610.3-2(e)). The purpose of this review is to give the Governor the opportunity to identify inconsistencies between BLM's proposed plan and state or local plans, policies, or programs. A Memorandum of Understanding (May 3, 1984) with the Office of the Governor has been executed to provide for The Governor's consistency review. In accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding, the BLM notified the Governor of the Lemhi RMP and provided the proposed plan and associated final EIS, including BLM's responses to comments on the Draft Plan and EIS, to the Office of the Governor for the 60-day review. The Office of the Governor did not identify any inconsistencies.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Decisions in the plan will be implemented over a period of years and must be tied to the BLM budgeting process. Priorities will be established to guide the order of implementation for each resource and will be reviewed annually to help develop annual work plan commitments for the coming year. New policy, Departmental guidance, or new BLM goals may influence priorities.

Detailed activity plans and environmental assessments may be needed before taking some actions such as timber harvest or range improvement construction. Rangeland improvement projects, for example, will require a site-specific analysis and a review of economic efficiency.

The following steps will be taken to implement the Plan:

1. Initially, grazing permittees will be allowed to run up to their Active Grazing Preference.
2. Develop and conduct monitoring program for each allotment.
3. Comprehensive allotment management plans will be developed to meet multiple use resource objectives.

4. Implement range improvements identified in Allotment Management Plans.
5. Adjustments in livestock use will be made after monitor data indicates the need. These adjustments could include:
  - A. Change in season of use.
  - B. Change in grazing system or management.
  - C. Change in number of livestock.
6. Changes in kind (cattle, sheep, or horses) and class (cow/calf pairs or yearlings) would be incorporated into the AMP initially at 75% of the total calculated conversion rate. Through monitoring, the conversion could be changed from the initial level.
7. Continue to monitor to insure that resource objectives are being achieved.

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The results of implementing the selected RMP will be examined periodically to inform the BLM resource managers and the public of the progress of the plan. The results being achieved under the plan will be compared with the plan objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation will help the resource managers to:

1. Determine whether an action is accomplishing the intended purpose.
2. Determine whether mitigating measures are satisfactory.
3. Determine if the decisions in the plan are being implemented.
4. Determine if the related plans of other agencies, governments, or Indian tribes have changed, resulting in an inconsistency with the RMP.
5. Identify any unanticipated or unpredictable effects.
6. Identify new data of significance to the plan.

The proposed monitoring and evaluation plan for the Lemhi Resource Area RMP is shown in Appendix I of the Draft Lemhi RMP/EIS and attached to this document. The plan specifies resource components to be monitored and how, when, and where these components will be monitored. Monitoring intensity (the number and frequency of studies) will vary among areas and allotments according to the amount of information that is needed to determine if the plan objectives are being met. If future monitoring shows that important RMP objectives are not being met, the reasons will be examined closely. An RMP decision may need to be changed even if the problem is due to factors beyond BLM's control, such as changes in the climate or economic factors.

MITIGATION THAT WILL TAKE PLACE

The Lemhi RMP will utilize State Director Planning Guidance being prepared in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency titled Resource Management Plan Water Quality/Riparian Monitoring Guidance. This document utilizes or references techniques and procedures specifically developed to detect water quality and riparian habitat degradation prior to their having significant adverse impact on beneficial uses.

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