

Appendix O. Fire Management

Table O.1, “Fire Management by Fire Management Unit” (p. 1606) provides a description of fire management by Fire Management Units within the planning area.

Table O.1. Fire Management by Fire Management Unit

FMU	Suppression Objectives	Use of Wildland Fire and Prescribed Fire	Non-Fire Fuels Treatments Objectives	Post-Fire Rehabilitation and/or Restoration Objectives	Community Protection/Community Assistance	Prescribed Fire/Non-Fire Fuels Treatments	Restoration and Rehabilitation
Green and Crooks Mountain FMU	Firefighter and public safety, protection of communities, development and improvements, and protection of resources (e.g., cultural, wildlife habitat, watersheds, etc.).	Use prescribed fire treatments to create a vegetative mosaic and maintain natural openings in the mountain shrub habitat within the FMU. Emphasis on the mountain shrub communities (mountain sagebrush, bitterbrush, snowberry, buckbrush and other associated shrubs) and marginal timbered communities, including areas where there is declining health of aspen stands.	Multi-year stated treatments will be utilized to revitalize aspen stands and to improve and maintain forest health in conifer-timbered communities.	Post-fire rehabilitation and restoration of wildfires will be initiated to allow reestablishment of native plant communities and to stabilize erosive soil conditions on a case-by-case basis.	Coordinate fuels reduction plans and actions with private land and homeowners to significantly reduce the likelihood of landscape-level fire within the WUI and thereby enhance public safety.	Initiate prescribed burning in the next 10 years on approximately 1,500 acres within mountain shrub and marginal timber communities to improve wildlife habitat, create opening in vegetation communities with conifer encroachment, restore aspen stands that are decadent and in declining health, and reduce hazardous fuels. A portion of the 1,500 acres may also be treated with mechanical, manual chemical, or biological methods.	Restoration and rehabilitation will emphasize the reestablishment of habitat diversity and ecosystem health on a case-by-case basis. Site-specific projects will be considered to meet the objectives as identified in the Resource Management Plan.
Sweetwater Valley FMU	Firefighter and public safety, protection of communities, development and improvements, and protection of resources (e.g., cultural, wildlife	Allow fire use to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, and as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Use of	Chemical and various methods of mechanical treatments are planned within this FMU over the next 10 years to improve sagebrush-grassland health	Post-fire rehabilitation and restoration of wildlands fires would be initiated, if necessary, to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, safety, and	There are no identified communities at risk in this FMU.	Initiate prescribed burning on approximately 20,000 acres of sagebrush-grassland and marginal timbered communities in the next 10 years	Post-fire rehabilitation and restoration of wildfires would be initiated, if necessary, to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health,

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	habitat, watersheds, etc.).	prescribed fire is desired to reintroduce fire into the ecosystem. Create and maintain a vegetative mosaic across the landscape. Air quality objectives would be met.	and to allow greater water infiltration into the soil.	to help communities protect infrastructure.		to reduce fuels and encourage restoration of ecosystem health. A portion of the 20,000 acres may also be treated with mechanical, manual chemical, or biological methods.	safety, and to help communities protect infrastructure.
Rattlesnake Hills FMU	Firefighter and public safety, protection of communities, development and improvements, and protection of resources (e.g., cultural, wildlife habitat, watersheds, etc.).	Allow fire use to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, and as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Use of prescribed fire is desired to reintroduce fire into the ecosystem. Create and maintain a vegetative mosaic across the landscape. Air quality objectives would be met.	Chemical and various methods of mechanical treatments will be considered, as needed, by a site-specific plan to create uneven aged vegetative mosaics within sagebrush-grasslands and to improve diversity of herbaceous species and regeneration of decadent aspen stands.	Evaluate the need for rehabilitation or restoration work following disturbances focusing on immediate reestablishment of native vegetation species suited to local range sites.	There are no identified communities at risk (as listed on the Federal Register) in this FMU. Work closely with homeowners, ranchers, and communities in the FMU to develop and implement hazardous fuels reduction projects on public lands adjacent to private lands and structures at risk in the event of a landscape-level wildland fire.	Initiate prescribed burning on approximately 12,000 acres of sagebrush-grassland communities (primarily improvement of mountain shrub habitat and restoration of aspen stands) over the next 10 years to reduce fuels and encourage restoration of ecosystem health. A portion of the 12,000 acres may also be treated with mechanical, manual chemical, or biological methods.	Projects will be identified on an as-needed basis to reestablish native vegetation species.

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Lander Slope FMU	Firefighter and public safety, protection of communities, development and improvements, and protection of resources (e.g., cultural, wildlife habitat, watersheds, etc.).	Use prescribed fire to reintroduce fire into the ecosystem. Use prescribed fire treatments to create a vegetative mosaic and limit the extent of conifer encroachment into sagebrush/mountain shrub communities, and rejuvenate older aspen stand and promote aspen regeneration. Use prescribed fire in the form of pile burning to reduce the hazardous fuel buildup created by thinning near communities and subdivisions and also created by cutting conifers of vegetative communities. Air quality objectives would be met.	Chemical and various methods of mechanical treatments will be considered, as needed, by a site-specific plan to create uneven aged vegetative mosaics.	Evaluate the need for rehabilitation or restoration work following disturbances focusing on immediate reestablishment of native vegetation species suited to local range sites.	Reduce fire risk to WUI communities. Develop risk assessment and mitigation plans for public and private lands.	Initiate prescribed burning on approximately 2,500 acres for hazardous fuels reduction, aspen regeneration, restoration of ecosystem health in mountain shrub habitat (mountain sagebrush, bitterbrush, serviceberry and other associated shrubs), and burning of slab piles produced from mechanical vegetation treatments over the next 10 years to reduce fuels and encourage restoration of ecosystem health. A portion of the 2,500 acres may also be treated with mechanical, manual chemical, or biological methods.	Projects will be identified on an as-needed basis to reestablish native vegetation species.

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Copper Mountain FMU	Firefighter and public safety, protection of communities, development and improvements, and protection of resources (e.g., cultural, wildlife habitat, watersheds, etc.).	Allow fire use to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, and as nearly as possible be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Use of prescribed fire is desired to reintroduce fire into the ecosystem. Create and maintain a vegetative mosaic and limit the extent of conifer encroachment into sagebrush/mountain shrub communities. Air quality objectives would be met.	Chemical and various methods of mechanical treatments will be considered, as needed, by a site-specific plan to create uneven aged vegetative mosaics.	Evaluate the need for rehabilitation or restoration work following disturbances focusing on immediate reestablishment of native vegetation species suited to local range sites.	Currently, there are no identified communities at risk in this FMU (as listed in the Federal Register).	Initiate prescribed burning on approximately 5,600 acres over the next 10 years of mountain sagebrush-grassland communities to treat sagebrush steppe with juniper encroachment, hazardous fuels reduction and aspen regeneration. A portion of the 5,600 acres may also be treated with mechanical, manual chemical, or biological methods.	Post-fire rehabilitation and restoration of wildfires would be initiated, if necessary, to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, safety and to help communities protect infrastructure.
Dubois FMU	Firefighter and public safety, protection of communities, development and improvements, and protection of resources (e.g., cultural, wildlife habitat, watersheds, etc.).	Create and maintain a vegetative mosaic across the landscape. Emphasis on the mountain shrub communities and marginal timbered communities, including area where there is declining health of aspen stands.	Multi-year staged treatments will be utilized to revitalize aspen stands, rejuvenate shrub communities, and to improve and maintain forest health.	Depending upon the size and intensity of the burn, post-fire rehabilitation and restoration of wildfires will be initiated to allow reestablishment of native plant communities and to stabilize erosive soil conditions.	Coordinate fuels reduction plans and actions with Dubois and Union Pass communities to significantly reduce the likelihood of landscape-level fire within the WUI and to lower the risk of danger to public safety. Develop risk assessment and fire defense plan for	Initiate prescribed burning on approximately 2,400 acres over the next 10 years of mountain shrub and marginal timber communities for hazardous fuels reduction as well as restoring ecosystem health (aspen regeneration, treating areas	Post-fire rehabilitation and restoration of wildfires would be initiated, if necessary, to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, safety, and to help communities protect infrastructure.

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					public lands in the Dubois WUI area.	of conifer encroachment and wildlife habitat improvement) and burning slash piles produced by mechanical operations and timber harvest. A portion of the 2,400 acres may also be treated with mechanical, manual chemical, or biological methods.	
FMU Fire Management Unit WUI Wildland-Urban Interface							