



Sawtooth National Forest Fire Management Plan



Interagency Federal fire policy requires that every area with burnable vegetation must have a Fire Management Plan (FMP). This FMP provides information concerning the fire process for the Sawtooth National Forest and compiles guidance from existing sources such as but not limited to, the Sawtooth National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), national policy, and national and regional directives. The potential consequences to firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected help determine the management response to wildfire. Firefighter and public safety are the first consideration and are always the priority during every response to wildfire.

The following chapters discuss broad forest and specific Fire Management Unit (FMU) characteristics and guidance.

Chapter 1 introduces the area covered by the FMP, includes a map of the Sawtooth National Forest, addresses the agencies involved, and states why the forest is developing the FMP.

Chapter 2 establishes the link between higher-level planning documents, legislation, and policies and the actions described in the FMP.

Chapter 3 articulates specific goals, objectives, standards, guidelines, and/or desired future condition(s), as established in the forest's LRMP. This includes direction that will be applied to the Forest as whole and direction specific to each FMU.

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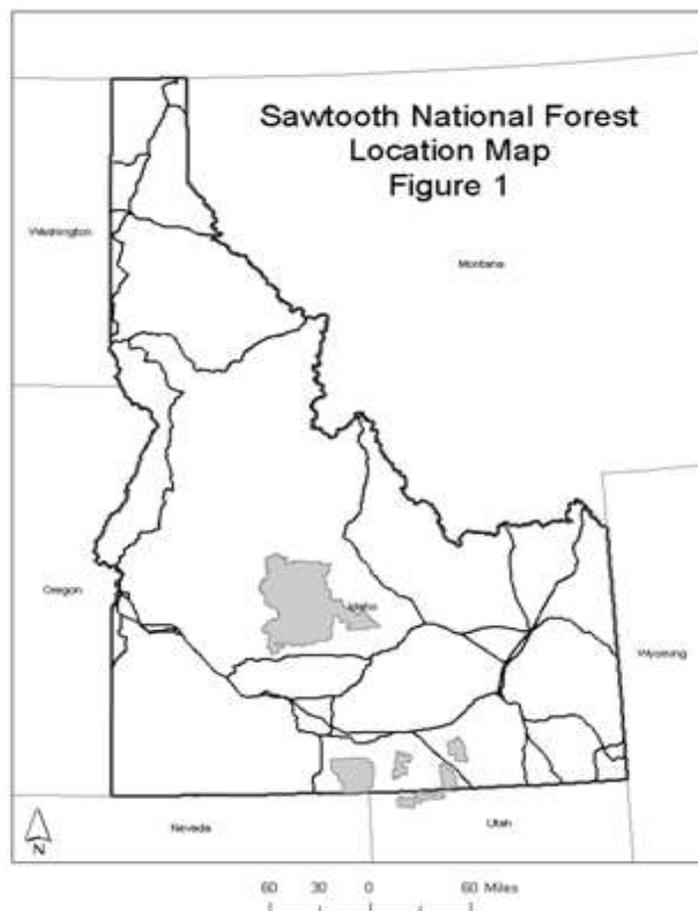
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Chapter 1: Introduction

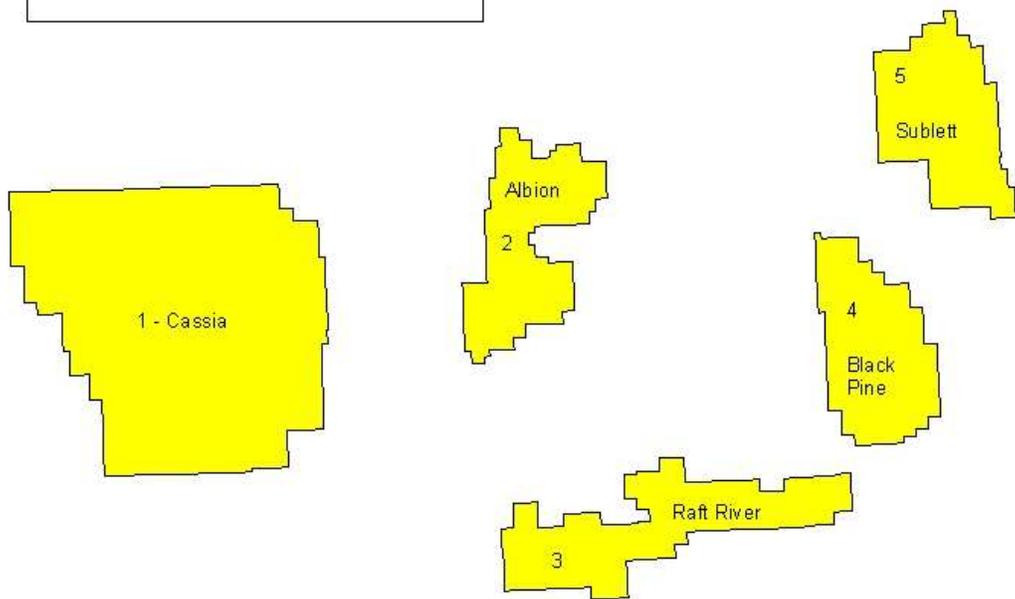
The Sawtooth National Forest (STF) is located in South-Central Idaho, with a small parcel of land in Northern Utah (Figure 1). The northern portion of the Forest is bordered on the west by the Boise National Forest, and on the North and East by the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The Southern portion of the Forest is comprised of five separate divisions called the Cassia, Albion, Sublett, Black Pine and Raft River Divisions. Divided into four administrative units-the Ketchum, Fairfield, and Minidoka Ranger Districts and the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA); the Forest administers approximately 2.1 million acres of federal lands, including an estimated 218,000 acres in the Sawtooth Wilderness.

The desired condition for the Forest is to care for the land and serve people through the maintenance and restoration of productive and sustainable ecosystems (LRMP, III-6). A broad array of landscapes and opportunities exist, from wilderness areas where natural conditions predominate, to developed areas where conditions have been highly altered to meet a specific resource concern.

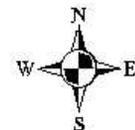
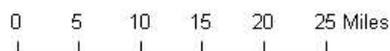
The Sawtooth National Forest developed this Fire Management Plan as a decision support tool to help fire personnel and decision makers determine the management response to an unplanned ignition. FMPs do not make decisions. Instead, they provide information, organized by FMUs, which provides a finer scale summarization of information than is possible at the forest level. These descriptions bring specific detail about the identifiable areas on the ground. FMPs are not static documents. They will evolve and revise as conditions change on the ground and as modifications are made to the unit's LRMP.

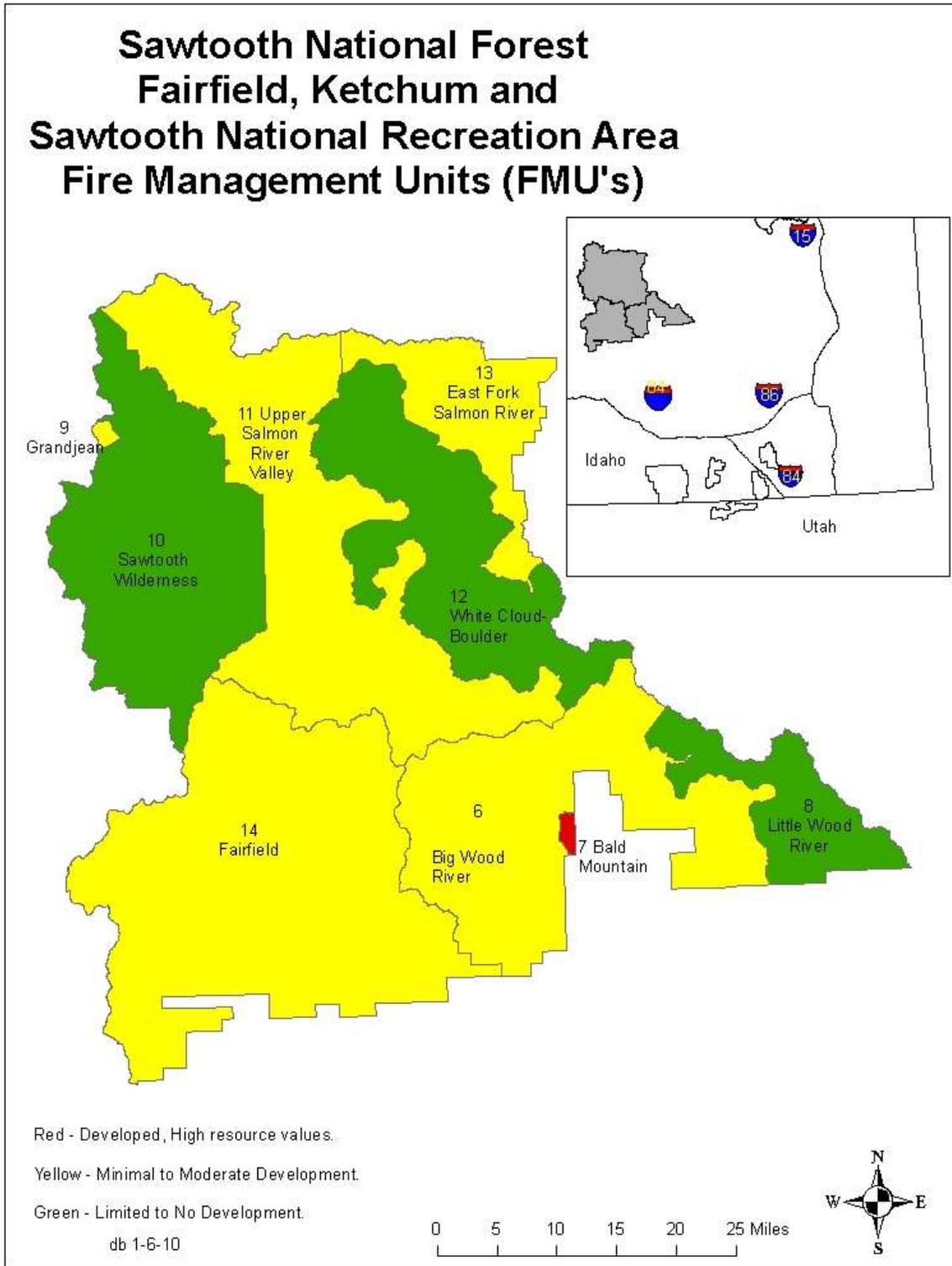


Sawtooth National Forest Minidoka Ranger District Fire Management Units (FMU's)



Red - Developed, High resource values.
Yellow - Minimal to Moderate Development.
Green - Limited to No Development.
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Chapter 2: Policy, Land Management Planning, and Partnerships

This fire management plan discusses the general aspects of the wildfire management program on the STF. The top priority during the selection of fire management strategies and tactics will be safety of the firefighting personnel and the public including adjacent landowners. Other priorities, which rank below safety, include protection of private property, resources, cost containment, and management strategies that maintain or enhance desired ecological and biological processes in a manner that is consistent with the direction found in the Sawtooth National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP).

The Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) will be used to analyze fire management decisions on the STF. In 2009, WFDSS took the place of Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSAs), Wildland Fire Implementation Plans (WFIP) and Long Term Implementation Plans (LTIP) for the Forest Service. The Twin Falls District BLM will also be utilizing the software to coincide with the STF.

The regulations and policy in the following documents guide fire management as outlined in this FMP.

2.1. National and Regional Fire Management Policy

Forest Service policy and direction that are relevant to this plan include:

- 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review (January 2001)
- National Fire Plan
- Forest Service Manual 5100
- Forest Service Handbook 5109
- Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy (February 13, 2009)

The following acts authorize and guide fire management activities for the protection of National Forest system lands and resources on the STF.

- Organic Administration Act, Act of June 4, 1897 (16 USC. 551)
- Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U.S.D. 1010, 1011)
- Wilderness Act, Act of September 3, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131, 1132)
- National Forest Management Act, Act of October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.)
- Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)
- Healthy Forests Restoration Act, Act of November 20, 2003

These additional authorities allow the forest to provide wildland fire protection on other federal, state, and private lands covered by contractual agreements.

- Economy Act of 1932, Act of June 30, 1932 (41 U.S.C. 686)
- Granger-Thye Act, Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572)
- Reciprocal fire Protection Act, Act of May 27, 1955 (42 U.S.C. 1856)
- Wildfire Suppression Assistance Act, Act of April 7, 1989 (42 U.S.C. 1856)

2.2. Sawtooth National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

- Sawtooth National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision, September 2003. Amended January 2012.
- Sawtooth National Recreation Area Act, August 1972.
- Sawtooth National Forest Wilderness Plan, 1997.
- Research Natural Areas Establishment Reports

Complimentary Guidance to Fire Management Plan

- Biological Assessment/Biological Evaluation of the Effects to Threatened, Endangered, and Proposed & Sensitive Species: Programmatic for Wildfire Management Activities On the Sawtooth National Forest
- Nationwide Aerial Application of Fire Retardant on National Forest System Lands
- Interim Conservation Recommendations for Greater Sage-Grouse and Greater-Sage Grouse Habitat

2.3. Partnership

Collaboration with the Boise and Payette NF's has been ongoing specifically in the planning for all three Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan Revisions, which became effective September of 2003 and amended in 2012 to reflect the Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Collaborative efforts also include the following: American Indian Tribes (Nez Perce, Shoshone-Bannock and Shoshone-Paiute), National Marine Fisheries Service and the Idaho State Fish and Wildlife Service.

Interagency coordination and cooperation are integral to the success of fire management programs. The forest collaborates with all represented Federal, State and Local agencies within our designated Fire Planning Unit (FPU). The list of agencies includes Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Idaho Department of Lands, and Idaho Parks Department. Collaboration in the development and planning of fire and fuels related projects occurs with interested and effected Tribal, Local, County, State and other Federal Agencies and Private Individuals and Organizations. The Forest collaborates continually with the local County Commissioners in support of the development and maintenance of their County Fire Mitigation Plans. The Sawtooth National Forest and the Twin Falls BLM have several interagency partnerships. This includes mutually funding the South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center (SCIIDC) and several interagency positions.

Chapter 3: Fire Management Unit Descriptions

The primary purpose of developing Fire Management Units (FMUs) in fire management planning is to assist in organizing information in complex landscapes. FMUs divide the landscape into smaller geographic areas to describe safety considerations, physical, biological, social characteristics and to frame associated planning guidance based on these characteristics.

The following information, including the summaries of fuels conditions, weather and burning patterns, and other conditions in specific FMUs, helps determine the management response to an unplanned ignition and provides a quick reference to the strategic goals in the forest's LMP.

3.1. Fire Management Considerations Applicable to All Forest Fire Management Units

For the Management Area Direction for each Management Prescription Category, see the STF FRLMP. Each Fire Management Unit (FMU) description contains the specific Management Direction for those Management Prescriptions Categories present within that FMU. The individual FMU descriptions are located in Chapter 3.2.

3.1.1. Sawtooth National Forests Land and Resource Management Plan Guidance

Desired Conditions Common to All Resources (III 6-7, LRMP)

The desired condition for the Forest is to care for the land and serve people through the maintenance and restoration of productive and sustainable ecosystems. The Forest features a broad array of landscapes and opportunities, from wilderness areas where natural conditions predominate, to concentrated development areas where conditions have been highly altered to meet a specific resource concern. Ecosystems on the Forest:

- Have ecological and watershed integrity, meaning they have a viable combination of all the diverse elements and processes needed to sustain the systems and to perform desired functions,
- Are dynamic in nature and resilient and resistant to natural and man-caused disturbances,
- Have a range of vegetative composition and structure that provide habitat for desired plant, wildlife, and aquatic species, and are managed in an environment of public and interagency trust, and cultural and socio-economic sustainability
- Are managed to promote meaningful relationships with American Indian Tribes to understand and incorporate tribal cultural resources, needs, interests, and expectations.

Ecosystems have the following physical, biological, social, and economic components and conditions:

- Soils retain all or most of their natural productivity and are in a condition that promotes vegetative growth, hydrologic function, long-term nutrient cycling, and erosional stability. Streams and lakes provide clean water, appropriate temperatures, and a variety of connected habitats to support native and desired non-native aquatic species. Air quality is occasionally affected by smoke from fire use and wildfire.
- Forest, grassland, shrubland, and riparian plant communities are within a desired range of variability for composition, structure, patterns, and processes. Vegetation forms a diverse network of habitats and connective corridors for wildlife, and provides desired levels of snags, coarse woody material, and soil organic matter. Terrestrial and aquatic habitats support species diversity, with emphasis on maintaining or restoring threatened, endangered and sensitive species,

rare and unique plant communities, and species of cultural, commercial, and recreational significance. Riparian areas connect upland and aquatic habitats, and promote stable and diverse stream channel conditions. Existing noxious weed populations are not expanding, and new invader species are not becoming established.

- Disturbance processes--such as fire, insects, disease, floods, and landslides--contribute to functioning ecosystems. Fire plays its natural role where appropriate and desirable, but is suppressed where necessary to protect life and resources. Fire is used to manage vegetation where appropriate to enhance ecosystem resiliency and lower hazardous fuel levels.
- Sustainable ecosystems provide a variety of sustainable products and services for current and future generations alike. Timber, range, recreation, minerals, and special use programs offer opportunities for economic development, and contribute to local community needs, while maintaining ecological integrity.

Fire Management

Fire—both prescribed and wildland—is used as a tool to achieve and maintain vegetative conditions and desired fuel levels. Fire plays a natural role where appropriate and desirable, but is actively suppressed where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources. Fire operates within historical fire regimes appropriate to the vegetation type and management objectives.

Fire Management LRMP III 41-43

Management Direction for Fire Management		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goals	FMGO01	Firefighter and public safety is the priority in all fire management activities.
	FMGO02	Allow fire to play its natural role where appropriate and desirable to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic and undesirable wildland fires.
	FMGO03	Use fire alone or with other management activities to restore or maintain desirable plant community attributes including fuel levels, as well as ecological processes (see Vegetation Goals).
	FMGO04	Use fire alone or with other management activities to treat natural and activity fuels to a level that reduces the risk of uncharacteristic or undesirable wildland fires.
	FMGO05	Provide for protection of life, investments, and valuable resources through appropriate vegetation, fuel, and wildland fire management.
	FMGO06	Encourage and participate in partnerships with citizens or community-centered approaches to manage fire risks and hazards in wildland/urban interface areas.
	FMOB01	Reduce fire fighter and public injuries and loss of life, and damage to communities from severe, unplanned and unwanted wildland fires by prioritizing fire fighter, public, and community safety above other concerns in fire management activities.
	FMOB02	During project planning, identify appropriate areas where prescribed fire could be used to meet management objectives. These areas may include intermingled landownership, and areas of concentrated investments, structures, or other resource concerns.

Management Direction for Fire Management		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Objectives	FMOB03	Following identification of areas where wildland fire is appropriate within management areas, aggregate common areas between management areas to fully describe the extent of wildland fire implementation areas to be included in the Fire Management Plan. Develop the necessary implementation information for the areas and include in the Fire Management Plan.
	FMOB04	Schedule and complete hazardous fuel reduction and maintenance treatments within the wildland urban interface. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	FMOB05	Continue to identify high fire hazard areas in wildland/urban interface areas. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners to reduce the risk from wildland fire.
	FMOB06	Enhance public awareness of the fundamental importance of fire through educational programs about the role of fire in the ecosystem.
	FMOB07	Coordinate vegetation management activities and partnership opportunities with local land managers and owners for wildland fire suppression and use, and prescribed fire.
	FMOB08	Use prescribed fire treatments to maintain and restore desired vegetation conditions to contribute to accomplishment VEOB08 and FMOB04. (Added as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
Standards	FMST01	Once a decision in the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) is approved, heavy equipment shall not be used to construct firelines within Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to RCAs than would result from the disturbance of heavy equipment. In no case will the decision to use heavy equipment in RCAs be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	FMST02	Once a WFDSS decision is approved, incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities shall be located outside RCAs unless the only suitable location for such activities is determined and documented by the line officer or designee to be within an RCA. In no case will the decision to place these activities inside an RCA be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or structures is at imminent risk. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)

Management Direction for Fire Management		
Type	Number	Direction Description
	FMST03	<p>Once a WFDSS decision is approved, avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to all surface waters within RCAs unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to an RCA, than would be caused by addition of chemical, foam or additive delivery to surface waters in RCAs. <p>In no case will the decision to avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam or additives to surface waters within RCAs be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)</p>
Guidelines	FMGU01	An interdisciplinary team or resource advisor should be used to predetermine incident base and helibase locations. These locations should be described in the Fire Management Plans.
	FMGU02	When prescribed fire or wildland fire areas burn more severely than prescribed or anticipated, with the potential for detrimental soil disturbance or loss of soil-hydrologic function, appropriate personnel should complete a field evaluation to determine the need for any rehabilitation measures.
	FMGU03	To minimize mechanical ground disturbance in RCAs, prescribed fire and wildland fire should be considered viable tools to meet soil, water, riparian, and aquatic desired conditions.
	FMGU04	Consider a full range of appropriate management responses for all wildland fires. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	FMGU05	Deleted, as part of 2011 proposed Forest Plan amendment for WCS.
	FMGU06	Direct ignition of prescribed fire in RCAs should not be used unless site/project scale effects analysis demonstrates that it would not degrade or retard attainment of soil, water, riparian, and aquatic desired conditions. Refer to SWRA Standard 4 for exceptions.

Air Quality and Smoke Management LRMP III 16-17

Management Direction for Air Quality and Smoke Management		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goals	ASGO01	Meet federal and state ambient air quality and visibility standards and other applicable air quality direction.
	ASGO02	Manage smoke, while achieving land management objectives, to provide for desirable air quality and visibility.
Objectives	ASOB01	Comply with federal, state, and local requirements relating to the Clean Air Act. This includes, but is not limited to, participating in the respective state’s Smoke Management Programs, and following State Implementation Plans.
	ASOB02	Deleted as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.

Management Direction for Air Quality and Smoke Management		
Type	Number	Direction Description
	ASOB03	Use a variety of management tools including prescribed fire and/or wildfire to help manage vegetation to reduce potential smoke impacts from uncharacteristic wildfire. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	ASOB04	Provide educational and interpretive exhibits, displays, and programs to increase public awareness and understanding of smoke emissions from wildland fire and the benefits of fuel reduction and smoke management techniques. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	ASOB05	When developing and implementing prescribed fire projects, inform the public about potential smoke impacts to health and safety. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
Standards	ASST01	Prescribed fire operations shall be conducted consistent with the state's smoke management program.
	ASST02	Adhere to the operations and procedures of the Montana/Idaho Airshed Group and the Utah Interagency Smoke Management Program to limit potential unacceptable smoke impacts. Further restrict burning activities if local conditions indicate potential unacceptable smoke impacts to ambient air quality and/or visibility.
	ASST03	Apply control measures as directed by the appropriate DEQ during air pollution episodes (e.g., no new ignitions during declared episodes).
Guidelines	ASGU01	In addition to identifying applicable regulations, plans, and policies important to project design of prescribed fire activities, air quality and visibility impact evaluations should also consider other sources of emissions; identify sensitive areas; include descriptions of planned measures to reduce smoke impacts as appropriate; identify the potential risk for smoke intrusions into sensitive areas; and describe ambient air monitoring plans, when appropriate.
	ASGU02	Consider and evaluate the impacts of smoke on sensitive areas (e.g., Class I, non-attainment or maintenance areas, population centers, etc.) within an appropriate area of consideration. A 100-kilometer (approximately 62 miles) distance surrounding the project area should be the initial area of consideration. Air quality modeling should be used to support evaluations when possible. Particulate matter is currently the primary pollutant of concern for air quality evaluations related to Forest management activities for compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
	ASGU03	Fire Management Plans should outline a process to consider smoke impacts resulting from fire management activities, particularly prescribed fire. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	ASGU04	Annually and/or seasonally communicate with the public regarding planned amounts of prescribed burning and potential smoke impacts. Especially near population centers, communication should be aimed at minimizing concerns about health and safety related to smoke.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species LRMP III 8-15

<p>Objectives</p>	<p>TEOB22</p>	<p>Develop operational resources (maps, keys, desk guides, etc) within 1 year of signing ROD, to coordinate TEPC species concerns and practical mitigations, and include those resource tools in the Fire Management Plan. Consult with NMFS and USFWS on operational resources on an annual basis. As part of this process consider the following relative to initial attack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) How these resources will be provided to initial attack personnel b) Locations or identification of occupied TEPC plant habitat, TEPC fish bearing streams, surface water with direct delivery of TEPC fish bearing streams and associated RCAs c) Criteria and potential mitigations concerning decisions to place incident bases, camps, helibases, helispots, and other centers for incident activities within TEPC plant habitat or RCAs. d) Criteria and potential mitigations concerning decisions to use draft hoses in TEPC fish bearing streams that do not have appropriate screening. e) Criteria and potential mitigations concerning decisions to use chemical retardant, foam, or other additives in RCAs where surface waters have direct delivery to TEPC fish-bearing streams f) Criteria and mitigations concerning decisions to use heavy equipment in RCAs.
<p>Standard</p>	<p>TEST17</p>	<p>Once a Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) decision is approved , heavy equipment shall not be used to construct fire lines within occupied TEPC plant habitat unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to occupied TEPC plant habitat than would result from the disturbance of heavy equipment. <p>In no case will the decision to use heavy equipment in occupied TEPC plant habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk. (Modified as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment of WCS).</p>
	<p>TEST18</p>	<p>Once a WFDSS decision is approved, incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities shall be located outside of occupied TEPC plant habitat unless the only suitable location for such activities is determined and documented by the line officer or designee to be within occupied TEPC plant habitat. In no case will the decision to place these activities inside occupied TEPC plant habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or structures is at imminent risk. (Modified as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment of WCS).</p>

Standard	TEST19	<p>Once a WFDSS decision is approved, hoses used to draft water from TEPC fish-bearing streams for suppression activities shall be screened with the most appropriate mesh size (generally 3/32), or as determined through coordination with NMFS and/or FWS, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to TEPC fish and their habitat than risk to individuals within TEPC fish-bearing streams affected by the use of unscreened, or inappropriately screened, draft hoses. <p>In no case will the decision to use draft hoses without screening in TEPC fish-bearing streams be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk. (Modified as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment of WCS).</p>
	TEST20	<p>Once a WFDSS decision is approved, avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to all surface waters with direct drainage to TEPC fish bearing streams or occupied aquatic TEPC plant habitat unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue; OR b) The incident resource advisor determines and documents an escaped fire would cause more degradation to TEPC fish and their habitat, or occupied aquatic TEPC plant habitat, than would be caused by chemical, foam or additive delivery to waters containing these TEPC fish or plants. <p>In no case will the decision to avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam or additives to TEPC fish bearing waters or occupied TEPC aquatic plant habitat be delayed when the line officer or designee determines safety or loss of human life or protection of structures is at imminent risk. (Modified as part of the 2012 Forest Plan Amendment of WCS).</p>
	TEST21	<p>Water dipping points and criteria for determining dipping points, shall be identified in the operation resources for TEPC fish-bearing streams and occupied TEPC aquatic plant habitat. In situations where dipping points have not been approved in advance, the operational resources criteria for dipping points shall be used until the line officer or designee can approve sites following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor, unless the line officer or designee determines that imminent safety to human life or protection of structures is an issue.</p>

Social and Economic LRMP III 82

Management Direction for Social and Economic		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goals	SEGO01	Promote collaboration among federal, state, county and tribal governments in land management planning, implementation, and monitoring efforts to coordinate activities and improve the effectiveness in delivery of government services.
	SEGO02	Promote cooperation among stakeholders by involving them in planning, implementing, and monitoring Forest land management activities to better understand the trade-offs needed to make informed decisions.
	SEGO03	Develop sustainable land uses and management strategies that contribute to economic development goals.

Management Direction for Social and Economic		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Objectives	SEOB01	Provide a predictable supply of Forest goods and services within sustainable limits of the ecosystem that help meet public demand.
	SEOB02	Provide opportunities for cooperation by enhancing public involvement efforts in Forest activities through the media, stakeholder workshops, personal contacts, and other methods.

Vegetation LRMP III 30-31

Management Direction for Vegetation		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goals	VEGO01	The diversity of plant community components, including species composition, size classes, canopy cover, structure, snags, and coarse woody debris fall within the desired range of conditions described in Appendix A and contribute to achievement of Forest Plan multiple-use objectives. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEGO02	Vegetative conditions reflect the range of desired ecological processes described in Appendix A, including disturbance regimes, soil-hydrological processes, nutrient cycles, and biotic interactions. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEGO03	Vegetation conditions reduce the frequency, extent, severity, and intensity of uncharacteristic or undesirable disturbances from wildfire, insects, and pathogens. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEGO04	The diversity, distribution and abundance of vegetative conditions across the planning unit support the long term sustainability of native and desired non-native wildlife species. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEGO05	Native plant communities are present across the Forest at levels consistent with the desired range of conditions described in Appendix A. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEGO06	Species identified as declining (e.g. whitebark pine, aspen) are restored to desired levels of representation across the planning unit consistent with that described in Appendix A. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEGO07	Elements of vegetative spatial pattern, such as amount, proportion, size, inter-patch distance, variation in patch size, and landscape connectivity are consistent with the applicable fire disturbance regime and contribute to achievement of Forest Plan multiple-use objectives. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)

Management Direction for Vegetation		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Objectives	VEOB01	During fine-scale analysis, prioritize areas for restoration and maintenance consistent with the <i>Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Strategy Map</i> and associated management area objectives. Within priority areas focus treatments in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forests in the non-lethal and mixed-1 fire regimes (PVGs 1-4) b) Aspen in both climax stands and as a seral component of coniferous stands c) Native herbaceous understory in shrub communities d) Woody riparian species e) Ponderosa pine f) Whitebark pine (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEOB02	When available, use monitoring data to support site/project-scale analysis and to design management actions to achieve vegetation goals and desired conditions over the long term.
	VEOB03	Utilize emerging technologies and science, and implement an adaptive management process to provide for increasing the effectiveness of vegetation monitoring.
	VEOB04	Enhance public awareness about vegetation diversity through interpretive and education programs that address species, communities, ecosystems and their processes.
	VEOB05	Promote partnerships and cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal governments, and with other interested groups through coordination, cost sharing, and cross-training for assistance with vegetation inventory, classification, monitoring, and other activities as needed.
	VEOB06	Determine high-priority areas for vegetation management actions that restore or maintain vegetation desired attributes.
	VEOB07	Update mid and fine-scale inventories of vegetation conditions developed during the forest plan revision process at least every 10 years to assist in identifying needs to change vegetation treatment priorities due to changed resource conditions and/or Agency management priorities. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEOB08	Schedule and complete treatments designed to maintain or restore desired vegetative and associated wildlife source habitat conditions. Focus treatments in vegetative and wildlife habitat priority watersheds displayed on the combined <i>Vegetative and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Strategy Map</i> . Within these watersheds, emphasize treatments in the non-lethal and mixed-1 fire regime able to attain the range of desired conditions for the large tree size class or old forest habitat within the short-term (≤ 15 years). In PVG11 emphasize whitebark pine restoration treatments. (Added as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	VEGU07	Live and dead vegetative components should be managed in spatial patch sizes and patterns representative of the appropriate fire regime insofar as current conditions allow. Refer to Appendix A for assistance in addressing this guideline.

Non-Native Plants LRMP III 38-40

Management Direction for Non-native Plants		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goals	NPGO02	Prevent new infestations of undesirable non-native plants or noxious weed species, with emphasis on areas of high susceptibility where those species have a strong probability for establishment and spread.
	NPGO04	Re-establish vegetation that is compatible with desired long-term vegetative conditions, Forest-wide management direction, and management area priorities.
	NPGO05	Work to reduce the risk of establishing new noxious weed populations by minimizing weed seed transport and reducing favorable establishment conditions on disturbed sites.
Objectives	NPOB07	Use Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation or other appropriate procedures to reduce the risk of noxious weed expansion in wildland fire areas, especially those identified in the Forest-wide database and map library as being highly susceptible to invasion.
Standards	NPST01	Only certified noxious weed-free hay, straw, or feed is allowed on National Forest System lands.
	NPST02	All seed used on National Forest System lands will be certified to be free of seeds from noxious weeds listed on the current All States Noxious Weeds List.
	NPST03	<p>To prevent invasion/expansion of noxious weeds, the following provisions will be included in all special use authorizations, timber sale contracts, service contracts, or operating plans where land-disturbing activities are associated with the authorized land use (additional direction may be found in timber sale and service contract provisions and in Forest Service handbooks):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Re-vegetate areas, as designated by the Forest Service, where the soil has been exposed by ground-disturbing activity. Implement other measures, as designated by the Forest Service, to supplement the influence of re-vegetation in preventing the invasion or expansion of noxious weeds. Potential areas would include: construction and development sites, underground utility corridors, skid trails, landings, firebreaks, slides, slumps, temporary roads, cut and fill slopes, and travel ways of specified roads. b) Earth-disturbing equipment used on National Forest System lands--such as cats, graders, and front-loaders--shall be cleaned to remove all visible plant parts, dirt, and material that may carry noxious weed seeds. Cleaning shall occur prior to entry onto the project area and again upon leaving the project area, if the project area has noxious weed infestations. This also applies to fire suppression earth-disturbing equipment contracted after a WFDSS decision has been completed and implemented. <p>(Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)</p>
	NPST04	Contractors, with the exception of fire suppression prior to completion of a WFDSS decision, shall be required to clean earth-disturbing, construction, and road maintenance equipment, of all sizes, to remove all plant parts, dirt, and material that may carry noxious weed seeds, prior to entry onto the Forest, or movement from one Forest project area to another. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)

	NPST05	During WFDSS decision development, identify noxious weed control and mitigation measures. Ensure their implementation through direction in the Letter of Delegation and the Incident Overhead Team briefing. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)

Recreation Resources LRMP III 65

Guidelines	REGU09	<p>Motorized transport is generally not consistent within Primitive and Semi-primitive Non-motorized areas. However, exceptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Search and rescue evacuation; b) Medical treatment of individuals; c) Wildland fire suppression; d) Prescribed fire activities; e) Law enforcement activities; f) Wildlife transplant or relocation activities; g) Trail construction and maintenance; and h) Watershed restoration and/or repair of other resource damage from natural events.

Scenic Environment LRMP III 72-73

Management Direction for Scenic Environment		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Guidelines	SCGU17	Wildfires and prescribed fire that emulates natural-appearing landscape character and utilizes natural fire/fuel breaks may be considered consistent with a VQO of Preservation. In some cases constructed fuel breaks may be consistent with a VQO of Preservation when they are low impact and do not negatively affect wilderness values. Such situations should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, Inventoried Roadless Areas LRMP III 78-80

Management Direction for Wilderness, Recommended Wilderness, and Inventoried Roadless Areas		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goals	Wilderness	
	WRGO01	Protect wilderness values as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Improve opportunities and experiences through the development of individual wilderness management plans, partnerships with permittees and user groups, and interpretive and educational opportunities.
	Recommended Wilderness	
	WRGO02	Manage recommended wilderness to protect wilderness values as defined in the Wilderness Act. Activities permitted in recommended wilderness do not compromise wilderness values nor reduce the area's potential for wilderness designation.
Objectives	Wilderness	
	WROB01	Manage designated wilderness in accordance with the current management plan for the Sawtooth Wilderness.

Wildlife Resources LRMP III 25-28

Management Direction for Wildlife Resources		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goals	General	
	WIGO01	Source habitats are well distributed across the planning unit and support a diversity of native and desired non-native wildlife consistent with overall multiple-use objectives. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	WIGO02	Levels of human caused disturbance do not cause undesirable effects to wildlife populations during critical life stages. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
Objectives	General	
	WIOB01	During fine-scale analyses, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoration of source habitat linkage to promote genetic integrity and wildlife species distribution. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	WIOB02	During site/project-scale analyses, identify non-vegetated wintering and denning wildlife source habitats (caves, talus slopes, etc.) when it is determined that the proposed activity may measurably reduce the quality of those habitats. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	WIOB07	Focus source habitat maintenance and restoration activities in wildlife priority watersheds identified in the WCS and displayed on the combined Vegetative and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Strategy Map. Within these priority watersheds, emphasize the maintenance and restoration of old forest habitat in nonlethal and mixed-1 fire regimes (PVGs 1-4) and whitebark pine restoration in PVG 11. Refer to related objective, VEOB08. (Replaced as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
Region 4 Sensitive		

Management Direction for Wildlife Resources		
Type	Number	Direction Description
	WIOB09	During fine-scale analyses, identify and prioritize opportunities for restoring degraded MIS and Sensitive species habitat.
Standards	WIST01a	Retain forest stands ¹ that meet the definition of old forest habitat for the applicable PVG (refer to Appendix E). Management actions are permitted in such stands as long as they will continue to meet the definition of old forest habitat. ² (Replaced WIST01 as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	WIST01b	Management actions within large or medium-size class forested stands (Appendix A definition) that have the species composition required to achieve old forest habitat for the applicable PVG (Appendix E definition) shall contribute to or not preclude ³ restoration of old forest habitat. ² (Replaced WIST01 as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	WIST02	Design and implement projects within occupied habitats of Sensitive species to help prevent them from becoming listed. Use Forest Service-approved portions of Conservation Strategies and Agreements, as appropriate, in the management of Sensitive species habitat to keep management actions from contributing to a trend toward listing for these species.
	Big Game	
	WIST06	Mitigate human-caused disturbances within winter/spring ranges if disturbances cause displacement of wildlife while they are occupying those ranges.
Guidelines	Region 4 Sensitive	
	WIGU05	Source habitat should be determined for Sensitive wildlife species within or near the project area during site/project scale analyses. Surveys to determine presence should be conducted for those species for which source habitat is identified. (Modified as part of 2012 Forest Plan amendment for WCS.)
	WIGU06	Management actions in occupied sensitive species habitat should be modified or relocated if the effects of the actions would contribute to a trend toward ESA listing for these species.
	WIGU11	Management actions should neither degrade nor retard attainment of winter range desired conditions except where outweighed by demonstrable short- or long-term benefits to winter range or where the Forest Service has limited authority.

¹ Forest Stand—A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age class distribution, composition and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit, such as mixed, pure, even-aged, and uneven-aged stands. A stand is the functional unit of silviculture reporting and record-keeping. Stand may be analogous to Activity Area. In the Intermountain Region, contiguous groups of trees smaller than 5 acres are not recorded or tracked. (Definitions, FSM 2470, 08-13-2004.)

² This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with. This standard does not apply to PVG 10.

³ Preclude—To put a barrier before; hence, to shut out; to hinder; to stop; to impede. (The Collaborative International Dictionary of English v. 0.44).

Management Direction for Wildlife Resources		
Type	Number	Direction Description
	WIGU18	Where possible, projects should be designed to meet both hazardous fuel reduction and wildlife habitat conservation/ restoration objectives. Standards WIST-08, WIST-09, VEST-03, VEST-04 and MPC specific standards concerning snag retention may be waived for management activities within the wildland urban interface (“WUI”) where the authorized officer determines that adherence to these standards would impair achievement of hazardous fuel reduction objectives. The authorized officer has discretion to make this determination.

Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Detailed direction for managing the SNRA is found in Public Law 92-400, Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan and the SNRA Private Land and Minerals Regulations and in Management Areas 2, 3, and 4.

Management Direction for Research Natural Areas		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Objectives	SNOB01	Protect and monitor the existing high quality of air and water, focusing on the Class I air quality area of the Sawtooth Wilderness and recommended wilderness areas.

3.1.1. Physical Characteristics that Apply to All Fire Management Units

The Forest administers about 2.1 million acres of federal lands, including an estimated 218,000 acres in the Sawtooth Wilderness. A general description of the biophysical setting for the Forest appears below.

Climate

For the northern portion of the Forest, climate patterns are typically moist and cold in the winter and early spring, and warm to hot and dry during the summer and early fall. The winter climate is influenced by mountain ranges that block most arctic air. The deep Snake River and Salmon River valleys, however, can funnel dry arctic air into the basin where it often stagnates. In the late spring and summer, moisture from the Gulf of Mexico may move north and combine with warm temperatures and steep topography to produce brief but high-intensity thunderstorms. Late spring events generally have more precipitation, with 24-hour accumulations often greater than 1 inch. Dry lightning is more common during summer and fall.

Winter temperatures average between 29 and 9 degrees Fahrenheit. Snowfall ranges from about 55 to 70 inches, with greater amounts at higher elevations. Increased exposure to maritime air masses creates moister vegetation regimes as one moves progressively north within the Forest. Maximum summer temperatures can reach over 90 degrees in the lower elevations, with higher elevations in the 80s. Growing seasons vary greatly, from less than 30 days in the highest alpine areas to over 150 days in the lower valleys.

In the southern portion of the Forest, climate patterns are influenced by a variety of conditions. This area is influenced by mountain ranges that block arctic air. However, during the winter, arctic air can spill

over from the Northern Rockies east of this area, and winter inversions may trap this cold air for extended periods. In the late spring and summer, moisture from the Gulf of Mexico may move north into this area and combine with warm temperatures and steep topography to produce brief but high-intensity thunderstorms. In addition, hot unstable air from the Great Salt Lake region can increase thunderstorm and lightning development over the upper plateaus. Dry lightning is common during summer and early fall.

This area does not have the same susceptibility to marine intrusions and is very dry. Although rain-on-snow floods are rare in this region, when they occur they are more destructive and of greater magnitude than spring floods. Winter temperatures average between 31 and 12 degrees. Seasonal snowfall typically ranges from 16 to 50 inches. Average summer temperatures generally reach the mid 90s at lower elevations and valleys, with the higher elevations in the mid 80s. Growing seasons vary from less than 50 days in the high sub-alpine areas to over 120 days in the lower valleys and hill slopes.

Topography and Geology

Elevations vary greatly across the Forest, from 4,500 feet on Rock Creek near Twin Falls to over 12,000 feet atop Hyndman Peak east of Sun Valley. This wide range of elevations encompasses a great diversity of geologic characteristics. At least six major landforms have resulted from past geomorphic processes:

- 1) High-elevation distinctive mountains and valleys formed from alpine glaciation,
- 2) More subtle high-elevation topography formed by freezing and thawing processes,
- 3) Lands with sharply defined drainage patterns formed by stream-cutting action,
- 4) Depositional lands formed from eroded materials from higher lands,
- 5) Lands formed by volcanic flows,
- 6) High-elevation desert plateaus featuring rolling hills, arid plains, and intermittent mountain ranges.

Geologically, the large northern section of the Forest is characterized by intrusions of massive bodies of igneous rocks with large-scale faulting, folding, and metamorphic sediments. These lands have been strongly glaciated and feature steep, ragged ridges and peaks with cliffs and talus slopes. Cirque basins and U-shaped canyons are common. The Idaho batholith covers a portion of this land. Other areas, such as portions of the Pioneer Mountains, are part of the Challis volcanics. Erosion has formed long, steep slopes. At lower levels the canyons have the typical V-shaped form of stream-cut valleys. The dominant landforms are weakly to strongly dissected mountain slopes. Soils are deep and highly productive in canyon bottoms and benches, but shallow and less productive on steep exposures.

The smaller, southern section of the Forest is a series of high-elevation islands of complex geology located within the dry plains of the Columbia Plateau and Basin and Range Province. Mountain ranges here include Albion, Black Pine, and Raft River. Soils are derived from volcanic and sedimentary material. They are generally productive and vary from shallow on steep slopes to deep in the depositional lands.

Water

Watersheds on the Forest provide a continuous supply of water to the Snake and Salmon River Basins. The annual water yield from the Forest has been recently estimated at just below 2,300,000 acre-feet. This water resource has many beneficial uses, including aquatic habitat, recreation, irrigation, hydropower, and domestic water supply. The Forest has an estimated 7,500 miles of perennial and intermittent streams, and 7,600 acres of lakes and reservoirs, and contains important portions of the Snake, Salmon, Payette, Boise, and Big Wood River systems.

Vegetation

The wide range of landforms, elevation, and climate across the Forest has produced a wide variety of vegetative conditions. An estimated 47 percent of the Forest's lands are considered forested, or capable of supporting trees on at least 50 percent of the area. Common tree species include Douglas-fir, aspen, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and whitebark pine. Ponderosa pine occurs in some of the lower-elevation canyons, and pinyon and juniper are limited to the drier, southern end of the Forest. About 44 percent of the Forest is considered non-forested, or dominated by grass, forb, shrub, or brush species. Much of the non-forested vegetation is found at lower elevation or more southern latitudes, on dry southern aspects, or in high-elevation alpine settings. The Forest also contains potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses, listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

For the purposes of effects analysis and management considerations, the Forest has been broken out into forested, woodland, shrubland, grassland, and riparian vegetation groups. These groups are listed and described in the Appendix A.

Terrestrial and Aquatic

The Forest provides habitat for close to 300 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Elk and deer are the most common large animals, although moose, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, black bear, and cougar are also present. Gray wolves have been recently reintroduced and populations are currently expanding. The re-introduced populations are considered experimental/non-essential. The threatened bald eagle and Canada lynx also occur. Habitat exists for other wide-ranging carnivores such as wolverine and fisher. Bird species include peregrine falcon, great gray owl, northern goshawk, sage grouse, and many migratory land birds.

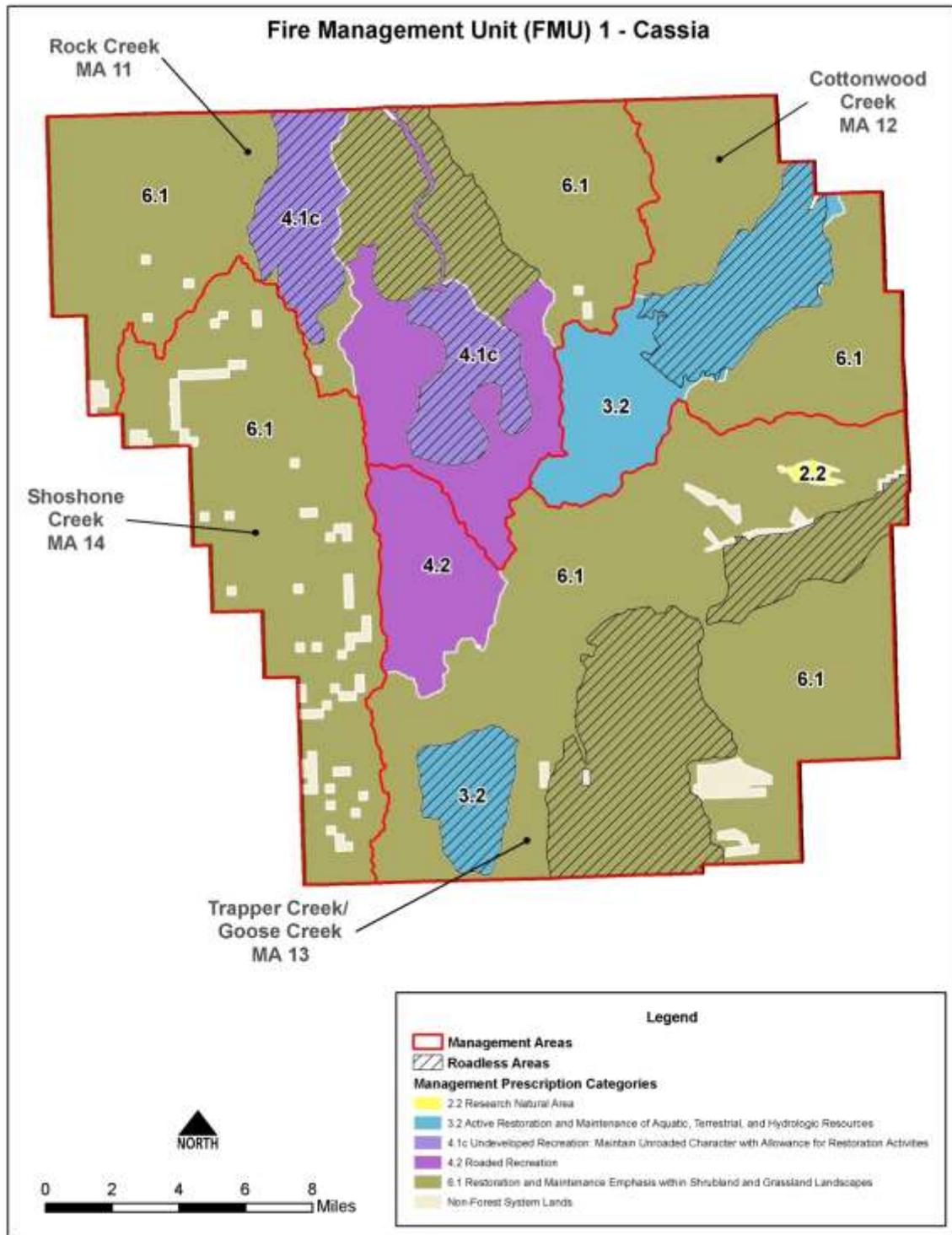
An estimated 29 species of fish are found in Forest streams and lakes, including 10 species that have been introduced or moved to areas where they are not native. Native species include sockeye salmon, which is listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout, which are listed as threatened. Other native species of special concern include redband rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, and Wood River sculpin.

3.2. Fire Management Considerations for Specific Fire Management Units

3.2.1. FMU 1 – Cassia

3.2.1.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 1
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: Trail Gulch (104004)
- Acres: 308,982
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 17% forested – lodgepole pine, aspen, juniper; 83% rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows
- Ranger District: Minidoka District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-1411, E-1412, E-1613
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Rock Creek, Oakley
- **Other Values:** Rock Creek area including organized camps, summer homes, FS facilities, developed campgrounds and the Magic Mountain Ski Area, FS administrative sites, private developments
- This FMU is comprised of National Forest System lands within the Cassia Division on the Minidoka Ranger District, known locally as “the South Hills”, the area lies in Twin Falls and Cassia Counties. The nearest large communities are Twin Falls to the northwest, and Burley to the northeast. This unit includes several small private land inholdings that make up less than 1 percent of the area. Approximately 15% is Inventoried Roadless. The area is bordered primarily by BLM administered land on the north, south and east and by private lands on the west. There are no National Fire Plan communities in the area; however, Fifth Fork Rock Creek, Fourth Fork Rock Creek and Upper Goose Creek are considered wildland-urban interface sub-watersheds due to private development within the Forest. The primary uses in this area have been developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, special uses (ski area, summer homes, outfitter and guides), and timber management.
- There is one Research Natural Area in this unit. The Trapper Creek RNA is 453 acres and is located in the central area of the unit towards the eastern boundary.
- Vegetation is naturally patchy in much of the management area, with islands of coniferous forest surrounded by sagebrush/grass communities. Lower and mid-elevations feature sagebrush/grass communities, and, to a lesser extent, stands of Utah juniper. North and east aspects support subalpine fir and aspen communities. Lodgepole pine occurs in frost pockets and cold air drainages. Sagebrush/grass, subalpine fir, and aspen dominate at mid to high elevations.
- Air quality is usually very good. Even though this area is relatively close to Twin Falls, prevailing winds generally carry city and agricultural-generated pollution away from the area to the northeast. However, air quality can be effected by smoke from seasonal agricultural burning and periodic wildland fires.
- This unit offers year-round recreation opportunities, including alpine and Nordic skiing, camping, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, off-road vehicle use, and mountain biking. Most use is concentrated along the Rock Canyon Road corridor that has the Deadline Summer Home Area, and numerous campgrounds, picnic areas, and trailheads.
- Recreation special uses in this area include the Deadline recreation residence tract, the Magic Mountain Ski Area and many permits for large group gatherings.



3.2.1.2. FMU Guidance

There are four management areas (MA’s) within the Cassia Division. They include Management Area 11 (Rock Creek), 12 (Cottonwood Creek), 13 (Trapper Creek/Goose Creek), and 14 (Shoshone Creek)

3.2.1.2.1. MA 11

Management Direction for MA 11 is found on III 234-237 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	1101	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standard, below. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	1103	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
	Vegetation Standard	0946	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ⁴
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	1104	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	1105	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
	Vegetation Guideline	1106	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire Salvage harvest may also occur. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

⁴ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes</p>	Road Guideline	1107	<p>Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or</p>
	Fire Guideline	1108	<p>The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.</p>
	Objective	1112	<p>Work with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and causes for listing Fifth Fork Rock Creek, McMullen Creek, and West Fork Dry Creek 303(d) as impaired water bodies, and to determine any Forest Service management activities that may be contributing to the listings.</p>
<p>Vegetation</p>	Objective	1113	<p>Maintain and restore the early seral aspen and lodgepole pine desired components, as described in Appendix A, within the Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation group in the southern portion of the management area.</p>
	Objective	1114	<p>Restore and maintain desired size class structure and diversity in the Aspen vegetation group, as described in Appendix A, by promoting regeneration.</p>
	Objective	1115	<p>Restore managed lodgepole pine stands, creating a mosaic pattern of stands to achieve the desired conditions for species composition, tree size classes, and stand structure, as described in Appendix A.</p>
	Objective	1116	<p>Restore and maintain sagebrush and bitterbrush composition, age class, and canopy cover components (as described in Appendix A) in the Low Sage, Basin Big Sage, and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation groups, with emphasis on improving wildlife winter ranges and sage grouse habitat near the Forest Service boundary.</p>
<p>Botanical Resources</p>	Objective	1117	<p>Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitat of TEPCS species, including desert buckwheat, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.</p>
	Objective	1118	<p>Emphasize reducing Scotch thistle within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.</p>
	Guideline	1119	<p>Coordinate grassland/shrubland restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, occupied or potential habitat, and pollinators.</p>
	Objective	1120	<p>Contain and reduce the density of existing cheatgrass infestations in recent fire areas at elevations below 6000 feet.</p>
	Objective	1121	<p>Control or contain Scotch thistle and other noxious weeds in the area.</p>
	Objective	1123	<p>Reduce forage use conflicts between big game and livestock on big game winter range.</p>

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Non-native Plants	Guideline	1124	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
	Objective	1126	Manage the Rock Creek corridor for a Visual Quality Objective of Retention to maintain this high-value scenic resource.
	Objective	1131	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from recreation and trail use in the Cold Springs and Medley-Dry subwatersheds. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.
	Guideline	1136	Consider potential effects to ski area expansion opportunities when evaluating proposed projects that are contiguous to the current permit boundary within two miles of the Magic Mountain Ski Area.
	Objective	1139	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities designed to maintain or restore desired vegetative conditions and to reduce insect and fire hazard in the southern half of the management area.
Fire Management	Objective	1144	Use prescribed and mechanical treatments to within and adjacent to wildland-urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	1145	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	1146	Re-integrate prescribed and wildland fire use as appropriate in areas burned since 1980, such as Rock Creek Canyon, as vegetation recovers from disturbance.
	Guideline	1147	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management

3.2.1.2.2. MA 12

Management Direction for MA 12 is found on III-238-245 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</p>	General Standard	1201	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1202	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments, including wildland fire, mechanical, and prescribed fire, may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
		New	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ⁵
	Road Standard	1203	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: c)To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d)To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1204	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
<p>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance</p>	Vegetation Standard	New	For commercial salvage sales, retain at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ⁶

⁵ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

⁶ This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1205	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Road Guideline	1206	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c)To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat;
	Fire Guideline	1207	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1208	Maintain or restore habitat for pure-strain Yellowstone cutthroat trout in the Upper Big Cottonwood Creek subwatershed.
	Objective	1209	Reduce accelerated erosion and sediment delivery to Big Cottonwood Creek from Big Cottonwood Trail.
	Objective	1210	Restore ground cover and reduce soil erosion in the Pinyon-Juniper vegetation group in Big and Little Cedar Canyon drainages.
	Objective	1211	Work with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and cause(s) for listing Upper Big Cottonwood Creek 303(d) as an impaired water body, and determine any Forest Service management activities that may be contributing to the listing.
Vegetation	Objective	1212	Maintain and restore early seral aspen and lodgepole pine components within the Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation group, as described in Appendix A, in the southern portion of the management area.
	Objective	1213	Restore and maintain desired size class structure and diversity in the Aspen vegetation group, as described in Appendix A, by promoting regeneration.
	Objective	1214	Restore lodgepole pine stands in the southwest quarter of the management area, creating a mosaic pattern of stands that will begin approaching the desired conditions for species composition, tree size classes, and stand structure, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1215	Restore shrub composition in the Low Sage, Basin Big Sage, and Mountain Big Sagebrush cover types; with emphasis on improving wildlife winter ranges in areas degraded by increasing juniper cover.
	Objective	1216	Restore open grassland conditions with desired ranges of native grasses and forbs in Big and Little Cedar Canyon juniper stands by reducing mature juniper stands.
	Objective	1217	Restore willow and cottonwood communities in Big Cottonwood Creek to improve wildlife habitat and vegetation diversity.

objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Botanical Resources	Objective	1218	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitat of TEPCS species, including Simpson’s hedgehog cactus, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1219	Emphasize reducing black henbane and diffuse knapweed within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.
	Guideline	1220	Coordinate grassland/shrubland restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1221	Contain and reduce infestations of cheatgrass in areas below 6000 feet in elevation.
	Objective	1222	Control or contain black henbane, diffuse knapweed, and other noxious weeds in the area.
	Guideline	1225	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore cover conditions.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1230	Designate firewood-gathering areas to maintain snag and large woody debris components in forested vegetation for wildlife and aquatic habitat, and soil stability and productivity.
Fire Management	Objective	1236	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuels.
	Guideline	1237	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management

3.2.1.2.3. MA 13

Management Direction for MA13 is found on III- 247-255 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1301	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Road Standard	1302	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: c)To maintain the values for which the RNA was established.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Fire Guideline	1303	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established. Use minimum impact suppression tactics. Precautions taken to avoid introduction of alien plants or animals. Use of heavy suppression equipment is prohibited.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	1304	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1305	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments--including wildland fire , mechanical, and prescribed fire--may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	1306	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	1307	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	1308	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	1309	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland	Vegetation Guideline	1310	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use.
	Fire Guideline	1311	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Landscapes	Road Guideline	1312	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
	Objective	1313	Maintain or restore habitat for native Yellowstone cutthroat trout in the Piney-Goose subwatershed.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1315	Restore ground cover in Beaverdam Creek, Dry Gulch, and Jay Creek drainages by reducing soil erosion in the Pinyon-Juniper vegetation group.
	Objective	1318	Work with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and cause(s) for listing Beaverdam, South Cottonwood-Trapper, and Squaw-Rodeo as subwatersheds with 303(d) impaired water bodies, and to determine any Forest Service management activities that may be contributing to the listings.
	Objective	1319	Restore the Pinyon-Juniper vegetation group to desired patterns of composition and structure, as described in Appendix A, using prescribed fire and mechanical treatments.
Vegetation	Objective	1320	Maintain or restore early seral and climax aspen in the Aspen and Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation groups. Maintain or restore early seral lodgepole pine in the Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation group, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1321	Restore canopy covers to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, within the Basin Big Sagebrush, Low Sage, and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation groups where these groups have been altered.
	Objective	1322	Restore open grassland conditions in the Beaverdam and Dry Gulch drainages in areas degraded by increasing juniper cover.
	Vegetation Standard	New	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ⁷
Botanical Resources	Objective	1323	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including Idaho penstemon and Goose Creek milkvetch, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1325	Emphasize reducing diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, and musk thistle within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.

⁷ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Guideline	1326	Coordinate grassland/shrubland restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1327	Reduce cheatgrass by restoring native perennial grass/forb composition of plant communities in the Low Sage, Basin Big Sage, Pinyon-Juniper, and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation groups below 6,000 feet elevation.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1328	Control or contain leafy spurge, diffuse knapweed, musk thistle, and other noxious weeds in the area.
Wildlife Resources	Guideline	1329	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
Fire Management	Objective	1345	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments adjacent to structures in the wildland-urban interface to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards.
	Objective	1346	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Guideline	1347	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management .

3.2.1.2.4. MA 14

Management Direction for MA14 is found on III-256-263 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1401	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1402	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	1403	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat;

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1404	Work with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and cause(s) for listing Cottonwood Creek, Horse Creek, and North Fork Shoshone Creek as subwatersheds with impaired 303(d) water bodies, and to determine any Forest Service management activities that may be contributing to the listings.
Vegetation	Objective	1405	Maintain and restore the early seral aspen and lodgepole pine components within the Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation group, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1406	Restore and maintain desired size class structure and diversity in the Aspen vegetation group, as described in Appendix A, by promoting regeneration.
	Objective	1407	Restore or maintain managed lodgepole pine stands, creating a mosaic pattern of stands to achieve the desired conditions for species composition, tree size classes, and stand structure, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1408	Restore and maintain sagebrush and bitterbrush composition, age class, and canopy cover components (as described in Appendix A) in the Low Sage, Basin Big Sage, and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation groups, with emphasis on improving wildlife winter ranges and sage grouse habitat near the Forest Service boundary.
	Objective	1409	Restore composition, structure, and function of riparian vegetation in Shoshone and South Fork Shoshone Creeks.
Botanical Resources	Guideline	1410	Coordinate grassland/shrubland restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to threatened, proposed, or sensitive plant species, potential habitat, and pollinators of these species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1411	Reduce diffuse knapweed and musk thistle infestations, and non-native grasses.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	1412	Restore habitat for Columbian sharp-tailed grouse in Tunnel Hill, Big Creek, and Langford Flat areas.
	Guideline	1413	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1416	Designate firewood-gathering areas in order to maintain snag and large woody debris components for wildlife and aquatic habitat, and soil productivity.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	1418	Whenever possible, modify developed springs and other water sources to restore natural free-flowing water and wet meadows in sage grouse habitat.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Objective	1420	Identify areas appropriate for wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Guideline	1421	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize full suppression adjacent to other ownerships, areas with lodgepole pine plantations, and in areas where cheatgrass is extensively established.

3.2.1.3. Characteristics

3.2.1.3.1. Safety

- Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
- Moderate to long travel times, especially if aviation resources are not available.
- Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
- Numerous WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with substantial developments (ski area, church camps, summer homes).
- High level of interest about in the area with many involved private parties and local organizations.

3.2.1.3.2. Physical

- List and briefly describe specific FMU physical characteristics including, but not limited to, FMU boundaries, topography, elevation range, soils, and air quality. The area is characterized by the several waterways originating from the center of the unit. Rock Creek to the north, Cottonwood Creek to the northeast, Trapper Creek to the east, Goose Creek to the south and Shoshone Creek to the west.
- Fairly rugged terrain with numerous plateaus and cliffs. Water is relatively abundant along the identified creeks and less abundant the further from these main drainages.

3.2.1.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA			
	Current	Proposed				11	12	13	14
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X	X	X
Goose Creek milkvetch	S	S	Herb	Declining	Woodland, open gap			X	
desert buckwheat	S	S	Herb	Unknown	Rock - outcrops	X			
Simpson's hedgehog cactus	N	W	Cactus	Stable	Shrubland, grassland		X		
Idaho penstemon	S	S	Herb	Stable	Woodland - open gap			X	

1Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA			
					11	12	13	14
Mammal Species								
Bird Species								

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA			
				11	12	13	14
Mammal Species	Rocky Mt. Bighorn Sheep	Steep, Rocky Areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X	X		
	Gray Wolf		All PVG's	X	X	X	X
	Spotted bat	Caves, mines, large trees	Vulnerability to disruption	X			
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X	X	X
	Bald Eagle	Large trees near lakes, reservoirs or large streams	Nesting and roosting sites availability			X	
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X	X	X	X
	Greater Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X	X	X	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	Mgmt Areas			
					11	12	13	14
Mammal Species	Rocky Mt. Bighorn Sheep	Steep, Rocky Areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X	X			
Bird Species	Greater Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X	X	X		
Fish Species	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout				X	X	X	
	Northern Leatherside Chub						X	

3.2.1.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas (see FMU Map)	Camp Grounds (see FMU Map)	Transportation Corridors (see FM)
	Rock Creek Summer Homes	Schipper	515 Road (Rock Creek)
	Organized Camps	Steer Basin	500 Road (East/West)
		Bear Gulch	541 Road (Deadline Ridge)
		Lower & Upper Penstemon	
		Pettit	
		Diamondfield Jack	
		Porcupine Springs	
		Father and Sons	
		Bostetter	

3.2.1.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	83	1	2 and 3	1
Persistent lodgepole pine	12	3	1 and 2	1
Aspen	4	3	2	1
Pinyon pine / juniper	1	4	2 and 3	1

Historical analysis has determined that wildland fires typically occur early June through mid October. Most fires occur in July, August and September from lightning associated with cold front passage.

Potential control problems:

- Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
- Moderate to long travel times, especially if aviation resources are not available.
- Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
- Numerous WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with substantial developments (ski area, church camps, summer homes).
- High level of interest about in the area with many involved private parties and local organizations.

3.2.1.4.1. Fire Behavior

Several large wildfires have occurred in this unit in the last 15 years and approximately 40% of the unit has been burned. The most recent large fire in this Division was the Cave Canyon fire in 2012 which burned approximately 88,000 acres of BLM and forest lands. These fires have occurred primarily in lower-elevation rangelands, and have contributed to cheat grass invasion, which has in turn altered fire regimes, degraded winter range, and other wildlife habitat.

The Mountain Big Sagebrush, Low Sage, and Basin Big Sage groups are not functioning properly in some areas due to frequent human-caused fire and livestock grazing impacts, which have altered structure and species composition. Fire is more frequent and at a larger scale than historic patterns. Sagebrush communities and bitterbrush are being

replaced by cheatgrass and other introduced species that spread quickly with frequent fire disturbance. An estimated 5 percent of the area has been seeded with non-native grasses.

The Persistent Lodgepole Pine group is functioning at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more shade-tolerant subalpine fir and less early seral species, particularly lodgepole pine and aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with subalpine fir and lodgepole pine; however, some stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers. Older aspen stands are not regenerating. Fire hazard is increasing in conifer stands due to increasing mortality from insect and disease infestations and fire exclusion. The Pinyon-Juniper group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and grazing impacts that have allowed older stands to dominate, with fewer younger trees and herbaceous plants than desirable.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to grazing and dispersed recreation impacts, and fire exclusion. In some areas, introduced grasses and noxious weeds are replacing native plants. Cottonwood and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to livestock grazing. Snag levels are likely below historic levels in areas with easy access due to fuelwood gathering.

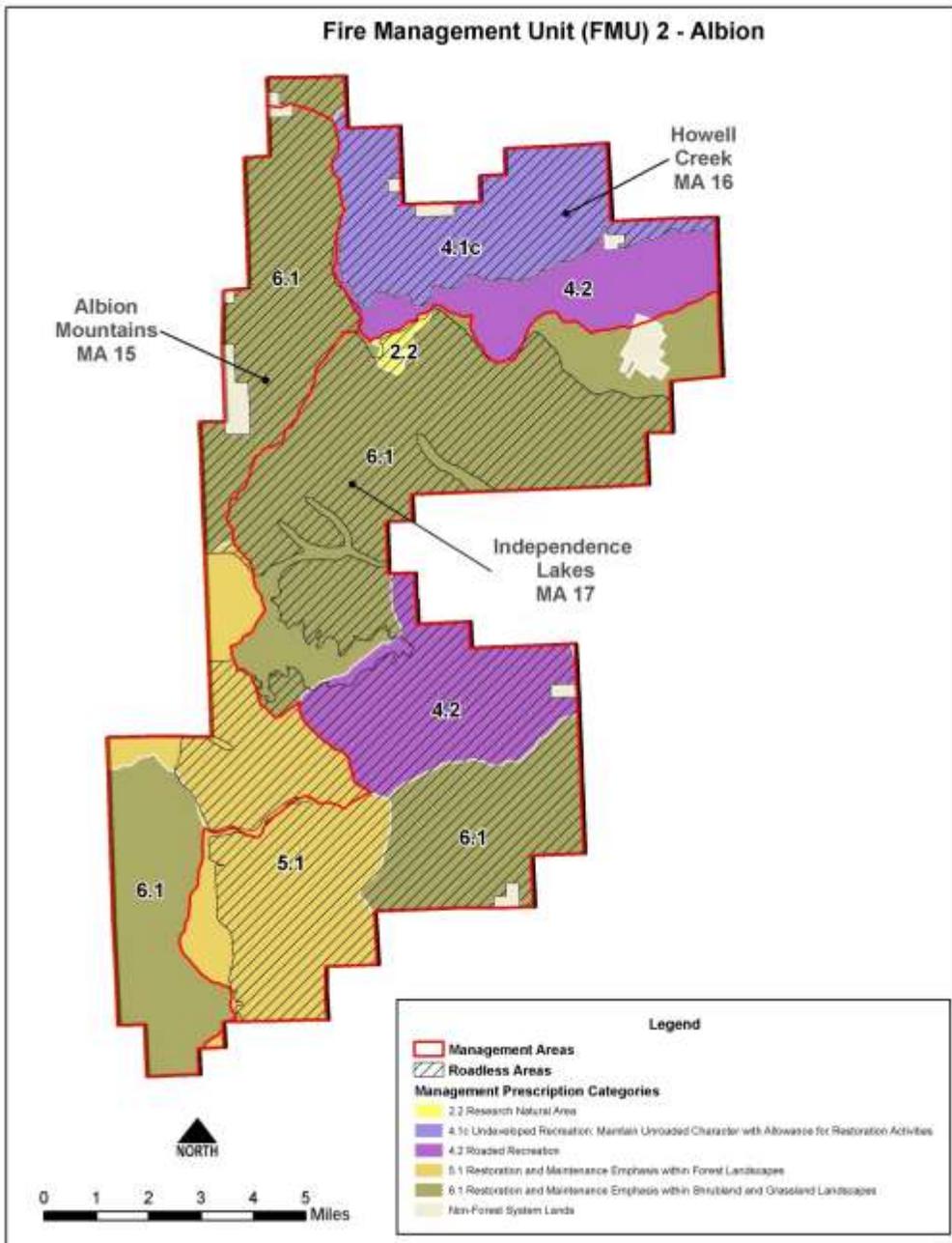
3.2.1.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 10 to 12 inches of precipitation, occurring all year around, but with slightly higher precipitation during the winter and spring. The elevation ranges from 4500 to 8100ft. Snow is common at the higher elevations during the winter. The prevailing wind is west/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the several large fires in the recorded history (those that occur at Haines 5 and 6), they have not consistently spread in a specific direction, rather responding to the influence of a frontal passage, topographical features, or occasionally plume dominated. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- There is no fixed, known criterion for a season ending event. The fire season typically ends in mid to late October and can be qualified as 0.25 inches of rain over 2 days and an ERC below 80th percentile. Season slowing events are determined to be 0.10 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.2. FMU 2 – Albion

3.2.2.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 2
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: Trail Gulch (104004)
- Acres: 78,864
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 45% forested – Douglas fir, lodgepole Pine, aspen and pinyon/juniper; 55% – Rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows.
- Ranger District: Minidoka Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-1411, E-1412, E-1613
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Elba, Albion, Oakley (Basin)
- **Other Values:** Christ’s Indian Paintbrush, Forest Service administrative sites, Thompson Flat Summer homes, Pomerelle Ski Area, Mount Harrison electronic sites and radio tower, power lines.
- The Albion Unit is comprised of Forest Service lands in the Albion Division of the Minidoka Ranger District. The entire area is in Cassia County, and the nearest communities are Elba to the east, Almo to the south, and Oakley, about 10 miles to the west. About 1% of the unit is private land inholdings including the patented mining claim in the Connor Creek drainage for 625 acres. The City of Rocks National Reserve lies adjacent to the southern portion of the unit. Approximately, 75% of the unit is inventoried roadless. The area is bordered primarily by private ranch lands and BLM administered lands. The permitted Pomerelle Ski Area is located in the northern portion of the unit. The primary uses in this area are developed and dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and special uses (ski area, summer homes, and electronic communication sites).
- There is one Research Natural Areas in this unit. The Mount Harrison RNA is 381 acres and is located in the northern area of the unit. Additionally, there is a 350 acre Botanical Special Interest Area (BSIA).
- Vegetation is naturally patchy in much of the management area, with islands of coniferous forest surrounded by sagebrush/grass communities. Lower and mid-elevations feature shrubs, sagebrush, and grasslands on south and west aspects. North and east aspects support Douglas-fir and aspen communities. Lodgepole pine occurs in frost pockets and cold air drainages. Subalpine fir dominates at mid to high elevations. Limber pine is found at the highest elevations, interspersed with rock ledges and talus slopes.
- Air quality is usually excellent, as this area is remote from any large population centers. However, air quality can be affected by smoke from seasonal agricultural burning and periodic wildland fires.
- Christ’s Indian paintbrush, a Candidate species for federal listing, is found globally in only one location at the top of Mount Harrison. Davis’ wavewing, a Region 4 Sensitive species, is found in the management area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies’-tresses and slender moonwort, Candidate species.
- This unit offers year-round recreation opportunities, including alpine and Nordic skiing, camping, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, off-road vehicle use, and mountain biking. Most (80-90 percent) of the users come from the Magic Valley (Twin Falls, Rupert, Burley).
- Most use is concentrated along the Howell Canyon Road corridor that has the Pomerelle Ski Area, developed campgrounds, a picnic area, a winter sports parking area and shelter, Lake Cleveland, the Thompson Flat Summer Home area, and the Mount Harrison Lookout. This area attracts an estimated 200,000 visitors a year.
- Recreational special uses in the area include the Thompson Flat recreation residence tract, the Pomerelle Ski Resort, and two outfitter and guide operations.



3.2.2.2. FMU Guidance

There are three management areas (MA’s) within the Albion FMU. They include Management Area 15 (Albion Mountains), Management Area 16 (Howell Creek), and Management Area 17 (Independence Lakes).

3.2.2.2.1. MA 15 (Albion Mountains)

Management Direction for MA 15 is found on III 264-271 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1501	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Fire Guideline	1503	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1504	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire . Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1505	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	1506	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1507	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1508	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Road Guideline	1509	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
Vegetation	Objective	1510	Restore and maintain the early seral aspen, lodgepole pine, and Douglas-fir components in the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir, and Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1511	Restore and maintain desired size class structure and diversity in the Aspen vegetation group, as described in Appendix A, by promoting regeneration.
	Objective	1512	Improve size class distribution of lodgepole pine, aspen, and Douglas-fir in the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	1513	Restore mountain big sagebrush canopy cover to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, in Robinson Creek headwaters, Big Rocky Creek, Summit Creek, North and South Carson Creeks, Myers Canyon, and Fairchild Creek.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1514	Preserve botanical resources in the Mount Harrison RNA consistent with the establishment guidelines.
	Objective	1518	Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including Christ’s Indian paintbrush and Davis’ wavewing, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1519	Emphasize reducing Canada thistle, spotted knapweed, and non-native species within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.
	Standard	1520	Maintain habitat and populations of Christ’s Indian paintbrush consistent with the conservation strategy developed and signed by the Sawtooth National Forest.
	Guideline	1522	Coordinate forested and grassland/shrubland restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1523	Control or contain Canada thistle, leafy spurge, and spotted knapweed infestations.
Wildlife Resources	Guideline	1524	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
Recreation Resources	Guideline	1526	Coordinate closely with National Park Service and Idaho Department of State Parks and Recreation in managing the area around City of Rocks.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1529	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities to reduce fire or insect hazard in the southern half of the management area.
Fire Management	Objective	1531	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings. However, emphasize prescribed fire or mechanical treatments over wildland fire use adjacent to off-Forest agricultural investments and on-Forest plantations, and in the Almo Park and City of Rocks.
	Guideline	1532	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize full suppression adjacent to off-Forest agricultural investments and on-Forest plantations, the Christ’s Indian paintbrush population, and in the Almo Park and City of Rocks areas.

3.2.2.2.2. MA 16 (Howell Creek)

Management Direction for MA 16 is found on III 272-281 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1601	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	Fire Guideline	1603	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established. Additional direction from the Establishment Report includes: Use minimum impact suppression tactics. Precautions taken to avoid introduction of alien plants or animals. Use of heavy suppression equipment is prohibited. Use of chemical retardant is discouraged. Wildfire actively suppressed unless plans are approved by Research Station Director for letting natural fires burn. These additional measures to the Mount Harrison BSIA.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	1604	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c Roads standards, below.
	Fire Guideline	1606	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	1607	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	1608	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1609	Any vegetation treatment activity may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1610	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	1611	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1612	Restore soil productivity by reducing soil compaction related to dispersed recreation activity in the Howell Creek drainage.
	Objective	1613	Maintain habitat conditions that are functioning appropriately for brook trout in Howell Creek.
	Objective	1614	For the Rose–Albion and Upper Marsh Creek TMDL, develop and implement a restoration plan and/or appropriate Best Management Practices that will provide water quality restoration.
Vegetation	Objective	1615	Increase seral lodgepole pine, aspen, and Douglas-fir in the Persistent Lodgepole Pine and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1616	Restore and maintain desired size class structure and diversity in the Aspen vegetation group, as described in Appendix A, by promoting regeneration.
	Objective	1617	Maintain or restore Low Sage and tall forb communities.
	Objective	1618	Restore Mountain Big Sagebrush canopy cover to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, in Broad Hollow, Brim Canyon, and Cooney Hollow.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1619	Preserve botanical resources in the Mount Harrison RNA consistent with the establishment guidelines.
	Objective	1623	Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including Christ’s Indian paintbrush and Davis’ wavewing, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1624	Emphasize reducing Canada thistle, spotted knapweed, and other non-native species within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.
	Standard	1625	Maintain habitat and populations of Christ’s Indian paintbrush consistent with the conservation strategy developed and signed by the Sawtooth National Forest.
	Guideline	1627	Coordinate forested and grassland/shrubland restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest Botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1628	Prevent establishment of new invader species, with emphasis in the Howell Canyon Road corridor.
	Objective	1629	Control or contain spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, and Canada thistle infestations.
Wildlife Resources	Guideline	1631	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Recreation Resources	Objective	1636	Provide for continued use of recreation residences within established tracts.
	Guideline	1638	Consider potential effects to ski area expansion opportunities when evaluating proposed projects that are contiguous to the current permit boundary and within three miles of the Pomerelle Mountain Ski Area.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1642	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard in the management area.
Fire Management	Objective	1647	Use a combination of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within the wildland-urban interface area to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards.
	Objective	1648	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use. Limit wildland fire in Howell Creek drainage. Use wildland fire in other identified areas to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.

3.2.2.2.3. MA 17 (Independence Lakes)

Management Direction for MA 17 is found on III 282-289 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1701	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Fire Guideline	1703	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.
MPC 4.2 Roded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	1704	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	1705	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPCs 5.1 and 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within	Vegetation Guideline	1706	Any vegetation treatment activity may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Forested (5.1) and Shrubland/Grassland (6.1) Landscapes	Fire Guideline	1707	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	1708	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
SWRA Resources	Objective	1710	Maintain fish habitat for the trout fisheries in Cassia Creek and its tributaries, and other perennial streams in the area.
Vegetation	Objective	1711	Increase the early seral components of aspen and lodgepole pine in the Persistent Lodgepole Pine vegetation group. Move toward desired range for composition and structure, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1712	Restore and maintain shrubland communities, particularly the Basin Big Sage vegetation group, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1713	Restore Mountain Big Sagebrush canopy cover and juniper densities to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, in the Dry Creek area to address fire hazard.
	Objective	1714	Maintain or restore riparian vegetation in Cottonwood Creek and Clyde Creek drainages to provide for riparian-dependent species.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1715	Preserve botanical resources in the Mount Harrison RNA consistent with the establishment guidelines.
	Objective	1719	Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including Christ’s Indian paintbrush and Davis’ wavewing, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1720	Emphasize reducing Canada thistle, spotted knapweed, and other non-native species within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.
	Standard	1721	Maintain habitat and populations of Christ’s Indian paintbrush consistent with the conservation strategy developed and signed by the Sawtooth National Forest.
	Guideline	1723	Coordinate forested and grassland/shrubland restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to threatened, proposed, or sensitive plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1724	Eradicate Medusa head infestations in the Rocky Hollow area. Use contain and control strategies for spot infestations of leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and other noxious weeds.
Wildlife Resources	Guideline	1725	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore cover conditions.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Scenic Environment	Objective	1730	Maintain scenic integrity in areas next to City of Rocks and Castle Rocks to preserve the high scenic value of these areas for visitors.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1734	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities through restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard in the management area.
Fire Management	Objective	1738	Identify areas appropriate for wildland fire. Limit wildland fire in Howell Creek drainage. Use wildland fire in other identified areas to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Guideline	1739	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wild land fire suppression strategies.

3.2.2.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.2.3.1. Safety

- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination.
- Access in and out of area.
- Roads into and out of the Howell Canyon area receives high use and may become congested during a suppression event.
- Several organized camps in operation during the summer.
- Numerous summer homes concentrated in Thompson Flat.
- Several developed campgrounds.
- Connor Creek abandoned mines and mine shafts.

3.2.2.3.2. Physical

- The area is characterized by the Albion Mountains surrounded by the relatively flat private and BLM lands.
- Fairly rugged terrain with numerous plateaus and cliffs. Water is relatively abundant along the major creek drainages, but less abundant the further from these main drainages, especially during the late summer.

3.2.2.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA		
	Current	Proposed				15	16	17
Christ's Indian paintbrush	Candidate for federal listing		Herb	Stable	Grassland, subalpine	X	X	X
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X	X
Davis' wavewing	S	S	Herb	Stable	Subalpine, grassland	X	X	X

1Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	Mgmt Areas		
					15	16	17
Mammal Species							

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
				15	16	17
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X	X
	Greater Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and Alterations	X	X	X
Mammal Species	Gray wolf	All PVGs	Threat of mortality	X	X	X
Fish Species	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout					X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
					15	16	17
Bird Species	Greater Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and Alterations	X	X	

3.2.2.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas (see FMU Map)	Camp Grounds (see FMU Map)	Transportation Corridors (see FMU Map)
	Thompson Flat SH	City of Rocks NM	Howell Canyon Road
		Bennett Springs	
		Howell Canyon	
		Thompson Flat	
		Lake Cleveland	

3.2.2.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (and alteration):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	55	1 and 2	1 and 2	1
Persistent lodgepole pine	25	3 and 4	2	1
Aspen	12	1 and 2	2	1
Cool, dry Douglas-fir	2	3	1 and 2	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur early June through mid October. Most fires occur in July, August and September from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential control problems:
 - Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
 - Moderate to long travel times.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Numerous WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with substantial developments (ski area, developed recreation, and electronic site).
 - Politically charged area with many involved private parties and local organizations.

The Elba Fire (1996) burned 13,000 acres of south slopes in the Cottonwood and Connor Creek areas; regeneration from rehabilitation efforts is progressing.

The Mountain Big Sagebrush and Basin Big Sage groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and livestock grazing impacts, which have altered structure and species composition. Fire exclusion and livestock grazing has allowed a canopy cover to increase, which has reduced the understory herbaceous cover. Native grasses in the perennial grass slopes group are being replaced by cheatgrass and other introduced species. Non-native grasses have been extensively seeded on lands adjacent to the Forest, with some seeding on Forest as well.

The Douglas-fir group is functioning at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more shade-tolerant subalpine fir and less early seral species, particularly aspen and lodgepole pine. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with subalpine fir. This group is presently at properly functioning condition, although some stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to grazing and dispersed recreation impacts, and fire exclusion. In some areas, introduced grasses and noxious weeds are replacing native plants. Aspen and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to fire exclusion and livestock use. Snag levels are exceeding historic levels in most areas due to limited access for fuelwood gathering.

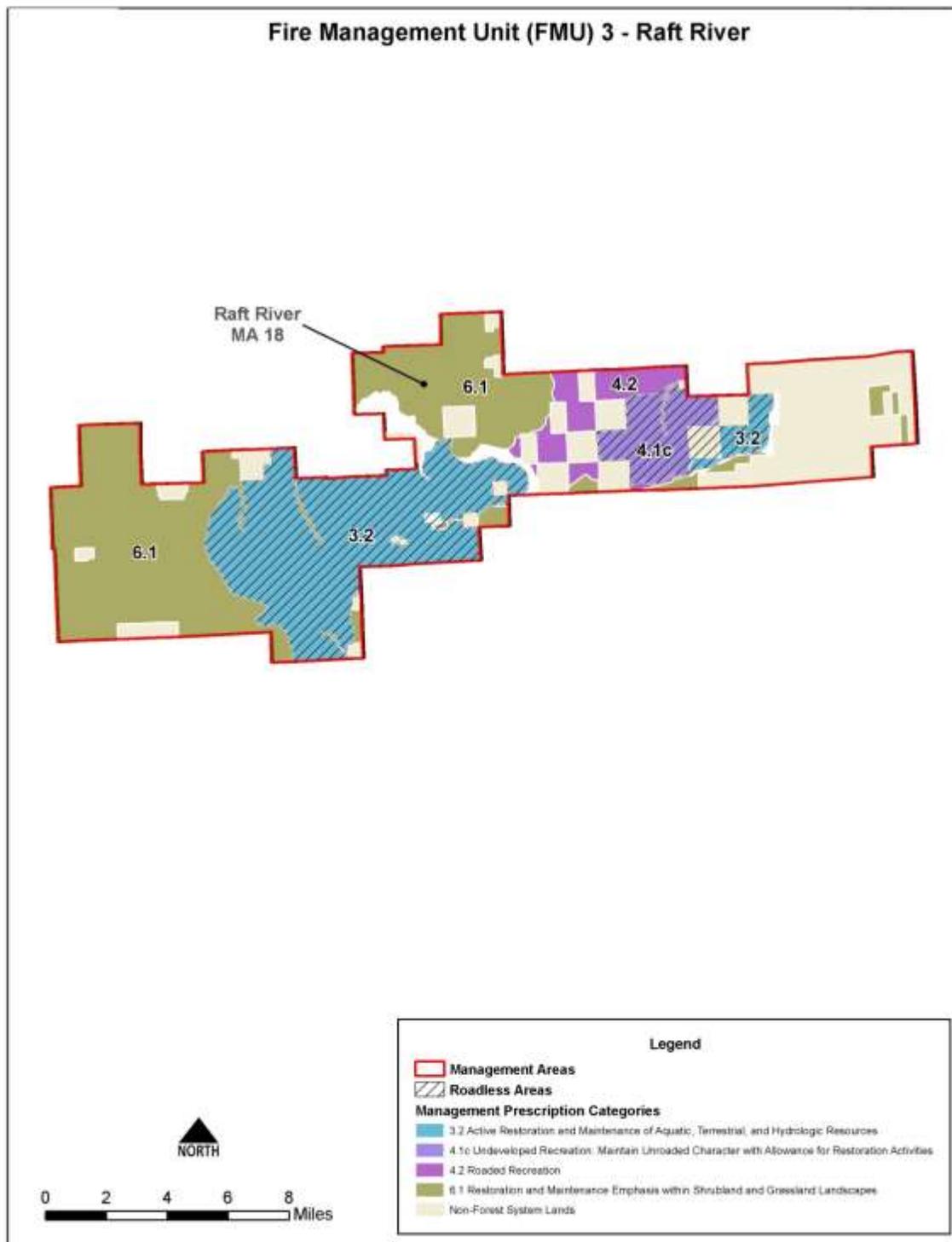
3.2.2.4.1. Weather

- This Unit averages 10 to 12 inches of precipitation, occurring all year around, but with slightly higher precipitation during the winter and spring. The elevation ranges from 5100 to 10,339 ft. Snow is common at the higher elevations during the winter. The prevailing wind is west/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the several large fires in the recorded history (those that occur at Haines 5 and 6), they have not consistently spread in a specific direction, rather responding to the influence of a frontal passage, topographic features or occasionally plume dominated. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in mid to late October and can be qualified as 0.25 in of rain over 2 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .10 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.3. FMU 3 - Raft River

3.2.3.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 3
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: Moberg (104103)
- Acres: 92,243
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 38% forested – Cool Dry Douglas-fir, aspen and pinyon/juniper.; 62% – Rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows.
- Ranger District: Minidoka Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-1411, E-1412, E-1413
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Yost, Clear Creek, Park Valley (all in Utah)
- **Other Values:** One Mile Guard Station
- The Raft River Unit is comprised of Forest Service lands in the Raft River Mountain Range, which lie just south of the Idaho-Utah border. The area is in Box Elder County in northwest Utah, and is administered by the Minidoka Ranger District. There are many small communities in the vicinity, but the nearest towns of size are Snowville, Utah, and Oakley and Malta, Idaho. Private land inholdings make up about 25 percent of the unit. The main private inholdings are on the eastern end of the management area. About 25% of the unit is designated as Inventoried Roadless. About 1,400 acres of State land also occur within the area. This unit is practically surrounded by private ranch lands. The primary uses and activities in this management area are livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and mining.
- Vegetation is naturally patchy throughout much of the area, with islands of coniferous forest surrounded by open sagebrush/grassland communities. Lower and mid-elevations feature cool sagebrush/grasslands on south and west aspects. North and east aspects support pinyon-juniper communities at lower elevations, turning to dry Douglas-fir, aspen, and Engelmann spruce communities at higher elevations. Subalpine fir and limber pine occupy the highest elevations, interspersed with rock bluffs and talus slopes. This area is near the northern geographical range of pinyon pine.
- Air quality is usually excellent, as this area is remote from any large population centers. However, smoke can occur from seasonal agricultural burning and periodic wildland fires. This area is included in the Utah State Air Implementation Plan.
- Cottar cinquefoil, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is found in this area. Additionally, Grouse Creek rockcress, a proposed Region 4 Sensitive species, is known to occur in this area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur.
- The unit contains all or portions of two sheep allotments and ten cattle allotments, with an estimated 30,900 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 6 percent of capable rangeland on the Forest. Rangeland conditions have recently improved due to intensified grazing management practices and prescribed and wildland fire.
- The only developed campground in the unit is Clear Creek, with 12 units. There are also summer homes located on private land within Clear Creek Canyon. The rest of the unit provides high quality dispersed recreation opportunities year-round, primarily big game hunting, horseback riding, and snowmobiling. Many of the recreation users come from Snowville and the Wasatch front in Utah, including cities from Tremonton to Ogden. Most of the trails are open to motorized use. Road and trail corridors are considered visually sensitive. There is one special use authorization for an outfitter and guide for big-game hunting.



3.2.3.2. FMU Guidance

There is one management areas (MA) within the Raft River FMU—MA 18 (Raft River). Management Direction for MA 18 is found on III 290-299 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	1801	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1802	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments, including wildland fire , mechanical, and prescribed fire, may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Fire Guideline	1804	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	1805	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire , prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c Roads standards, below.
	Fire Guideline	1804 /1807	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 3.2 and MPC 4.1c	Vegetation Standard	1838/ 1839	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ⁸

⁸ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	1808	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire , prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	1809	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPCs 5.1 and 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested (5.1) and Shrubland/Grassland (6.1) Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1810	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1811	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	1812	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
Vegetation	Objective	1818	Restore and maintain species composition, productivity, vigor, and canopy cover (as described in Appendix A) of the Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation group in the George Peak, The Meadows, and the Rosevere Point areas.
	Objective	1819	Restore early seral aspen and Douglas-fir in the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation group to improve wildlife habitat.
	Objective	1820	Restore willow, aspen, and cottonwood regeneration and release in the Dove Creek, Johnson Creek, and George Creek riparian areas through modifications of livestock management.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1821	Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including Cottam cinquefoil and Grouse Creek rockcress, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1822	Emphasize reducing Canada thistle and other non-native species within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.
	Guideline	1823	Coordinate forested and grassland/shrubland restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1824	Control or contain Canada thistle, dyers woad, and other noxious weed infestations.
	Objective	1825	Reduce locoweed infestations in areas where they are limiting management opportunities.
Wildlife	Objective	1826	Restore or maintain sage grouse habitat through shrubland vegetation management.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Resources	Objective	1827	Maintain or improve mule deer winter habitat around Bally Mountain.
	Guideline	1828	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1832	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard in the management area.
Fire Management	Objective	1834	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.

3.2.3.3. FMU Characteristics

The Raft River Unit is comprised of Forest Service lands in the Raft River Mountain Range, which lie just south of the Idaho-Utah border. The area is in Box Elder County in northwest Utah, and is administered by the Minidoka Ranger District. There are many small communities in the vicinity, but the nearest towns of size are Snowville, Utah, and Oakley and Malta, Idaho. Private land inholdings make up about 25 percent of the unit. The main private inholdings are on the eastern end of the management area. About 25% of the unit is designated as Inventoried Roadless. About 1,400 acres of State land also occur within the area. This unit is practically surrounded by private ranch lands. The primary uses and activities in this management area are livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and mining. Vegetation is naturally patchy throughout much of the area, with islands of coniferous forest surrounded by open sagebrush/grassland communities. Lower and mid-elevations feature cool sagebrush/grasslands on south and west aspects. North and east aspects support pinyon-juniper communities at lower elevations, turning to dry Douglas-fir, aspen, and Engelmann spruce communities at higher elevations. Subalpine fir and limber pine occupy the highest elevations, interspersed with rock bluffs and talus slopes. This area is near the northern geographical range of pinyon pine.

Air quality is usually excellent, as this area is remote from any large population centers. However, smoke can occur from seasonal agricultural burning and periodic wildland fires. This area is included in the Utah State Air Implementation Plan.

3.2.3.3.1. Safety

- Access egress to Private land with numerous locked gates.
- Abandoned mines and shafts.

3.2.3.3.2. Physical

- The area is characterized by the Raft River Mountains surrounded by the relatively flat private and BLM lands.

- Fairly rugged terrain with numerous plateaus and cliffs. Water is relatively limited, restricted to the major creek drainages, less abundant the further from these main drainages, especially during the late summer.

3.2.3.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA
						18
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X
Grouse Creek rockcress	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Rocky outcrops, talus	X
Malheur cryptantha	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Grassland, low elev.	X
Cottam cinequefoil	S	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock, talus	X
violet	N	W	Herb	Stable	Rock talus	X

¹Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					18

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
				18
Mammal Species	Townsend's big-eared bat	Caves, mines, large trees	Vulnerability to disruption	X
	Gray wolf	All PVGs	Threat of mortality	X
	Greater Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X
Fish Species	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout			X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					18
Bird Species	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X

3.2.3.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds ETC.	Transportation Corridors
		Clear Creek	

3.2.3.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (and alteration):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest, sage and grass	62	1	1 and 2	1
Pinyon pine and juniper	22	4	2	1
Cool, dry Douglas-fir	11	3	2 and 3	1
Aspen	5	1 and 2	2	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur early June through mid October. Most fires occur in July, August and September from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential control problems:
 - Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
 - Moderate to long travel times, especially if the forest helicopter is not available.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Numerous WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with developments.
 - Politically charged area with many involved private parties and local organizations.
 - Limited access in areas adjacent to Private lands.

3.2.3.4.1. Fire Behavior

The Montane Shrub group is at properly functioning condition. The Mountain Big Sagebrush, Basin Big Sage, and Perennial Grass Slopes groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and livestock grazing impacts. This has altered structure and species composition resulting in increased canopy cover and reduced understory herbaceous cover. Understory in the Big Basin Sage group is being replaced by cheatgrass and other introduced species.

The Cool Dry Douglas-Fir, and Aspen groups are functioning at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more shade-tolerant subalpine fir and less seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with subalpine fir; however, most stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers. Older aspen stands are not regenerating. Many of the conifer stands in the area are old, with high tree densities and increasing mortality from insects and disease. An estimated 40 percent of the Douglas-fir has died within the last 10 to 15 years. Fire hazard is increasing in conifer stands. The Pinyon-Juniper group is functioning at high risk due to fire exclusion and grazing impacts that have allowed older, close-canopied stands to dominate, with fewer younger trees and herbaceous plants than desirable.

Riparian vegetation is not functioning properly in localized areas due to impacts from roads, livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and fire exclusion. Structural stages are not diverse, and introduced grasses and noxious weeds are replacing native plants. Aspen and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to fire exclusion and livestock use.

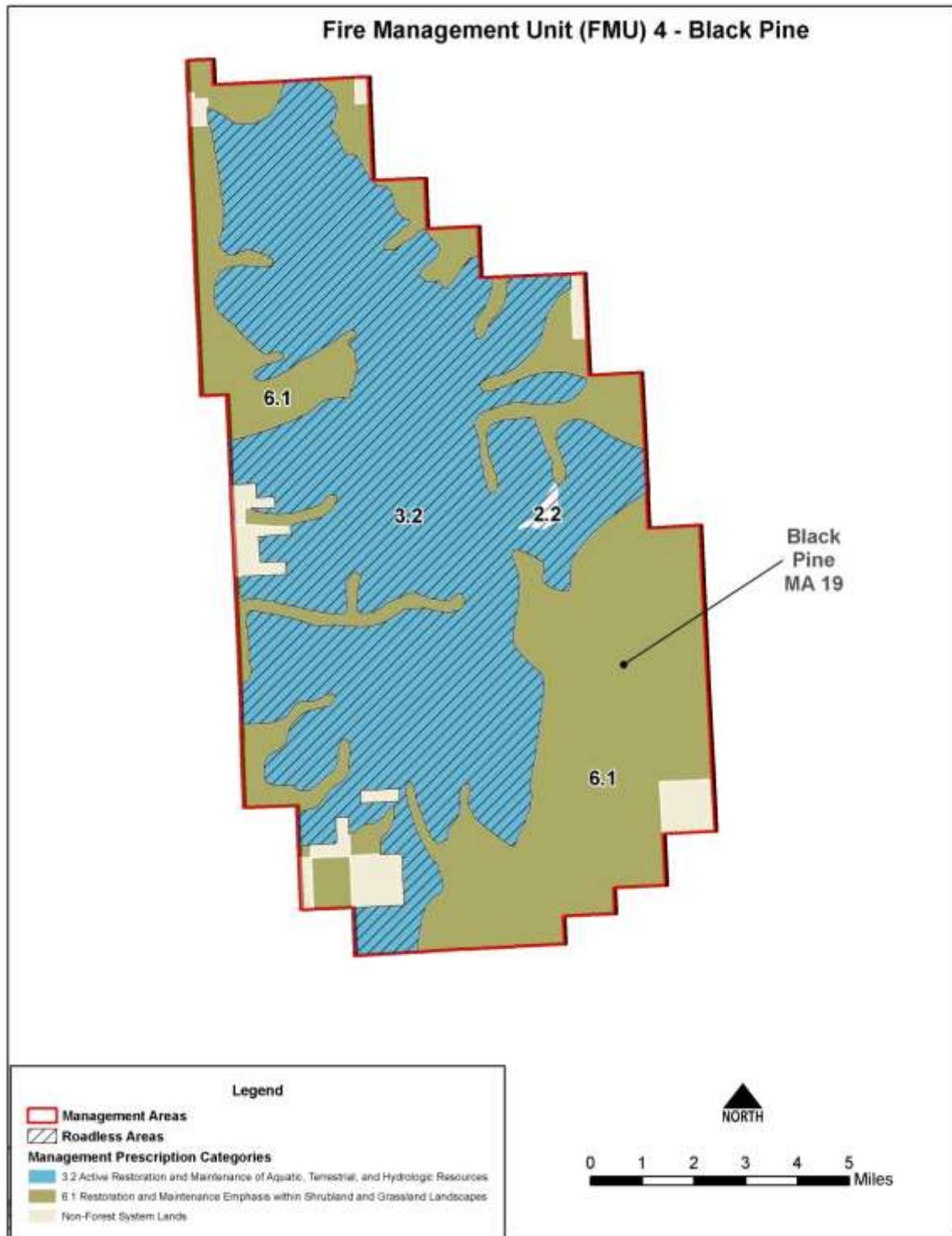
3.2.3.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 12 to 14 inches of precipitation, occurring all year around, but with slightly higher precipitation during the winter and spring. The elevation ranges from 5,950 to 9,600ft. Snow is common at the higher elevations during the winter. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the several large fires in the recorded history (those that occur at Haines 5 and 6), they have not consistently spread in a specific direction, rather responding to the influence of topography, a frontal passage, or occasionally plume dominated. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in mid to late October and can be qualified as 0.25 in of rain over 2 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .10 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.4. FMU 4 - Black Pine

3.2.4.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 4
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: Moberg (104103)
- Acres: 76,820
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 12% forested – Cool Dry Douglas-fir, aspen and pinyon/juniper; 88% – Rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows.
- Ranger District: Minidoka Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-1411, E-1412, E-1413
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: None
- **Other Values:** Structures and re-vegetation, War Eagle Peak repeater site, Moberg Canyon RAWS station, Gunnel Administration Site in Six Mile Canyon.
- This unit is comprised of Forest Service lands in the Black Pine Mountain Range, which lie at the eastern end of Cassia County, Idaho. The Minidoka Ranger District administers this unit. There are many small communities in the vicinity, but the nearest towns of any size are Burley to the northwest and Snowville, Utah to the southeast. There are several small private inholdings totaling less than 4 percent of the whole area. About 55% of the unit is designated as Inventoried Roadless. Most of the area is bordered by private ranches or land administered by the BLM. Much of the private land has been converted to agriculture. The primary uses and activities in this management area are livestock grazing, timber management, dispersed recreation (mainly hunting), and mining.
- There is one Research Natural Areas in this unit. The Pole Canyon RNA is 165 acres and is located in the central area of the unit.
- Vegetation within this area includes sagebrush/grasslands, and juniper, aspen, Douglas-fir, and subalpine fir trees. Douglas-fir and subalpine fir are generally confined to north and east exposures at the higher elevations. The sagebrush and juniper cover about half the entire area, with sagebrush occurring predominantly on south and west exposures that are lower in elevation. The sagebrush communities transition to juniper in the higher foothills. Mountain brush occurs on the northeast end of the area. The remaining area supports small patches of aspen and mountain mahogany.
- Air quality is usually excellent, as this area is remote from any large population centers. However, periodic smoke can occur from seasonal agricultural burning and wildland fires.
- Desert buckwheat, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is found in this management area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort, Candidate species.
- There are no developed recreation sites in this unit. The area provides dispersed recreational opportunities mostly associated with hunting, off road vehicle use, gold mining, and dispersed camping. Most of the users come from small local communities, as well as the Burley/Rupert area. There is a special use authorization for one outfitter and guide operation for deer and mountain lion hunting.
- The northeast portion of the area that can be viewed from Interstate 84 is considered visually sensitive.



3.2.4.2. FMU Guidance

There is one management areas (MA) within the Black Pine FMU, Management Area 19 (Black Pine). Management Direction for MA 19 is found on III 300-309 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas	General Standard	1901	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire may only be used to maintain values for which the area was established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan.
	Fire Guideline	1903	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	1904	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	1905	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments, including wildland fire, mechanical, and prescribed fire, may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
		1937	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ⁹
	Fire Guideline	1907	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within	Vegetation Guideline	1908	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.

⁹ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Fire Guideline	1910	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1911	Restore soil ground cover and water quality in Kelsaw Canyon due to 1983-84 flood events.
	Objective	1913	Maintain structures in Eightmile and Sixmile Creeks for pool habitat and establishment of woody riparian components.
	Objective	1914	Maintain instream flows and existing pool structures in Sixmile Creek.
Vegetation	Objective	1915	Restore early seral aspen and Douglas-fir in the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1916	Restore and maintain desired size class structure and diversity in the Aspen vegetation group, as described in Appendix A, by promoting regeneration.
	Objective	1917	Restore canopy cover, as described in Appendix A, within the Mountain Big Sagebrush and Pinyon-Juniper cover types in the southern and western portions of the management area.
	Objective	1918	Restore riparian vegetation and streambank stability by reducing soil compaction and accelerated sediment, and restoring herbaceous and woody shrub composition in the Eightmile and Sixmile Creek drainages.
	Objective	1919	Evaluate the need for sagebrush re-establishment in the northern portion of the management area that burned in 1999 and 2000.
	Guideline	1920	Priority of vegetation treatments should be given to those areas containing big-game winter range.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1921	Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including desert buckwheat, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1922	Emphasize reducing Canada thistle, dyer's woad, and other non-native species within TEPCS plant actual and potential habitat.
	Objective	1923	Preserve botanical resources in the Pole Canyon RNA consistent with the establishment guidelines.
	Guideline	1924	Coordinate grassland/shrubland restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest Botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1925	Contain existing spot areas of noxious weeds and prevent invader species from becoming established, with emphasis on dyers woad and Canada thistle.
Wildlife	Objective	1926	Maintain or restore sharp-tailed grouse habitat in Mineral Gulch and the northeast corner of the management area.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Resources	Objective	1927	Provide blue grouse habitat by maintaining large mature Douglas-fir to accommodate roosting.
	Objective	1928	Maintain or restore bitterbrush and other shrubland communities for wintering wildlife on the southern and western portions of the management area.
	Guideline	1929	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1932	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities associated with restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard in the management area.
Fire Management	Objective	1936	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire . Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.

3.2.4.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.4.3.1. Safety

- Black Pine Mine
- Heavy fuel loading due to high mortality.
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination.
- Access in and out of area.

3.2.4.3.2. Physical

- List and briefly describe specific FMU physical characteristics including, but not limited to, FMU boundaries, topography, elevation range, soils, and air quality.
- The area is characterized by the Black Pine Mountains surrounded by the relatively flat private and BLM lands.
- Fairly rugged terrain with numerous plateaus and cliffs. Water is relatively limited, restricted to the major creek drainages, less abundant the further from these main drainages, especially during the late summer.

3.2.4.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA
						19
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X
desert buckwheat	S	S	Herb	Unknown	Rock - outcrops	X

1Forest Service Status - **S** = Region 4 Sensitive, **W** = Forest Watch plants, **N** = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					19

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
				19
Mammal Species	Townsend’s big-eared bat	Caves, mines, large trees	Vulnerability to disruption	X
	Gray wolf	All PVGs	Threat of mortality	X
Bird Species	Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X
	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X
	Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	Sagebrush and grasslands	Sufficient shrubby wintering areas	X
	Bald Eagle	Large trees near lakes, reservoirs or large streams	Nesting and roosting sites	X
Fish Species	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout			X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					19
Bird Species	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X

3.2.4.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds ETC.	Transportation Corridors
			I-84 directly East
			State Highway 81 directly West

3.2.4.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (and alteration):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	88	2	2	1

Cool, dry Douglas-fir	5	3	1	1
Juniper	2	4	2	1
Aspen	1	2	2	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur early June through mid October. Most fires occur in July, August and September from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential control problems:
 - Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
 - Moderate to long travel times.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Numerous private ranches adjacent to unit boundaries.
 - Interstate Highway 84 lies 1 to 4 miles directly downwind from this unit.

3.2.4.4.1. Fire Behavior

Several large wildfires have occurred in this unit in the last 10 years, notably Monument for 10,500 acres in 2000 and Black Pine 2 for 73,336 acres in 2007.

The Montane Shrub group is functioning properly, although the herbaceous component could be increased to enhance diversity. The Mountain Big Sagebrush, Basin Big Sage, and Perennial Grass Slopes are functioning at risk in some areas due to fire exclusion and livestock grazing impacts, allowing canopy cover to increase, and reducing the understory herbaceous cover.

The Cool Dry Douglas-Fir group is not functioning properly in some areas where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax subalpine fir and Douglas-fir and less seral species, particularly aspen. Fire hazard is increasing in conifer stands due to increasing mortality from insect and disease infestations. An estimated 40 percent of the Douglas-fir has been lost in the last 15 years. The Pinyon-Juniper group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and grazing impacts that have allowed older stands to dominate, with fewer younger trees and herbaceous plants than desirable.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to impacts from livestock grazing, roads, dispersed recreation, and fire exclusion. In some areas, introduced grasses and noxious weeds are replacing native plants. Aspen and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to fire exclusion and livestock use.

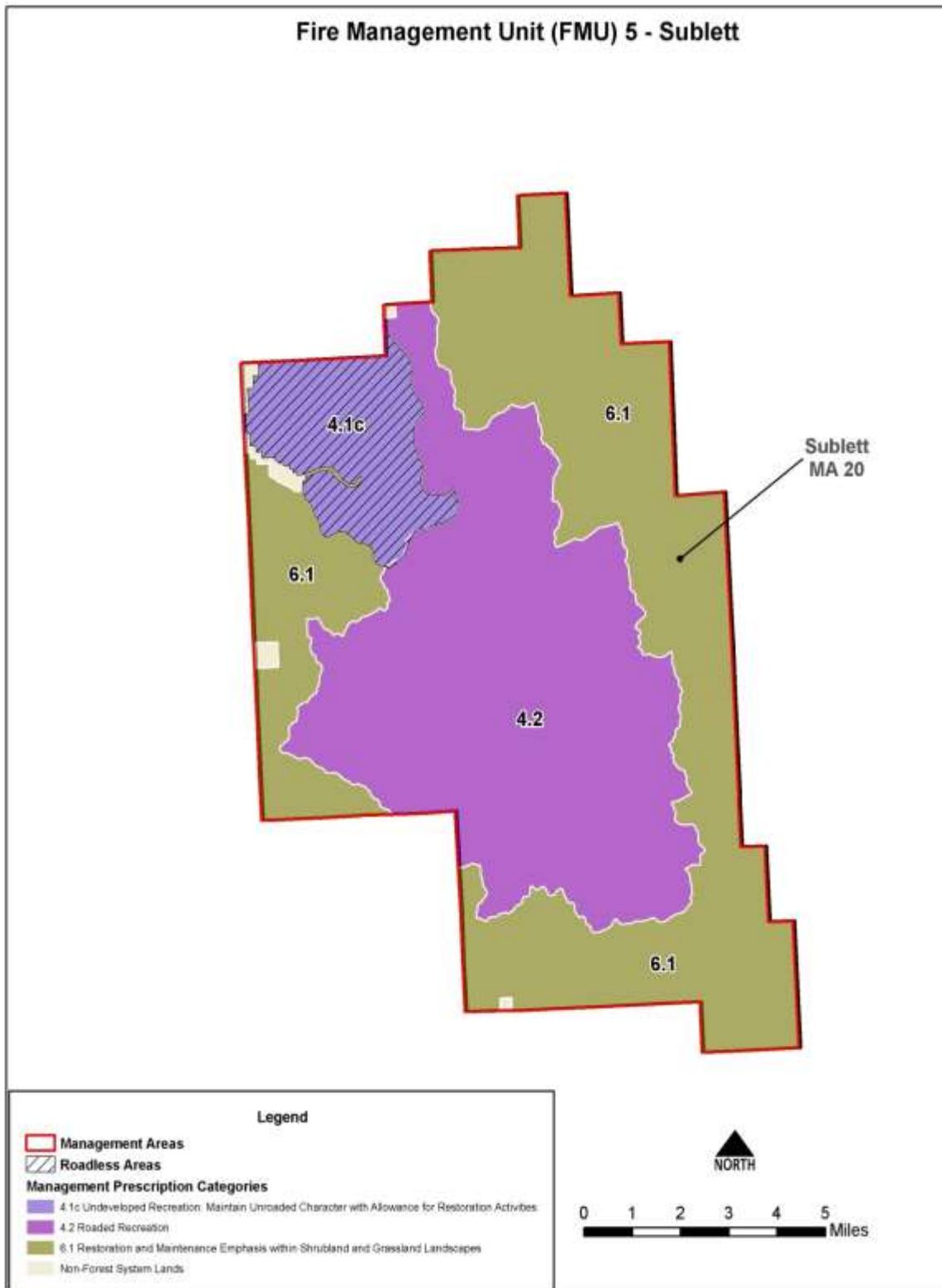
3.2.4.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 12 to 14 inches of precipitation, occurring all year around, but with slightly higher precipitation during the winter and spring. The elevation ranges from 5000 to 9386ft. Snow is common at the higher elevations during the winter. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the several large fires in the recorded history (those that occur at Haines 5 and 6), they have not consistently spread in a specific direction, rather responding to the influence of a frontal passage or occasionally plume dominated. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in mid to late October and can be qualified as 0.25 in of rain over 2 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .10 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.5. FMU 5 – Sublett

3.2.5.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 5
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: Moberg (104103)
- Acres: 78,250
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 34% forested – Cool Dry Douglas-fir, aspen and pinyon/juniper; 66% – Rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows.
- Ranger District: Minidoka Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-1411, E-1412, E-1413
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Sublett
- **Other Values:** Sublett Guard Station, Sublett and Mill Flat Campground
- This unit is comprised of Forest Service administered lands in the Sublett Mountain Range, which lies in Cassia, Oneida and Power Counties, Idaho. The Minidoka Ranger District administers this area. There are many small communities in the vicinity, but the nearest large towns are Burley to the west and Pocatello to the east. The Curlew National Grassland lies a few miles to the southeast. There are several small private inholdings totaling 620 acres, or less than 1 percent of the area. Private ranches and BLM land border most of the area. The majority of the private land has been converted to agriculture. The primary uses and activities in this area have been livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and timber management.
- Air quality is usually excellent, as this area is remote from any large population centers. However, air quality can be affected by smoke from agricultural field burning and wildland fires during parts of the year.
- There are two developed campgrounds in this unit. The rest of the area provides dispersed recreation opportunities year-round, primarily hunting, camping, horseback riding, and snowmobiling. Most trails are open to motorized use. There is one outfitter and guide under permit within the area.



3.2.5.2. FMU Guidance

There is one management areas (MA) within the Sublett FMU, Management Area 20 (Sublett). Management Direction for MA 20 is found on III 310-317 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	2001	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire , prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standard, below.
	Fire Guideline	2003	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
	Vegetation Standard	2031	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹⁰
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	2004	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	2005	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	2006	Any vegetation treatment activity may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	2007	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Objective	2011	Restore and maintain early seral aspen, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine desired condition components in the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A.

¹⁰ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Vegetation	Objective	2012	Maintain climax aspen and increase aspen regeneration in the Aspen vegetation group.
	Objective	2013	Restore canopy cover to desired levels (described in Appendix A) within the Basin Big Sagebrush and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation communities. Restore native perennial grass/forbs composition of plant communities in these same areas.
	Objective	2014	Restore riparian vegetation along Sublett Creek through management of dispersed recreation and livestock grazing.
	Objective	2011	Restore and maintain early seral aspen desired condition components in the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	2035	Restore and maintain large tree size class in the Cool Moist Douglas-fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A, with emphasis in the North Heglar and Houtz Canyon areas in the Warm-Heglar (1704021001) and Rockland (1704020909) watersheds.
Non-native Plants	Objective	2015	Contain existing spot areas of noxious weeds and prevent invader species from becoming established, with emphasis on Canada thistle, diffuse knapweed, and spotted knapweed.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	2016	Provide blue and ruffed grouse, goshawk, and flammulated owl habitat by maintaining large and mature Douglas-fir to accommodate roosting, nesting, and other needs.
	Guideline	2017	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
	Objective	2036	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in North Heglar and Houtz Canyon Areas in the Warm-Heglar (1704021001) and Rockland (1704020909) watersheds. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
Cultural Resources	Objective	2021	Maintain Sublett Guard Station to preserve this cultural resource and continue agreement with Mt. Harrison Snowmobile Association.
Timberland Resources	Objective	2023	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities through restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard in the management area.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	2024	Maintain or restore riparian vegetation composition and streambank stability in Shirley Creek, Van Camp Creek, Lake Fork Creek, and Fall Creek drainages through improvements in livestock distribution, with emphasis on water development.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	2025	Whenever possible, modify developed springs and other water sources to restore free-flowing water and wet meadows in sage grouse habitat.
Fire Management	Objective	2027	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuels.
	Guideline	2028	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for the wildland fire decision support system.

3.2.5.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.5.3.1. Safety

- Over grown vegetation creating limited visibility and tight roads
- Access in and out of area.

3.2.5.3.2. Physical

- The area is characterized by the northern Sublett Mountains surrounded by private and BLM lands.
- Fairly rugged terrain with continuous steep hills and mountains. Water is relatively limited, restricted to the major creek drainages, less abundant the further from these main drainages, especially during the late summer.

3.2.5.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA
						20
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X
Malheur cryptantha	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Grassland, low elev.	X
violet	N	W	Herb	Stable	Rock talus	X

¹Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					20

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
				20
Mammal Species	Townsend's big-eared bat	Caves, mines, large trees	Vulnerability to disruption	X

	Gray wolf	All PVGs	Threat of mortality	X
Bird Species	Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X
	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X
	Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	Sagebrush and grasslands	Sufficient shrubby wintering areas	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					20
Bird Species	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X

3.2.5.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds ETC.	Transportation Corridors
		Sublett	I-84 directly West
		Mill Flat	I-86 to the North
			State Highway 37 directly East

3.2.5.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (and alteration):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	66	2	2	1
Cool, dry Douglas-fir	32	3	2 and 3	1
Aspen	6	1 and 2	1 and 2	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur early June through mid October. Most fires occur in July, August and September from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential control problems:
 - Moderate to long travel times.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Numerous private ranches adjacent to unit boundaries.

3.2.5.4.1. Fire Behavior

The Mountain Big Sagebrush and Basin Big Sage groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and livestock grazing impacts, which have slightly altered structure and species composition. Montane Shrub is functioning properly.

The Cool Dry Douglas-Fir group is not functioning properly where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more shade-tolerant subalpine fir and less seral species, specifically aspen, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine. Fire hazard is increasing in conifer stands due to increasing mortality from insect and disease

infestations. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir; however, stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk due to localized grazing and dispersed recreation impacts, and fire exclusion. In some areas, introduced grasses and noxious weeds are replacing native plants. Aspen and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to fire exclusion and livestock use. Snag levels are at or above historic levels.

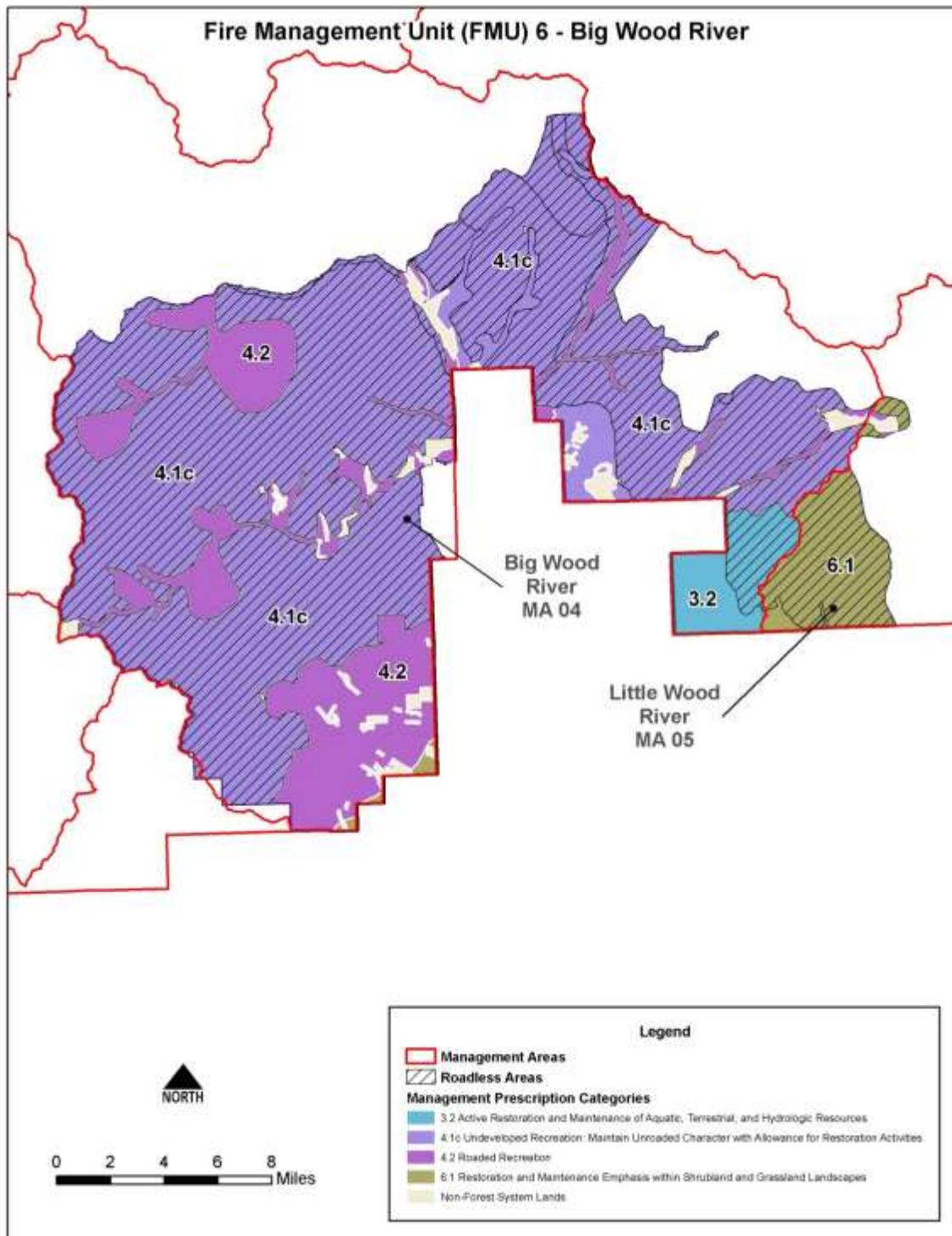
3.2.5.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 10 to 12 inches of precipitation, occurring all year around, but with slightly higher precipitation during the winter and spring. The elevation ranges from 5400 to 7464ft. Snow is common at the higher elevations during the winter. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the several large fires in the recorded history (those that occur at Haines 5 and 6), they have not consistently spread in a specific direction, rather responding to the influence of a frontal passage or occasionally plume dominated. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in mid to late October and can be qualified as 0.25 in of rain over 2 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .10 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.6. FMU 6 – Big Wood River

3.2.6.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 6
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: North Fork (102903)
- Acres: 243,424
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 55% forested – Douglas-fir, mixed subalpine forest; 45% rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows.
- Ranger District: Ketchum Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-641, H352
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Ketchum, Hailey, Sun Valley, Bellevue
- **Other Values:** summer homes, power lines, private developments, Forest Service administrative sites and recreation facilities, TESPC plant, wildlife and fish species habitat
- This FMU is comprised of lands administered by the Sawtooth National Forest within the Big Wood River drainage that surrounds Ketchum and Sun Valley. About 65% of the unit is inventoried roadless and approximately 3% of the unit is privately owned. Primary location of these private in-holdings is along Deer Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Parker Gulch, Independence Gulch and Hyndman Creek. The unit is bordered by the Fairfield Ranger District on the west, the SNRA on the northwest, the Salmon-Challis Forest on the northeast, and a mixture of BLM, private, and State lands on the south and southeast. The primary uses and activities in this area have been dispersed and developed recreation, livestock grazing, mining, and timber management. Numerous hot springs occur in this unit; some are developed and privately run. Public use is considered moderate to high.
- Air quality is usually good; however, fuel burning in the Wood River Valley around Ketchum and Sun Valley can have adverse localized affects. Also, smoke from wildland fires may occur in the summer months and linger in the Wood River valley for days or weeks at a time, affecting towns such as Ketchum, Sun Valley, and Hailey (Fire Plan Communities). The Sawtooth Wilderness Class 1 Airshed lies northwest of the management area, and the Craters of the Moon National Monument Class 1 Airshed lies southeast of the unit. Prevailing westerly winds would tend to carry management area smoke away from the Wilderness.
- There is one Research Natural Area in this unit. The Basin Gulch RNA is 1,175 acres and is located in the northern most portion of the unit.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. During the fall hunting season, several outfitter guides operate in this unit and in the adjacent Sawtooth Wilderness and surrounding areas. Effects of prolonged smoke and area closures could have dramatic adverse effects on these outfitters.



3.2.6.2. FMU Guidance

The Big Wood River FMU contains Management Area 4, the Big Wood River.

3.2.6.2.1. MA 4

Management Direction for MA 4 is found on III 144-163 in the FRMLP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness</p>	General Standard	0404	Management actions, including wildland fire and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Fire Standard	0410	Wildland fire and prescribed fire must be managed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Fire Guideline	0412	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
<p>MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers</p>	Fire Guideline	0415	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as the ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0416	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on the river classifications and ORVs.
<p>MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</p>	General Standard	0417	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0418	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments. c) Additional direction in the Establishment Report includes: Use minimum impact suppression tactics. Precautions taken to avoid introduction of alien plants or animals.
	Road Standard	0419	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0420	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0421	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standards, below.
	Fire Guideline	0424	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 2.1, MPC 3.2, and MPC 4.1c	Vegetation Standard	New	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹¹
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0426	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0427	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	0431	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0432	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0433	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c)To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d)To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas
	Objective	0434	The Warfield-West Fork Warm Springs subwatershed is a priority for restoration of road-related impacts to restore water quality and fish habitat for native species.

¹¹ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</p>	Objective	0435	Maintain the good fish habitat and upland conditions within the North Fork Big Wood-Murdock and Upper North Fork Big Wood River subwatersheds to continue their improving trends for these resources.
	Objective	0436	Restore water quality and channel stability by resolving or reducing instream flow conflicts in Warm Springs Creek, Eagle Creek, Lake Creek, and Oregon Gulch related to subdivision irrigation and changes in points of diversion.
	Objective	0437	Minimize further surface soil loss due to late season livestock grazing impacts on upland vegetation in the Cove Creek, Hyndman Creek, Trail Creek, Corral Creek, Baker Creek, South Fork Warm Springs, and Lake Creek drainages.
	Objective	0438	Restore watershed and floodplain function and reduce accelerated sediment by modifying roads, trails, and developed or dispersed recreation sites in the Big Wood River headwaters above Owl Creek, and in the Silver Creek, Baker Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Prairie Creek, Boulder Creek, North Fork Big Wood River, Deer Creek, Big Wood River, East Fork Big Wood River, and Trail Creek drainages.
	Objective	0439	Maintain or restore dead and down wood components of riparian areas in Warm Springs Creek, Cove Creek, Lake Creek, Deer Creek and Baker Creek drainages through management of dispersed camping, firewood gathering, off-site recruitment of woody debris, and beaver re-introduction.
<p>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</p>	Objective	0440	Restore stream and streamside conditions and reduce soil compaction and vegetation trampling by effectively managing dispersed recreation use within riparian areas in the Big Wood River headwaters above Owl Creek, Silver Creek, Baker Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Prairie Creek, Boulder Creek, North Fork Big Wood River, Deer Creek, Big Wood River, East Fork Big Wood River, and Trail Creek drainages.
	Objective	0441	Maintain or restore Wood River sculpin habitat where main stem streams have been altered by development or other activities.
	Objective	0442	Complete and implement the Wood River Sculpin Conservation Assessment Agreement.
	Objective	0443	Coordinate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to maintain the Big Wood River trophy fisheries, and to develop a management plan for Warm Springs Creek to ensure consistency with native fish goals and objectives.
	Objective	0444	Coordinate with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and cause(s) for listing of East Fork Wood River, Owl Creek, Eagle Creek, Baker Creek, Placer Creek, Greenhorn Gulch, Cove Creek, Lake Creek, and Horse Creek 303(d) as impaired water bodies, and to determine which Forest Service management activities may be contributing to the listing.
	Objective	0445	Maintain or restore whitebark pine in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions described in Appendix A.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Vegetation	Objective	0446	Restore the early seral aspen component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation groups to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0447	Restore dry meadows by improving species composition, reducing compaction, and increasing plant vigor in the Cove Creek and Warm Springs Creek drainages, and from Baker Creek north, due to the effects of livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and road alteration on natural drainage patterns.
	Objective	0448	Restore structure and native species composition, as described in Appendix A, in the Alpine Meadows, Dry Meadows, and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation groups in the Deer Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Trail Creek, Greenhorn Gulch, and East Fork Big Wood River drainages where these groups have been altered.
	Objective	04152	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in the Deer Creek drainage of the Deer-Quigley (1704021908) watershed.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0449	Maintain and restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed, Marsh’s bluegrass, wedge-leaf saxifrage, and Mt. Shasta sedge, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0450	Emphasize reducing diffuse and spotted knapweed, toadflax, and other non-native species within TEPCS occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	0451	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial, watershed, and forested restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, occupied or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0452	Confine, contain, or reduce the density of noxious weed infestations, particularly spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, and Dalmatian toadflax, within the Big Wood River drainage.
	Objective	0453	Continue weed management coordination efforts with local land management agencies and private individuals.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0454	Provide high-quality mountain goat forage by minimizing or reducing summer and fall forage competition between domestic sheep in the tributaries to the North Fork Big Wood River, Baker Creek, Prairie Creek, Trail Creek, and Owl Creek.
	Objective	0456	Maintain and restore habitat for deer, elk, migratory land birds, and sage grouse in lower elevation sagebrush communities.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	04153	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Deer Creek drainage of the Deer-Quigley (1704021908) watershed. Prioritize treatments in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
Fire Management	Objective	04118	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	04119	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings except in Sun Valley-Trail, Elkhorn Creek, Lake Creek, Eagle Creek, Fox-Leroux, Adams-Big Wood, Triumph-Milligan, Easley-Headquarters outside SNRA boundary, east portion Barr Gulch-Rooks, Warfield-West Fork Warm Springs, Greenhorn Creek, Deer-Quigley, Wolfstone-North Fork Deer Subwatersheds.
	Guideline	04121	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildland fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management .

3.2.6.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.6.3.1. Safety

- There is the potential for fast moving fires in flashy fuels.
- Above ground power lines in the Warm Springs area.
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination.
- Urban-interface and associated hazards.
- Rugged, steep terrain.
- Several private in-holdings with developments.
- Very high recreation use.
- Summer homes located in Warm Springs, Red Warrior and Newman Creek.

3.2.6.3.2. Physical

- List and briefly describe specific FMU physical characteristics including, but not limited to, FMU boundaries, topography, elevation range, soils, and air quality.
- The primary drainages run north to south and secondary drainages run east to west.
- The area is characterized by the Big Wood River running north to south through the center of the unit.
- Mostly rugged and mountainous terrain with relatively abundant water in the form of free flowing creeks, especially in the northern half of unit.

3.2.6.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA	
						4	5
Ute ladies' -tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X
Mt. Shasta sedge	N	S	Sedge	Stable	Alpine	X	X
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland	X	X
Marsh's bluegrass	S	S	Grass	Unknown	Alpine	X	
wedge-leaf saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock	X	X
nodding saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock		X

¹Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					4	5
Mammal Species	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X	X
Bird Species	Greater Sage Grouse	Candidate	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat Reduction and Alteration	X	X
	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Extensive riparian cottonwood forest	Need extensive riparian woodland (cottonwood) habitat	X	

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
				4	5
Mammal Species	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X	X
	Gray wolf	All PVGs	All PVGs	X	X
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X	X
Fish Species	Wood River sculpin	Perennial streams		X	X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X	

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					4	5
Mammal Species	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X	X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X	X
	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X	X

3.2.6.3.4. Resources

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness to the NW	Warm Springs, Red Warrior and Newman Creek Summer Homes	East Fork Baker Creek	State Highway 75 (Sawtooth Scenic Byway)
Craters of the Moon NM to the east		Boundary	
		Sawmill	
		Federal Gulch	
		Copper Creek	
		Wolfstone	
		Bridge	
		Deer Creek	

3.2.6.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	43	2	2	1
Warm, dry Douglas-fir	32	3 and 5	1 and 2	1
Cool, dry Douglas-fir	14	3	1 and 2	1
High elevation spruce & fir	11	3	2	1

- Historical analysis has determined that fires typically occur early June through early October. Most fires occur in July and August from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential control problems:
 - Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
 - Long travel times, especially if aerial resources are not available.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Numerous WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with substantial developments.
 - Politically charged area with many involved private parties and local organizations.
 - Very high recreation use.
 - Utility corridor.

3.2.6.4.1. Fire Behavior

During the last 20 years, 163 fire starts have occurred within the management area, almost half of which were caused by lightning. Approximately 48,500 acres have burned within the management area since 1988, or 14 percent of the area. The 2007 Castle Rock Fire burned approximately 47,000 acres. Mixed2 fires are a common component of the fire regimes in this area, particularly following bark beetle outbreaks. Sun Valley, Ketchum, and Elkhorn are National Fire Plan communities.

Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: two percent lethal and 96 percent mixed1 or 2, and two percent non-lethal. Only three percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 52 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk where fire exclusion that has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to dominate, to the detriment of the whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups are functioning at risk where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir; however many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers because of fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in conifers stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe and Douglas-fir tussock moth, and increasing fuel loads.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to loss of vegetation and stream and floodplain alterations from roads, developed and dispersed recreation sites, and livestock grazing. Dead and down wood levels are low in some areas due to fuelwood gathering, and native sedge species are being replaced by grass species due to livestock grazing. Fire exclusion, lowered beaver populations, stream-side highway, road, and facility development, and irrigation diversions have had the cumulative effect of reducing wet meadows, willows, and the overall amount of riparian areas.

3.2.6.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 15 to 20 inches of precipitation. The elevation ranges from 5800 to 9300ft. Approximately 60% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the fall, winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the few fires in the recorded history, most have consistently spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to mid October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.7. FMU 7 – Bald Mountain

3.2.7.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 7
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: North Fork (102903)
- Acres: 1796
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 35% forested – Douglas-fir, and mixed subalpine forest; 65% sagebrush, grasslands, and meadows.
- Ranger District: Ketchum Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-631, H-352
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Ketchum, Sun Valley, Hailey
- **Other Values:** Sun Valley Ski Area, communications towers on Bald Mountain and Seattle Ridge, power lines, permitted and private ski area developments, Forest Service administration sites and recreation facilities, TESP plant, wildlife and fish species habitat.
- The unit is located on and around Bald Mountain and consists of the Sun Valley Ski Area under permit with the Sawtooth NF. The total permitted area is 3271 acres, of that 1930 acres is administered by the FS and 1341 acres is administered by the BLM. The unit includes about 43 acres of developments, including several ski lodges and 6 ski lifts. This unit is directly adjacent to the towns of Ketchum and Sun Valley (Fire Plan Communities). Summer time recreation uses include, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, paragliding, and fixed wing gliding. Because of its unique characteristics and high recreation values, this is the only unit on the Sawtooth NF where fire for resource benefits is not permitted.
- Air quality is usually good; however, occasionally fuel burning in the Wood River Valley around Ketchum and Sun Valley can have adverse localized affects. Also, smoke from wildland fires may occur in the summer months and linger in the Wood River valley for days or weeks at a time, affecting towns such as Ketchum, and Sun Valley. The Sawtooth Wilderness Class 1 Airshed lies northwest of the management area, and the Craters of the Moon National Monument Class 1 Airshed lies southeast of the unit.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area.
- This unit, the Sun Valley Ski Area, is entirely visible to the communities of Ketchum and Sun Valley, and is considered as a premier Ski Resort in the Western US. Public interest and involvement in FS Management of this unit is very high.



3.2.7.2. FMU Guidance

There is one MA within the Bald Mountain FMU - MA 4. Within this FMU only one management prescription exists – 4.3, Concentrated Recreation.

3.2.7.2.1. MA 4

Management Direction for MA 4 and management prescription category 4.3 is found on III 144-163 of the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.3 Concentrated Recreation	Fire Standard	0428	Wildland fires use is prohibited.
	Vegetation Guideline	0429	Vegetation management actions, including prescribed fire and mechanical treatments, may be used to manage fuel conditions and support recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0430	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.

3.2.7.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.7.3.1. Safety

- Highly developed urban interface area, with high value developments in and adjacent to unit.
- Heavily congested roads especially in the summer.
- Potential airspace intrusions from motorized and non-motorized aircraft.
- Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
- Steep, rocky, high elevation ridges dominate the landscape.
- Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
- Politically charged area with many involved private parties and local organizations.
- Very high recreation use.
- Utility corridor.
- There is the potential for fast moving fires in flashy fuels.
- Above ground power lines.
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination.
- Urban-interface and associated hazards.
- Rugged, steep terrain.
- Very high recreation use.
- Paragliding use off Bald Mountain.

3.2.7.3.2. Physical

- The area is characterized visually by the Sun Valley Ski Area. The elevation ranges from 5800 ft (mid slope where the FS borders the BLM) on the east side, to 9151 ft at the top of Bald Mountain.

3.2.7.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA
						4
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X
Mt. Shasta sedge	N	S	Sedge	Stable	Alpine	X
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland	X
Marsh's bluegrass	S	S	Grass	Unknown	Alpine	X
wedge-leaf saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock	X

1Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					4
Mammal Species	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X
Bird Species	Greater Sage Grouse	Candidate	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and alteration	X
	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Extensive riparian cottonwood forest	Need extensive riparian woodland (cottonwood) habitat	X

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
				4
Mammal Species	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X
	Gray Wolf	All PVG's	Threat of Mortality	X
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X

Fish Species	Wood River sculpin	Perennial streams		X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					4
Mammal Species	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X
	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X

3.2.7.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds ETC.	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness to the NW	Adjacent WUI – Ketchum / Sun Valley	Sun Valley Ski Area	State Highway 75 (Sawtooth Scenic Byway)
Craters of the Moon NM to the east			

3.2.7.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes the fire regime characteristics (alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	75	1	1 and 2	1
Cool, dry Douglas-fir	20	3	1 and 2	1
Warm, dry Douglas-fir	5	1	1 and 2	1

3.2.7.4.1. Fire Behavior

Few large wildfires have occurred in this unit in the last 15 years. However, the 48, 520 acre Castle Rock Fire occurred in 2007 and burned a small portion of the unit. Non-lethal and mixed severity fires are a common component of the fire regimes in this area. Sun Valley, Ketchum, and Elkhorn are National Fire Plan communities, and there are many wildland-urban interface sub-watersheds in and adjacent to this unit.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups are functioning at risk where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands

and mixed with Douglas-fir; however many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers because of fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in conifers stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe and Douglas-fir tussock moth, and increasing fuel loads.

The Montane Shrub and Mountain Big Sagebrush groups are functioning at risk in some areas due to fire exclusion, infestations of tent caterpillars, and historic grazing and trailing impacts, which have altered structure and species composition. Older, closed-canopy structure dominates. The Alpine Meadows group is functioning at risk where portions of the sedge component have been replaced by grasses due to historic grazing impacts.

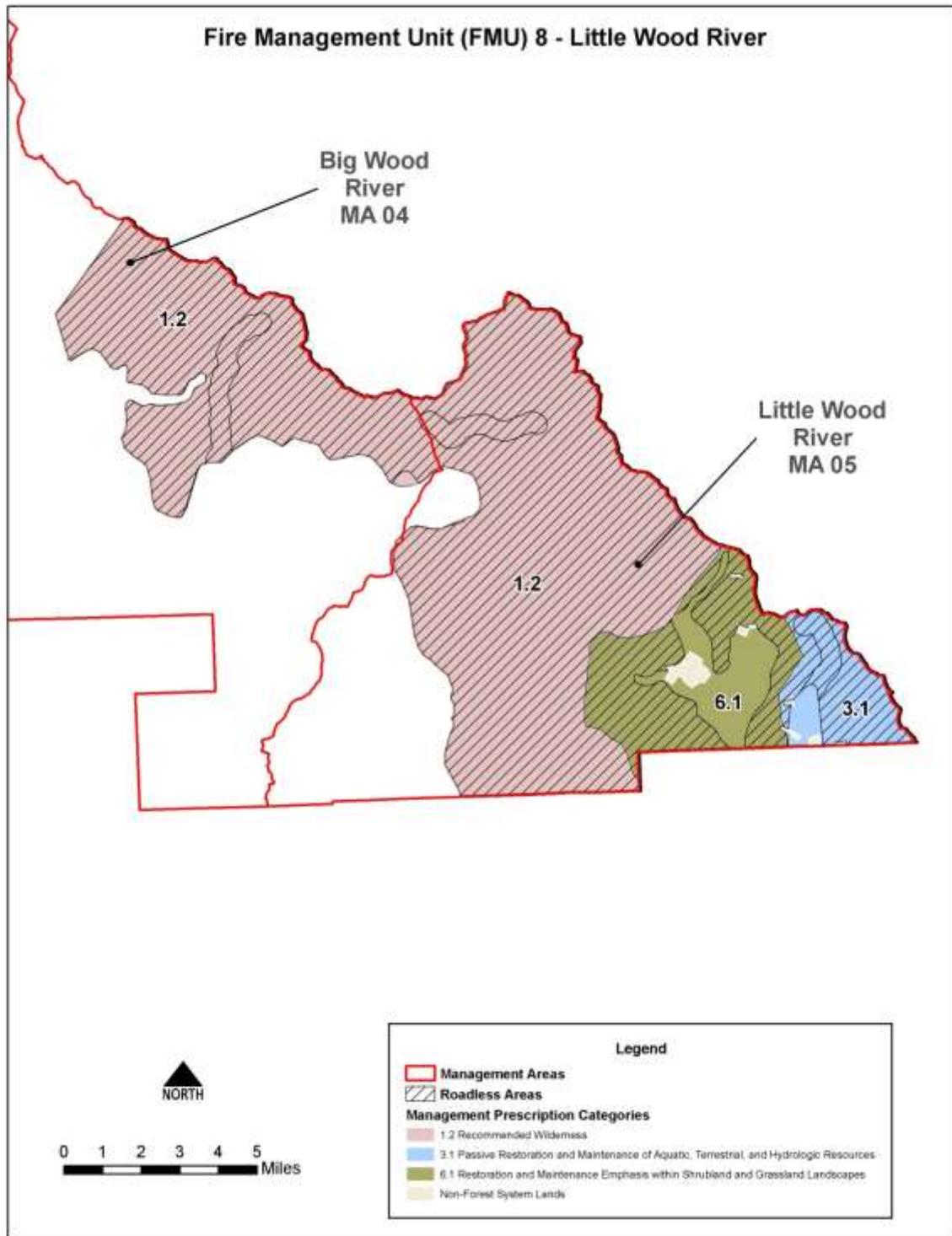
3.2.7.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 15 to 20 inches of precipitation. The elevation ranges from 5800 to 9150ft. Approximately 60% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the fall, winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the few fires in the recorded history, most have consistently spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to early October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.8. FMU 8 – Little Wood River

3.2.8.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 8
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: North Fork (102903)
- Acres: 78,348
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 30% forested – Douglas-fir, aspen, subalpine fir, whitebark pine; 55% sagebrush, grasslands, and meadows; 15% rock or barren.
- Ranger District: Ketchum Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-631, H-352
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Bellevue, Gannett, Picabo, and Carey
- **Other Values:** Historic Garfield Ranger Station, outfitter guide permitted areas, Mormon Hill Trailhead, Copper Creek Campground, roadless characteristics, historical mining sites, high recreation use – specifically hunting, Forest Service administrative and recreation facilities, TESPC plant, wildlife and fish species habitat.
- This unit is the Pioneer Mountains Roadless Area. The Forest has recommended the Pioneer Mountains Area for Wilderness designation. The area lies in Blain County. To the north and east of the unit is the Salmon-Challis National Forest, to the southwest and south is BLM and private. Segments of Muldoon Creek and Box Canyon Creek are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation. The primary uses and activities in this management area have been livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and mining.
- Air quality is usually excellent, and this area is remote from any large population centers. The Craters of the Moon National Monument is a Class 1 air quality area that lies southeast of the management area.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area.
- The Pioneer Mountains provide outstanding primitive and semi-primitive recreation opportunities. Area closures due to fires would most likely have adverse affects to all recreation use resulting in a loss of revenue to the communities of Ketchum, Hailey and Bellevue, all NFP communities.



3.2.8.2. FMU Guidance

There are two management areas (MA’s) within FMU 8. They include Management Area 4 (Big Wood River) and Management Area 5 (Little Wood River).

3.2.8.2.1. MA 4

Management Direction for MA 4 is found on III 145-163 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	0404	Management actions, including wildland fire and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Fire Standard	0410	Wildland fire and prescribed fire must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Fire Guideline	0412	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.

3.2.8.2.2. MA 5

Management Direction for MA 5 is found on III 164-173 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	0501	Management actions, including wildland fire and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Recreation Standard	0503	Do not construct new trails within trail-less areas of the Pioneer Mountains recommended wilderness, unless trails are determined necessary to prevent resource damage.
	Recreation Standard	0506	Existing motorized or mechanical uses are allowed only if they do not lead to long-term adverse changes in wilderness values.
	Fire Standard	0508	Wildland fire and prescribed fire must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Fire Guideline	0509	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0510	Manage the eligible Wild and Scenic River corridors of Muldoon Creek and Box Canyon Creek to their assigned classification standards, and preserve their outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing status, until the rivers undergo a suitability study and the study finds them suitable for designation by Congress, or releases them from further consideration as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Fire Guideline	0511	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0512	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0513	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
	Fire Standard	0515	Wildland fire and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Road Standard	0516	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0517	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
	Vegetation Standard	0560	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹²
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0519	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0520	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.

¹² This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes</p>	Vegetation Guideline	0521	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0522	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0523	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c)To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d)To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
<p>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</p>	Objective	0524	Maintain the good fish habitat and upland conditions within the Grays-Lane and Upper Little Wood River to continue their improving trend for these resources.
	Objective	0525	Restore ground cover, improve soil stability, and prevent further soil loss on upland areas by reducing late-season livestock grazing and trailing impacts in the Copper Creek, Buckhorn Creek, Little Wood, and Grays Creek drainages.
	Objective	0526	Restore floodplain function and riparian vegetation, and reduce soil compaction by reducing impacts from existing facilities in the Copper Creek drainage that are seasonally flooded, that affect floodplain function, or that are preventing attainment of riparian and aquatic objectives.
	Objective	0527	Maintain Wood River sculpin habitat where it is functioning properly. Restore sculpin habitat where it has been degraded by livestock grazing, development, or other activities.
	Objective	0528	Complete and implement the Wood River Sculpin Conservation Assessment Agreement.
<p>Vegetation</p>	Objective	0529	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in the Upper Little Wood (1704022106) watershed.
	Objective	0530	Restore the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation groups to improve wildlife habitat. Maintain or restore whitebark pine in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0531	Restore species composition and soil-hydrologic function of Dry Meadows and Alpine Meadows vegetation groups within high-elevation cirque basins where these groups have been altered by recreation and domestic livestock use.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	0532	Restore structure and species composition in the Alpine Meadows, Dry Meadows, and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation groups in the Little Wood River and Copper Creek drainages where these groups have been altered due to fire exclusion and permitted and recreational livestock grazing.
	Objective	0533	Restore desired riparian shrub and herbaceous plant composition in Porcupine Creek, Copper Creek, and Fisher Creek drainages.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0534	Establish the Muldoon Canyon bog area as a Botanical Special Interest Area or Research Natural Area.
	Objective	0535	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed, nodding saxifrage, wedge-leaf saxifrage, and Mt. Shasta sedge, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Guideline	0536	Coordinate grassland/shrubland restoration, riparian restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, occupied or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0537	Contain the expansion of cheatgrass, particularly on south and southwestern slopes, by maintaining or increasing perennial vegetation.
	Objective	0538	Control or contain spotted knapweed and Canada thistle.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0539	Provide high quality mountain goat forage by reducing summer and fall forage competition between domestic sheep in the tributaries to the Little Wood River.
	Guideline	0541	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
	Objective	0564	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Upper Little Wood (1704022106) watershed. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
Cultural Resources	Objective	0551	Restore and maintain the Garfield Guard Station, and interpret the site for public education and enjoyment.
Fire Management	Objective	0556	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire emphasizing the Pioneer Mountains recommended wilderness area. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Guideline	0557	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildland fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management.

3.2.8.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.8.3.1. Safety

- There is the potential for fast moving fires in flashy fuels.
- Rugged, steep terrain.
- One private inholdings with developments.
- High recreation use.
- Poor access.

3.2.8.3.2. Physical

- The majority of this unit is rugged with the northern boundary the ridgeline splitting the Sawtooth NF from the Salmon-Challis NF. Water sources are moderately abundant in this unit.

3.2.8.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA	
						4	5
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X
Mt. Shasta sedge	N	S	Sedge	Stable	Alpine	X	X
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland	X	X
Marsh's bluegrass	S	S	Grass	Unknown	Alpine	X	
wedge-leaf saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock	X	X
nodding saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock		X

¹Forest Service Status - **S** = Region 4 Sensitive, **W** = Forest Watch plants, **N** = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					4	5
Mammal Species	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X	X
	Greater Sage grouse	Candidate	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and alteration	X	X
Bird Species	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Extensive riparian cottonwood forest	Need extensive riparian woodland (cottonwood) habitat	X	

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
				4	5

Mammal Species	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X	X
	Gray wolf	All PVG's	Threat of Mortality	X	X
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X	X
Fish Species	Wood River sculpin	Perennial streams		X	X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X	

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					4	5
Mammal Species	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X	X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X	X
	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration	X	X

3.2.8.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds	Transportation Corridors
Craters of the Moon NM to the east		Copper Creek	

3.2.8.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	63	2	2	1
Cool, dry Douglas-fir	20	3	2	1
Warm, dry Douglas-fir	11	3 and 5	2 and 3	1
High elevation spruce & fir	6	3	2 and 3	1

- Potential control problems:
 - Limited to poor access, majority of the area is accessible by foot or helicopter only.
 - Long travel times, especially if aerial resources are not available.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Steep, rocky, high elevation ridges dominate the landscape.

3.2.8.4.1. Fire Behavior

No large wildfires have occurred in the management area in the last 20 years. Twelve fire starts have occurred within the management area, 67 percent caused by lightning. There are no National Fire Plan communities or wildland-urban interface subwatersheds in this area. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 90 percent mixed1 or 2, and 10 percent non-lethal. Only 5 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 46 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

The Montane Shrub group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and historic grazing and trailing impacts, which have altered structure and species composition. The Mountain Big Sagebrush group is functioning at risk due to livestock grazing impacts and the introduction of non-native species, particularly spotted knapweed and cheatgrass. Alpine and Dry Meadows are functioning at risk because of historic and current grazing impacts, introduced species, and increasing conifer densities.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk where fire exclusion that has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to dominate, to the detriment of the whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups are functioning at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir; however many stands are dying out or being replaced by encroaching conifers because of fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in conifers stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe and Douglas-fir tussock moth, and increasing fuel loads.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due primarily to grazing impacts and fire exclusion. In some areas, grasses are replacing sedge species due to livestock grazing. Cottonwood and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to fire exclusion.

3.2.8.4.2. Weather

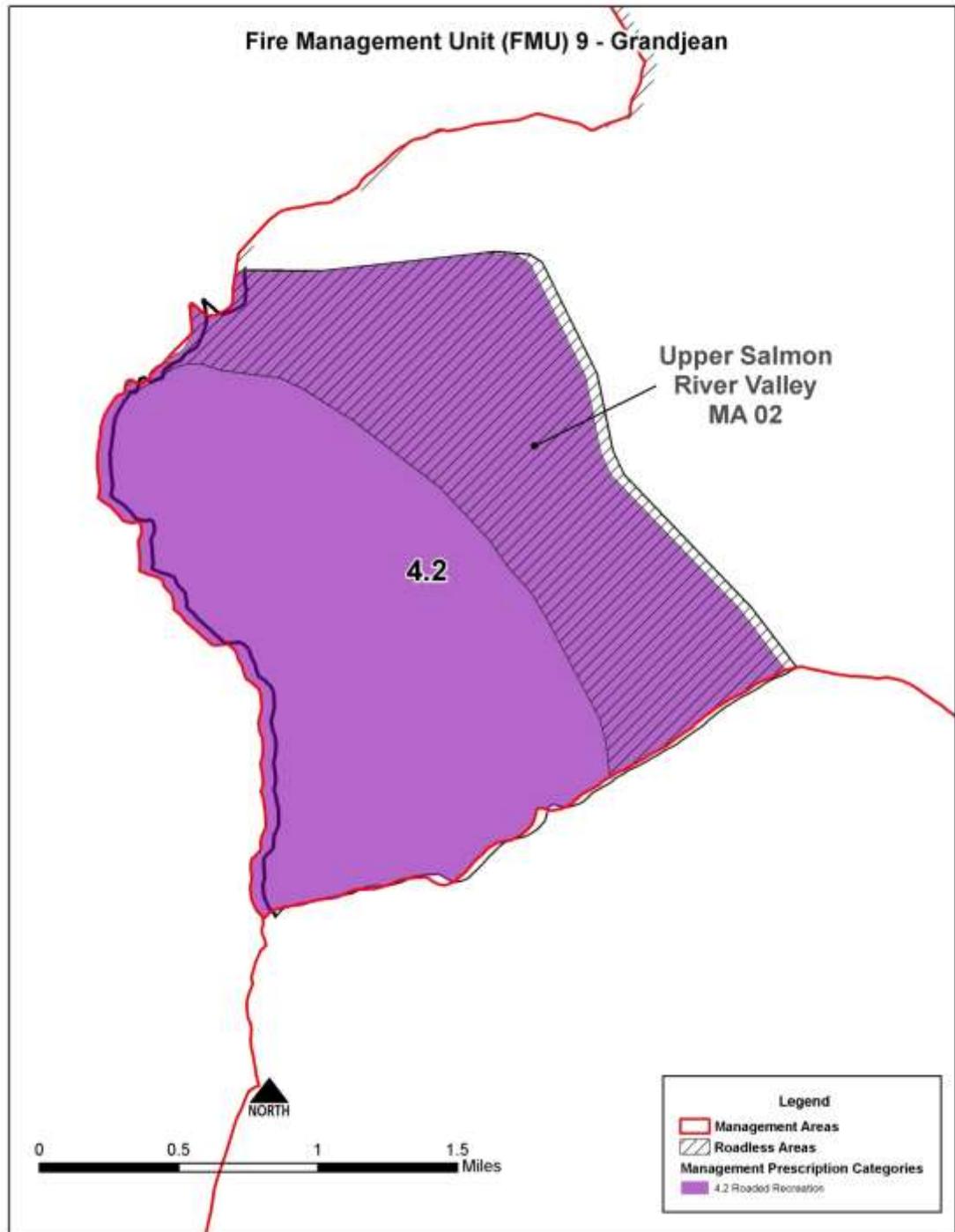
- This Unit averages 15 inches of precipitation in the lowest elevations (5,500 to 7,000ft) and 20 inches in the higher elevations (7,001 to 12,000ft). Approximately 50% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the few fires in the recorded history, most have consistently spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to early October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.9. FMU 9 – Grandjean

3.2.9.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 9
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: (101812)
- Acres: 2,223
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 60% forested – Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, mixed subalpine forest; 30% sagebrush, grasslands and meadows, 10% rock or barren
- Ranger District: Sawtooth National Recreation Area
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-631, North Zone IA, H-352
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Grandjean
- **Other Values:** the primary values for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established, the adjacent Sawtooth Wilderness, historical and permitted lodge and structures, Forest Service Grandjean Barn, Grandjean Campground, Forest Service administrative and recreation facilities, TESPC plant, wildlife and fish species habitat.
- This FMU includes several summer homes, developed hot springs, 2 developed campgrounds, trailheads, and the Grandjean Lodge. This unit is located on the northwest corner of the Sawtooth Wilderness and directly adjacent to the Boise NF. Access to the area is from Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway, which passes 5 miles to the west of this unit. Within this unit is the Grandjean Trailhead, the primary access to the northwest side of the Sawtooth Wilderness. The main public use activities are concentrated and dispersed recreation, including camping, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. Public use is considered moderate to high.
- Air quality is usually excellent, and this area is remote from any large population centers. The Sawtooth Wilderness is a Class 1 air quality area that lies directly south and east of this unit. In 1999, on August 18, the Queasy fire started 6 mile south of Grandjean in the Sawtooth Wilderness and was managed as a WFU. The smoke impacts to Grandjean were minimal until October 26, when the fire made a 2000 acre run with the passing of a cold front (delivering season ending moisture following the wind event). The effects of this smoke lasted only a few days.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species.
- The Grandjean Trailhead provides access directly in to the Sawtooth Wilderness, an area that provide outstanding primitive and semi-primitive recreation opportunities. Area closures due to fires would most likely have adverse affects to all recreation use resulting in a loss of revenue to the Grandjean area.

- During the fall hunting season, several outfitter guides operate in this unit and in the adjacent Sawtooth Wilderness. Smoke and area closures would likely affect outfitter operations.



FMU Guidance

There is one management area (MA) within the Grandjean FMU – MA 2, the Upper Salmon River Valley.

3.2.9.2.1. MA 2

Management Direction for MA 2 is found on III 100-123 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Sawtooth NRA General Management	Standard	0201	Manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0202	Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. “Substantial impairment” is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0236	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Timberland Standard	0237	Timber harvest shall not be scheduled on suited land with a 4.2 MPC during the planning period. Although harvest may occur if needed, the primary emphasis on these lands will be recreation.
	Fire Guideline	0238	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
	Standard	02178	Development on National Forest system lands within the pastoral envelope shall have pastoral, agricultural or ranching features as the dominant elements. Non-pastoral developments shall not dominate the landscape in these areas. (Pastoral envelope map is in Appendix I)

3.2.9.2. FMU Characteristics

3.2.9.3.1. Safety

- Poor radio coverage, no cell service, and limited phone access.
- There is the potential for fast moving fires in flashy fuels.
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination.
- Poor access with narrow one way in and out road.

- Urban-interface and associated hazards.
- Rugged, steep terrain.
- Several private inholdings with developments.
- Very high recreation use.
- Dispersed recreation use into the adjacent Sawtooth Wilderness.

3.2.9.3.2. Physical

- The area is characterized by the flat valley bottom along both sides of the Payette River (5100 ft elevation), transitioning into rather steep mountains (7900 ft elevation) in a relatively short distance (within 1 mile).

3.2.9.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA
	Current	Proposed				2
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X
Lemhi Milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Unknown	Rock – shale, gravel banks	X
least moonwort/grapefern	W	S	Fern	Stable	Grassland, high elev.	X
pale sedge	W	S	Sedge	Stable	Riparian – bog, fen	X
Stanley's whitlow-grass	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock, talus	X
spoon-leaved sundew	W	S	Herb	Stable	Riparian - bog fen	X
guardian buckwheat	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock – talus/scree	X
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland	X
Blandow's helodium	N	S	Moss	Stable	Riparian, forest	X
Stanley thalspi	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland/alpine	X

¹Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					2
Mammal Species	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X
Fish Species	Sockeye salmon	Endangered	Morainal lakes and perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X
	Chinook salmon	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X
	Steelhead trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X
	Bull trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
				2
Mammal Species	Gray wolf	All PVG's	Threat of Mortality	X
	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X
	Great gray owl	PVGs 9, 10	High-elevation forests with meadows	X
	Common Loon	Natural Lakes	Vulnerability during nesting and abundance of small fish for prey	X
	Bald Eagle	Large trees near lakes, reservoirs or large streams	Nesting and roosting sites	X
Fish Species	Westslope cutthroat trout	Perennial streams		X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA
					2
Mammal Species	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep		Steep, rocky areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X
	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X
Fish Species	Bull Trout	X	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing areas, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X

3.2.9.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness to the south, east and west.	Grandjean Lodge and recreation facilities.	Grandjean	State Highway 21 (Ponderosa Pine Scenic Byway) to the west.
	Bear Ck, Wapati and		

	Camp Ck Summer Homes on BOF		
	Wapati SH on BOF		
	Camp Ck SH On BOF		

3.2.9.3. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	43	1	2	1
Warm, dry spruce and fir	32	3 and 5	2 and 3	1
Cool, dry Douglas-fir	14	3	2 and 3	1
High elevation spruce & fir	11	3	2 and 3	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur late June through late September. Most fires occur in July and August from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential Control Problems:
 - Poor radio coverage, no cell service, and limited phone access.
 - Long travel times, especially if aerial resources are not available.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Numerous WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with substantial developments with no hydrants.
 - Poor access, limited by single lane dirt road.
 - Steep, rocky, high elevation ridges dominate the landscape.
 - High visitation in recreation complex.
 - Hot, dry weather.
 - Summer homes adjacent to west of unit on the Boise NF.

3.2.10.3.1. Fire Behavior

The primary factor affecting the condition of fuels in this unit is the lack of naturally occurring fires. In 1999, the Queasy WFU, that originated 6 miles south of the Grandjean Unit, made a large run north on Oct 26 (30 days after than the historic season ending event). Approximately 500 acres of the Grandjean unit burned under low to moderate fire intensities. Because of this WFU (2400 acres) and escape fire (1600 acres), the Grandjean Unit has a substantially reduced risk for fire along its entire southern border. The Trailhead fire burned 4,252 acres in 2006.

Of particular concern are the escape routes for the public out of the area. Access into and out of Grandjean is via unpaved roads and FS Road 524 is the only access road in and out. Traffic control may be needed if Grandjean must be evacuated.

Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 90% mixed severity and 10% non-lethal. Approximately 20% of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately to substantially departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

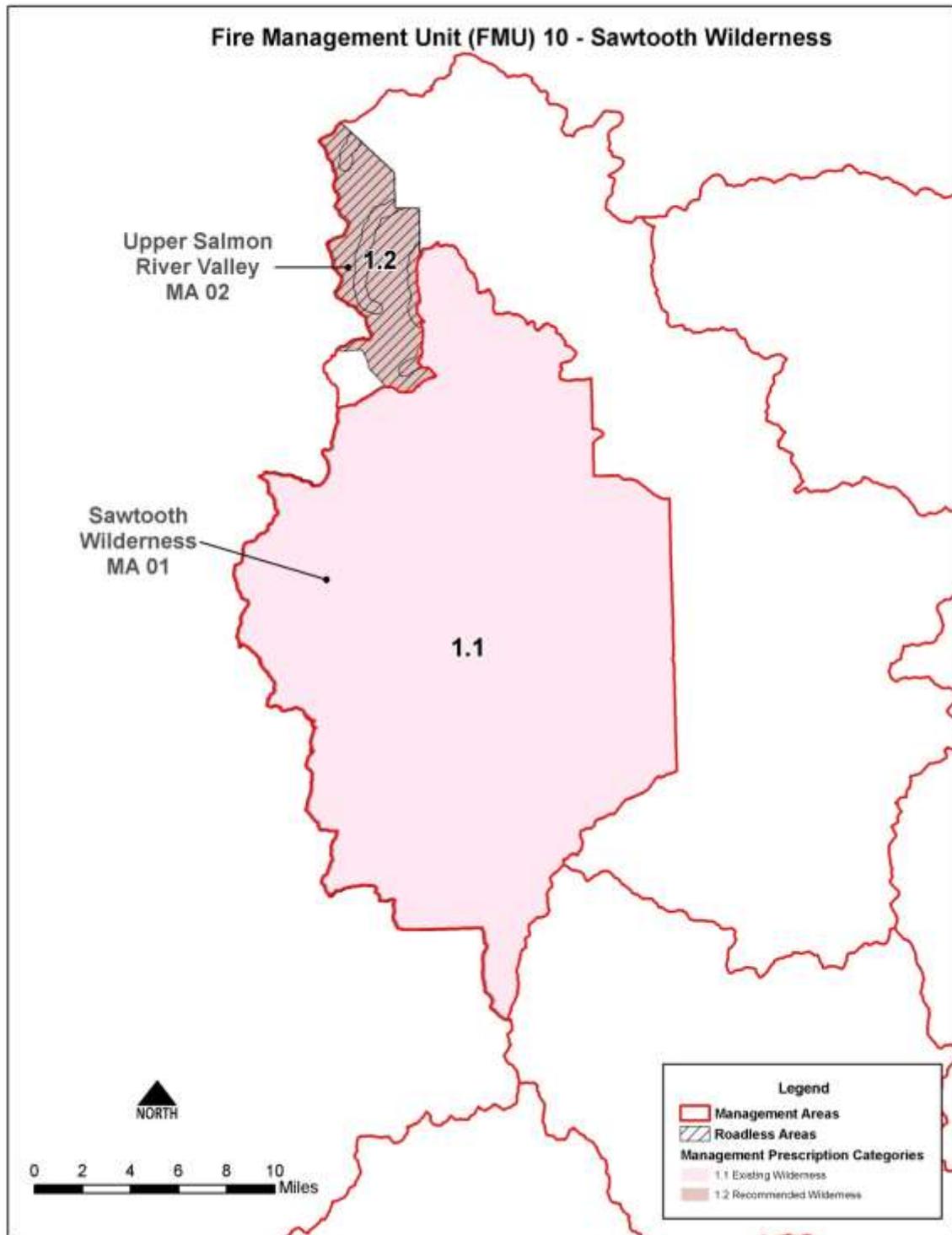
3.2.10.3.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 25 inches of precipitation. The elevation ranges from 5100 to 7900ft. Approximately 65% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the fall, winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Fires generally spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to early October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.10. FMU 10 - Sawtooth Wilderness

3.2.10.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 10
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: (101812)
- Acres: 236,191
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 25% forested – lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, whitebark pine and aspen; 75% non-forest- mostly rock with grasslands, shrublands, meadows and water.
- Ranger District: Sawtooth National Recreation Area
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: H-352, E-631
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Stanley, Grandjean, Sawtooth City, Atlanta
- **Other Values:** the primary values for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established, the primary values for which the Sawtooth Wilderness was established, concentrated recreation sites and developed trails, TESPC plant, wildlife and fish species habitat, specifically with regards to suppression actions.
- The majority of this unit, approximately 95% is designated as the Sawtooth Wilderness. The remaining 5% is designated as proposed wilderness. Portions of the Sawtooth, Boise, and Salmon-Challis National Forests comprise the Sawtooth Wilderness. The area lies in Boise, Custer, Elmore, and Blaine Counties, and is administered by the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Created by Congress in 1972, the Sawtooth Wilderness is an estimated 217,664 acres. Management direction for the area is provided by the Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan, revised and approved in 1997. The area is surrounded by National Forest System lands administered by the Sawtooth and Boise National Forests. The primary use and activity in this management area is the preservation of wilderness values.
- The Sawtooth Wilderness and proposed wilderness provides outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this management area.
- The Sawtooth Wilderness is a Class I Airshed. Prevailing winds could direct smoke towards the community of Stanley, ID. This could result in reduced visitor use in the Stanley Basin and a loss of revenue in the community of Stanley.
- The Sawtooth Wilderness provides outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this management area.
- Potential for adverse economic impacts to outfitter guides from fire related closures. Additional Information for Resource Advisors and/or Duty Officers can be found: <O:\NFS\Sawtooth\Program\5100Fire\SO\ResourceAdvisor\Wilderness READ>. Approval for mechanized equipment, forms for tracking intrusions, and similar forms are saved at the above location.



3.2.10.2. FMU Guidance

There is one management area (MA) within the Sawtooth Wilderness FMU, MA 1. Management direction for MA1 is found on III 94-100. Direction is also found in the Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan found in Appendix I of the FRLMP.

3.2.10.3.3. MA 1

Management direction for MA1 is found on III 94-100 of the FRLMP. Direction is also found in the Sawtooth Wilderness Management Plan found in Appendix I, page 30 of the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Sawtooth Wilderness	Goal	-----	Fire is permitted to play, as nearly as possible, its natural ecological role.
	Fire Guidelines	-----	Natural ignited fires will be considered prescribed natural fire unless conditions determine wildfire status as identified in the Fire Management Plan.
		-----	Prescribed natural fires are monitored and permitted to burn while in prescription
		-----	Confine or contain wildfire spread within natural barriers unless additional measures are necessary to protect life and/or property values.
		-----	Conduct all fire management activities in a manner compatible with wilderness management objectives. Preference will be given to methods and equipment that least alter the wilderness landscape or disturb the land surface, including the use of retardants when determined necessary.
		-----	Fire suppression will avoid the use of heavy mechanized equipment, such as bulldozers. Preference will be given to water and uncolored retardant drops over retardant with dye.
		-----	Locate fire camps, helispots, and other temporary facilities or improvements outside the wilderness whenever feasible.
		-----	Rehabilitate areas to as natural condition as possible when the following conditions are met, or to protect life and/or property outside of wilderness: a. Disturbance is due to suppression b. An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists, including a Wilderness Specialist, has evaluated and recommended the objectives and proposed methods of rehabilitation.
		-----	Seeding of burned areas will normally not be permitted. Approve seeding with native endemic species mix only.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Sawtooth Wilderness		-----	Management-ignited fires are permitted where shown to be necessary to reduce unnatural fuel build-ups and restore fire’s natural ecological roles, and if the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where prescribed natural fire cannot achieve wilderness fire management objectives. b. An interdisciplinary Team of resource specialists, including a Wilderness Specialist, has evaluated and recommended the proposed use of prescribed fire. c. The interested public has been involved appropriately in the decision. d. Lightning caused fires cannot be allowed to burn where they will pose serious threats to life and/or property within wilderness, or to life, property, or natural resources outside the wilderness.
		-----	Provide protection to life, public safety, and private property from the threat of fire.
		-----	Signing and contacts will be restricted to portals except where essential for wilderness preservation, visitor safety, and resource protection.
		-----	In the event of an emergency where evacuation appears necessary, a helicopter may be dispatched, working with the appropriate counties. Where danger is imminent a wilderness ranger will be dispatched.
		-----	Appropriate suppression response and Minimum Impact Management Techniques (M.I.M.T.) are used to suppress wildfires and to monitor prescribed natural fires and management-ignited fires, including travel to and from fires (response to national or regional direction may dictate alternate travel methods in cases of extreme emergency).
		-----	Detection of fire using aerial patrol after lightning storms and periods of high fire danger may occur. All flights for reconnaissance, crew transports, monitoring, etc. will be kept to the minimum possible, at the highest level possible (minimum 500 ASL), with minimal disturbance to visitor wilderness experience.
		-----	A Wilderness Resource Advisor will be assigned to monitor and work with the Prescribed Fire Manager on every Fire Use fire or wildfire in the wilderness.
		-----	Fires caused by natural starts outside of the wilderness may be allowed to enter into the wilderness as prescribed natural fire under defined prescriptions.

3.2.10.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.10.3.1. Safety

- Remote, limited access. Complicated medical evacuation procedures.
- Poor radio coverage and no cell service.

- There is the potential for fast moving fires in flashy fuels.
- Rugged, steep terrain.
- Very high recreation use.
- Dispersed recreation use into the Sawtooth Wilderness.

3.2.10.3.2. Physical

- The terrain is rugged with many rocky and exposed ridgelines running north/south.
- Water sources are moderately abundant in this unit.

3.2.10.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA	
	Current	Proposed				1	2
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X
Lemhi Milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Unknown	Rock – shale, gravel banks		X
least moonwort/grapefern	W	S	Fern	Stable	Grassland, high elev.		X
pale sedge	W	S	Sedge	Stable	Riparian – bog, fen		X
Mt. Shasta sedge	N	S	Sedge	Stable	Alpine	X	
Idaho Douglasia	N	W	Herb	Stable	Subalpine, open	X	
Stanley's whitlow-grass	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock, talus		X
spoon-leaved sundew	W	S	Herb	Stable	Riparian - bog fen		X
guardian buckwheat	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock – talus/scree		X
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland		X
Blandow's helodium	N	S	Moss	Stable	Riparian, forest		X
Kellogg's bitterroot	N	S	Herb	Stable	Rock - outcrops	X	
Stanley thalspi	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland/alpine		X

¹Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					1	2
Mammal Species	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X	X
Bird Species						
Fish Species	Sockeye salmon	Endangered	Morainal lakes and perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X

	Chinook salmon	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X
	Steelhead trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X
	Bull trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
				1	2
Mammal Species	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X	X
	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep	Steep, rocky areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep		X
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X	X
	Great gray owl	PVGs 9, 10	High-elevation forests with meadows	X	X
	Common Loon	Natural Lakes	Vulnerability during nesting and abundance of small fish for prey		X
	Bald Eagle	Large trees near lakes, reservoirs or large streams	Nesting and roosting sites		X
Fish Species	Westslope cutthroat trout	Perennial streams		X	X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					1	2
Mammal Species	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep		Steep, rocky areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep		X
	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation		X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X	X
Fish Species	Bull Trout	X	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing areas, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X

3.2.10.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness	Stanley	Numerous dispersed recreation areas	
	Atlanta		
	Grandjean		
	Sawtooth City		
	Adjacent Summer Home areas		

3.2.10.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	50	1	1 and 2	1
Warm, dry spruce and fir	15	3	1 and 2	1
Persistent lodgepole pine	14	5	1 and 2	1
High elevation spruce & fir	11	3	2 and 3	1

- Potential control problems:
 - Poor radio coverage and no cell service.
 - Long travel times, especially if aerial resources are not available.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Steep, rocky, high elevation ridges dominate the landscape.
 - High visitation along trail corridors, especially during the fall hunting season.
 - Very poor access, majority of the area is accessible by foot or helicopter only.

3.2.10.4.1. Fire Behavior

An estimated 50 percent of the management area is non-forested, or covered by grassland, shrubland, meadows, rock, or water. Much of this percentage is comprised of rock, water, and the alpine meadows, montane shrub, mountain big sage, and low sagebrush vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are High Elevation Subalpine Fir (11 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (14 percent), and Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (14 percent). Ponderosa pine is found at low elevations in the western portion of the area. Aspen is a minor but important component of the warm dry subalpine fir and lodgepole pine groups. Whitebark pine is an important component of the high elevation subalpine fir group.

The Montane Shrub and Low Sagebrush groups are near properly functioning condition, although older ages dominate structural stages due to fire exclusion. The Mountain Big Sagebrush group is functioning at risk, due to structural and compositional changes related to fire exclusion. Alpine Meadows are near properly functioning condition, although fire exclusion has led to localized increases in conifer density.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to increase in density, to the detriment of the

whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group is near properly functioning condition, but the Persistent Lodgepole Pine group is at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with subalpine fir and lodgepole pine; however, many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers. Fire hazard is increasing in lodgepole stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe and increasing fuel loads.

Riparian vegetation is functioning properly in most areas but is functioning at risk in some areas due to localized impacts from dispersed recreation use. Snag levels are likely at historic levels in most areas due to restrictions on fuelwood gathering and motorized access. Fire exclusion has reduced wet meadows, willows, and early seral species in some riparian areas.

The primary factor affecting the condition of fuels in this unit is the lack of naturally occurring fires in the past century. About 80% of the forested areas in this unit have not burned in the past 100+ years, and with the recent drought are beginning to show signs of isolated insect and disease infestations.

Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur late June through mid September. Most fires occur in July and August from lightning associated with cold front passage.

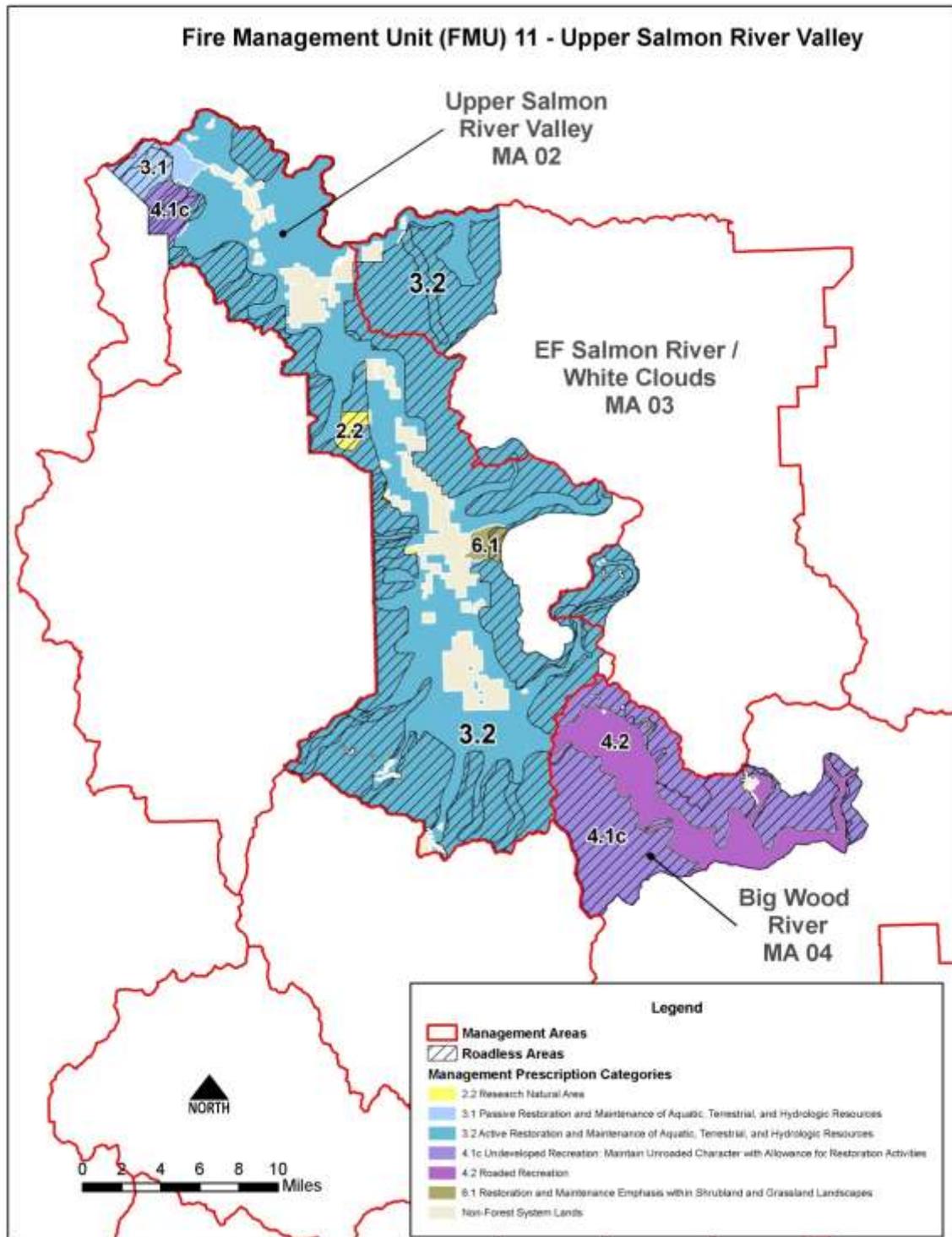
3.2.10.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 25 inches of precipitation in the lowest elevations (4,000 to 7,000ft) and 45 inches in the higher elevations (7,001 to 10,750ft). Approximately 60% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is southern during the burning season.
- Of the few fires in the recorded history (WFU and wildland fires), most have consistently spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to early October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.11. FMU 11 - Upper Salmon River Valley

3.2.11.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 11
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: (101812)
- Acres: 308,399
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 71% forested – lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, mixed subalpine forest, aspen and whitebark pine; 29% rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows.
- Ranger District: Sawtooth National Recreation Area
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-641, North Zone IA, H-352
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Stanley, Sawtooth City, Obsidian
- **Other Values:** summer homes, microwave tower on Galena Summit, Research National Areas, power lines, private developments, Forest Service administration and recreation facilities, developed campgrounds, TESPC plant, wildlife and fish species habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat.
- This unit includes the Salmon River corridor from its headwaters at Galena Summit north to Stanley, the eastern foothills of the Sawtooth Mountains, and numerous lakes, including Redfish, Stanley, Pettit and Alturas. The headwaters of the Big Wood River originate on the south side of the Galena summit flowing southeast down to the SNRA Headquarters. Approximately 50% of the area is inventoried roadless, about 5% is private, primarily along the Salmon River corridor and 1% State Lands. There are about 30 developed recreation facilities and campgrounds in the unit. Public use activities include developed and dispersed camping, hiking, backpacking, cross country skiing, bicycling, scenic touring, hunting and horseback riding, just to mention a few. Public use is considered moderate to high.
- There are three Research Natural Areas (RNA) in this unit – Redfish Lake Moraine (1470 acres), Pole Creek Exclosure (27 acres), and the Sawtooth Valley Peatlands (273 acres), consisting of the Bull Moose Fen, the Huckleberry Ck Fen, and the Mays Ck Fen.
- Air quality is usually excellent, and this area is remote from any large population centers. The Sawtooth Wilderness is a Class 1 air quality area that lies directly west of this unit.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area.
- During the fall hunting season, several outfitter guides operate in this unit and in the adjacent Sawtooth Wilderness. Effects of prolonged smoke and area closures could have dramatic adverse effects on these outfitters.



3.2.11.2. FMU Guidance

There are three management areas (MA’s) within the Upper Salmon River FMU. They include MA 2 (Upper Salmon River Valley), MA 3 (East Fork Salmon River/White Clouds), and MA 4 (Big Wood River).

3.2.11.2.1. MA 2

Management Direction for MA 2 is found on III 100-123 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>Sawtooth NRA General Management</p>	Standard	0201	Manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0202	Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. “Substantial impairment” is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
	Fire Guideline	0216	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0217	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs.
<p>MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas</p>	Range Objective	0218	Maintain the historic log worm fencing around the Pole Creek RNA to exclude sheep use.
<p>MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas</p>	General Standard	0220	Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, and wildland fire may only be used to maintain values for which the areas were established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment records or management plans.
	Fire Guideline	0222	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNAs were established.
	General Standard	0223	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</p>	Fire Standard	0225	<p>Wildland fire and prescribed fire may only be used where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Road Standard	0226	<p>Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0227	<p>The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.</p>
<p>MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</p>	General Standard	0228	<p>Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).</p>
	Vegetation Standard	0229	<p>Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	0230	<p>Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0231	<p>The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.</p>
<p>MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities</p>	General Standard	0232	<p>Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire , prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standards, below.</p>
	Fire Guideline	0235	<p>The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.</p>

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>MPC 3.2 and MPC 4.1c</p>	Vegetation Standard	03149	<p>Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6.¹³</p>
	<p>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrublands and Grasslands Landscapes</p>	Vegetation Guideline	0240
Fire Guideline		0241	<p>The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.</p>
Road Guideline		0242	<p>Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
Objective		0244	<p>Maintain and restore the important inlet habitat in the Alturas Lake subwatershed for bull trout, sockeye, and Chinook salmon.</p>
Objective		0245	<p>Remove the rough fish barrier in the Stanley Lake Creek subwatershed to restore fish passage for listed and other native species.</p>
Objective		0250	<p>Provide riparian woody and hydric vegetation composition, age class structure, and pattern, that restores or maintains stream bank stability, low width/depth channel ratios, and provides for a properly functioning condition along the main stem Salmon River, Valley Creek and significant tributaries.</p>
Objective		0251	<p>Restore or maintain native vegetation that provides naturally resilient and productive shoreline habitats, through management of lakeside recreation use and developments, with emphasis at Stanley, Redfish, Little Redfish, Perkins, Pettit, and Alturas Lakes.</p>

¹³ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	0252	Reduce impacts to soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources in dispersed recreation sites. Emphasize restoration activities in the Salmon River headwaters, Pole Creek, Alturas Lake Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Iron Creek, Elk Creek, Valley Creek, and the main Salmon River areas.
	Objective	0253	Manage habitat to reduce brook trout and provide a competitive advantage to native salmonids, with emphasis in the Valley Creek drainage.
	Objective	0255	Within the Sawtooth Valley sub-populations, maintain the strong local populations of bull trout within Alturas Lake Creek, Yellowbelly Lake Creek, and Fishhook Creek. Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat within Valley Creek to help strengthen the bull trout populations.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0257	Coordinate with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and causes for listing of the Salmon River (Hell Roaring Creek to Redfish Lake Creek and Redfish Lake Creek to East Fork Salmon River) and Lost Creek as 303(d) impaired water bodies, and to determine which Forest Service management activities may be contributing to the listing.
Vegetation	Objective	0258	Initiate management actions in the Persistent Lodgepole Pine and Warm Dry Subalpine Fir vegetation groups to reduce the risk of mortality from insects, diseases, and stand-replacing fires and move toward desired conditions as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0259	Enhance public awareness of natural processes, including fire regimes and insects and disease, through interpretive and education programs.
	Objective	0260	Maintain or restore the early seral aspen component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Lodgepole Pine groups.
	Objective	0261	Restore the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Low Sage, and Basin Big Sage vegetation groups to desired range of composition and structure, as described in Appendix A, to improve sagebrush-obligate species habitat by improving the diversity and distribution of age classes.
	Objective	0262	Maintain or increase aspen stands. Give priority to stands within wildlife wintering areas.
	Guideline	0263	Consider the impacts to whitebark pine from high-elevation fire suppression when developing Fire Management Plans.
	Objective	New	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize restoration in the Upper Salmon River (1706020113) watershed.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0264	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed, Stanley thlaspi, Blandow's heliodium, least moonwort/grapefern, pale sedge, guardian buckwheat, Lemhi milkvetch, and spoon-leaved sundew, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	0265	Preserve botanical resources in Pole Creek, Sawtooth Valley Peatlands, and Redfish Lake Moraine RNAs consistent with the established guidelines.
	Standard	0266	Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Stanley whitlow-grass and guardian buckwheat to maintain or restore habitat and populations for these species.
	Guideline	0267	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, occupied or potential habitat, and pollinators of these plants.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0268	Contain yellow toadflax on the Sawtooth Valley Allotment (formerly Busterback Ranch) area. Prevent, control, or eradicate noxious weed infestations with emphasis on Highway 75 corridor, Pole Creek, and Forest Road 194 (Valley Road).
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0269	Maintain or restore elk winter range to help meet address Idaho Department of Fish and Game population goals and reduce the dependence on winter feed programs.
	Objective	0270	Provide for mountain goat habitat by reducing competition for forage by domestic livestock where allotments overlap mountain goat habitat.
	Objective	0271	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat adjacent to the Salmon River.
Recreation Resources	Objective	0275	Reduce impacts to soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources associated with off-road vehicle use within the Salmon River headwaters, Alturas Lake Creek, Pole Creek, Smiley Creek, Pettit Lake Creek, Frenchman Creek, Elk Creek, Nip and Tuck Creek, upper Valley Creek, Fisher Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Iron Creek, and Crooked Creek.
	Objective	0291	Maintain all trails to established standards for their intended use.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	02141	Maintain soil and vegetation conditions that are functioning properly and restore those that are degraded in the alpine and subalpine communities where sheep trail routes and bedding have occurred, or are occurring.
	Objective	02142	Reduce grazing impacts to soil, water, riparian and aquatic resources through more intensive grazing management practices. Emphasize restoration within the Valley Creek system, Frenchman Creek, Smiley Creek, Salmon River headwaters, Pole Creek headwaters, Huckleberry Creek, and Champion Creek.
Fire Management	Objective	02150	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	02151	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	02152	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
	Objective	02175	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Grandjean, Gold-Williams, and Huckleberry Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.

3.2.11.2.2. MA 3

Management Direction for MA 3 is found on III 125-143 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Sawtooth NRA General Management	Standard	0301	Manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0302	Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. “Substantial Impairment” is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
	General Standard	0322	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).

MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Vegetation Standard	0323	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire, mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Vegetation Standard	03149	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags >10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹⁴
	Road Standard	0324	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0325	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0332	Restore watershed and floodplain function; improve mesic and hydric plant composition and water quality; and reduce accelerated sediment by modifying portions of roads, trails, and mine sites in the Germania Creek headwaters, West Pass Creek, Slate Creek, Rough Creek, and Big Boulder Creek drainages, and the Livingston Mine area.
	Objective	0333	Restore floodplain function and streamside habitats along the Salmon River corridor by reducing or modifying developed or dispersed recreation sites, and reducing highway alignment or maintenance conditions that are detrimentally affecting the floodplain.
	Objective	0334	Restore floodplain function by restoring riparian vegetation cover and composition and by reducing road alignment or maintenance conflicts in the East Fork Salmon River drainage.

¹⁴ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

	Objective	0335	Restore and manage floodplains and alluvial fans within the management area in recognition and anticipation of substantial flash floods and debris flows. Remove or modify facilities that alter or prevent the natural spread and dissipation of such floods, with specific emphasis in the Slate, Big Boulder, and the upper East Fork Salmon River drainages.
	Objective	0342	Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat within Upper Canyon, Lower Canyon, and East Fork Salmon River to help strengthen the bull trout populations.
Vegetation	Objective	0344	Maintain or restore whitebark pine to desired conditions in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group as described in Appendix A. Prioritize restoration in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed.
	Objective	0346	Restore the early seral aspen component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir potential vegetation groups to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0347	Maintain and restore cottonwood regeneration and age class diversity in East Fork Salmon River, French Creek, Sullivan Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Germania Creek, and West Pass Creek.
	Objective	0348	Restore the Montane Shrub and Mountain Big Sage vegetation groups in the lower elevations of the East Fork Salmon River, Sullivan Creek, French Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, and Big Lake Creek drainages, where these groups have been altered by the exclusion of fire and livestock use.
	Objective	0349	Restore willow composition, structure, and density, and hydric forbs and grasses in riparian areas in East Fork Salmon River, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, West Pass Creek, Big Lake Creek, Sullivan Creek, and French Creek drainages by reducing impacts from livestock grazing.
	Objective	0350	Maintain or restore aspen stands. Give priority to stands in wildlife wintering areas.
	Guideline	0351	Consider the impacts to whitebark pine from suppression of high-elevation fires when developing Fire Management Plans and strategies.
	Objective	03150	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed.
	Objective	0354	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including slender moonwort, White Cloud milkvetch, Challis milkvetch, northern sagewort, Farr’s willow, silvery/Jones’ primrose, wedge-leaf saxifrage, pointed draba/rockcress draba, guardian buckwheat, Stanley whitlow-grass, Lemhi milkvetch, least moonwort, and Brewer’s sedge, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.

Botanical Resources	Objective	0355	Control or eradicate spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, yellow and Dalmatian toadflax to the extent possible within TEPCS occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	0356	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0357	Contain existing populations of Dalmatian toadflax within the Livingston Mine area by reducing plant density and shrinking available seed source. Prevent and aggressively eradicate new and small outbreaks of spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, yellow toadflax, and Dalmatian toadflax.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0358	Maintain or restore ungulate winter range within the East Fork Salmon River Watershed.
	Objective	0361	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the Salmon River corridor.
	Objective	03151	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed. Prioritize treatments in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
Rangeland Resources			
	Objective	03107	Maintain soil and vegetation conditions that are functioning properly and restore those that are degraded in the alpine and subalpine communities of the Germania Creek drainage, particularly where sheep trail routes and bedding areas have occurred or are occurring.
Fire Management	Objective	03116	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	03117	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Guideline	03119	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wild land fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management .
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	03121	Preserve and protect the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values, and provide for the enhancement of recreation values within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area through the acquisition and administration of conservation easements.

Facilities and Roads	Objective	03141	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Holman-Mill, Muley-Elk, and Joes-Little Casino subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: ➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
	Guideline	03142	Work with highway departments to ensure that roads are compatible with the rustic character of the area.
Tribal Governments	Guideline	03143	Coordinate with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on aquatic habitat restoration.

3.2.11.2.3. MA 4

Management Direction for MA 4 is found on III 144-163 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Sawtooth NRA General Management	Standard	0401	Within the SNRA, manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0402	Within the SNRA, management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. “Substantial Impairment” is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0421	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire , prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standards, below.
	Fire Guideline	0424	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Vegetation Standard	04147	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹⁵
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0426	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0427	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.

3.2.11.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.11.3.1. Safety

- Narrow unpaved roads.
- Buried fiber optic line
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination
- Above ground power lines
- Urban-interface and associated hazards.
- Possible evacuation
- Open mine shafts and cisterns in the area present the possibility of falling accidents.
- Potential for smoke impacts to I-15.
- High visitation in the numerous campgrounds and recreations sites—potential for evacuation difficulties.

3.2.11.3.2. Physical

- The area is characterized by the Salmon River headwaters at Galena Summit running north down the center of the unit, gradually decreasing in elevation. To the south of Galena Summit is the headwaters of the Big Wood River, which runs southeast down to the SNRA Headquarters and beyond.
- There are three RNA’s located in this FMU, Redfish Lake Moraine, Pole Creek Exclosure, and the Sawtooth Valley Peatlands (consisting of the Bull Moose Fen, the Huckleberry Ck Fen, and the Mays Ck Fen).

¹⁵ This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

3.2.11.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA		
	Current	Proposed				2	3	4
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X	X
northern sagewort	W	S	Shrub	Stable	Alpine		X	
Challis milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Stable	Shrublands		X	
Lemhi Milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Unknown	Rock – shale, gravel banks	X		
park milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Stable	Riparian - meadows		X	
White Cloud milkvetch	S	S	Herb	Declining	Subalpine -rock		X	
prairie moonwort	W	S	Fern	Unknown	Grassland, high elev.		X	
least moonwort/grapefern	W	S	Fern	Stable	Grassland, high elev.	X		
Brewer's sedge	W	S	Sedge	Stable	Grassland, high elev.		X	
Buxbaum's sedge	W	W	Sedge	Stable	Riparian - meadows	X		
Shasta sedge	N	W	Sedge	Stable	Alpine		X	
pale sedge	W	S	Sedge	Stable	Riparian – bog, fen	X		
Mt. Shasta sedge	N	S	Sedge	Stable	Alpine			X
pointed/rockcress draba	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine		X	
Yellowstone draba	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Shrubland, open	X	X	
Stanley's whitlow-grass	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock, talus	X		
spoon-leaved sundew	W	S	Herb	Stable	Riparian - bog fen	X		
guardian buckwheat	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock – talus/scree	X		
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland	X		X
Blandow's helodium	N	S	Moss	Stable	Riparian, forest	X		
Marsh's bluegrass	S	S	Grass	Unknown	Alpine			X
sword fern	N	S	Fern	Unknown	Rock, subalpine	X	X	
silvery/Jones' primrose	W	S	Herb	Stable	Riparian - meadow		X	
Farr's willow	N	S	Shrub	Declining	Subalpine/riparian		X	
wedge-leaf saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock		X	X
petal-less campion	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Alpine, rock-talus	X	X	
Stanley thalspi	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland/alpine	X		

1Forest Service Status - **S** = Region 4 Sensitive, **W** = Forest Watch plants, **N** = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
					2	3	4
Mammal Species	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X	X	X
Bird Species	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Extensive riparian cottonwood forest	Need extensive riparian woodland (cottonwood) habitat			X
Fish Species	Sockeye salmon	Endangered	Morainal lakes and perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X	
	Chinook salmon	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X	
	Steelhead trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X	
	Bull trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X	

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
				2	3	4
Mammal Species	Gray wolf	All PVG's	Threat of Mortality	X	X	X
	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X	X	X
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X	X	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees		X	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X	X	X
	Great gray owl	PVGs 9, 10	High-elevation forests with meadows	X	X	
	Common Loon	Natural Lakes	Vulnerability during nesting and abundance of small fish for prey	X		
	Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration			X
	Bald Eagle	Large trees near lakes, reservoirs or large streams	Nesting and roosting sites	X		
	Fish Species	Westslope cutthroat trout	Perennial streams		X	X
Wood River sculpin		Perennial streams				X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X	X	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
					2	3	4
Mammal Species	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep		Steep, rocky areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X	X	
	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X	X	X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X	X	X
	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration			X
Fish Species	Bull Trout	X	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing areas, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X	

3.2.11.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds and Admin Sites	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness directly west	Pettit/Valley View Summer Homes	Russian John	State Highway 75 (Sawtooth Scenic Byway)
	Boulder View SH	Pole Creek GS	
Historical Features	Spruce Creek SH	Champion Creek	Organization Camps
Galena Pioneer Cemetery	Easley Creek SH	Sawtooth Valley Work Center	Manipon
Galena Lodge	Fisher Creek	Horton Peek Lookout	Camp Sawtooth
Galena Historic Sites	Iron Creek	Horton Peak RAWs	4-H
Pole Creek GS	Crooked Creek	Stanley RS	Cathedral Pines
Redfish Indian Caves	Job Creek	Redfish complex	Perkins
Redfish Lodge	Sawtooth City	Galena Wx. Station	Mather Heights
Sawtooth City Town site	Casino Creek	Goat Observation Decks	Smoky Bear
Stanley Museum	Boundary Creek	Microwave Towers	
Boulder City	Buckhorn SH	Lookout Mt Lookout	
	Idaho DOT area		
	Boulder Creek Yurt		

3.2.11.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (alterations).

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	50	1	1 and 2	1
Persistent lodgepole pine	15	5	1 and 2	1
Warm, dry spruce and fir	14	3	1 and 2	1
High elevation spruce & fir	11	3	1 and 2	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur mid June through early October. Most fires, about 75%, occur in July and August from human causes, with about 25% caused by lightning associated with cold front passage.

3.2.11.4.1. Fire Behavior

No large wildfires occurred in this FMU until 2005. The Valley Road Fire burned 40,483 acres. Mixed severity and stand replacement fires are a component of the fire regimes, particularly following bark beetle outbreaks.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk where fire exclusion has allowed the subalpine fir to out-compete the whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are functioning at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more shade-tolerant species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with subalpine fir and Douglas-fir; however many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers due to fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in lodgepole stands due to mortality from mistletoe and mountain pine beetle outbreaks, and increasing fuel loads. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

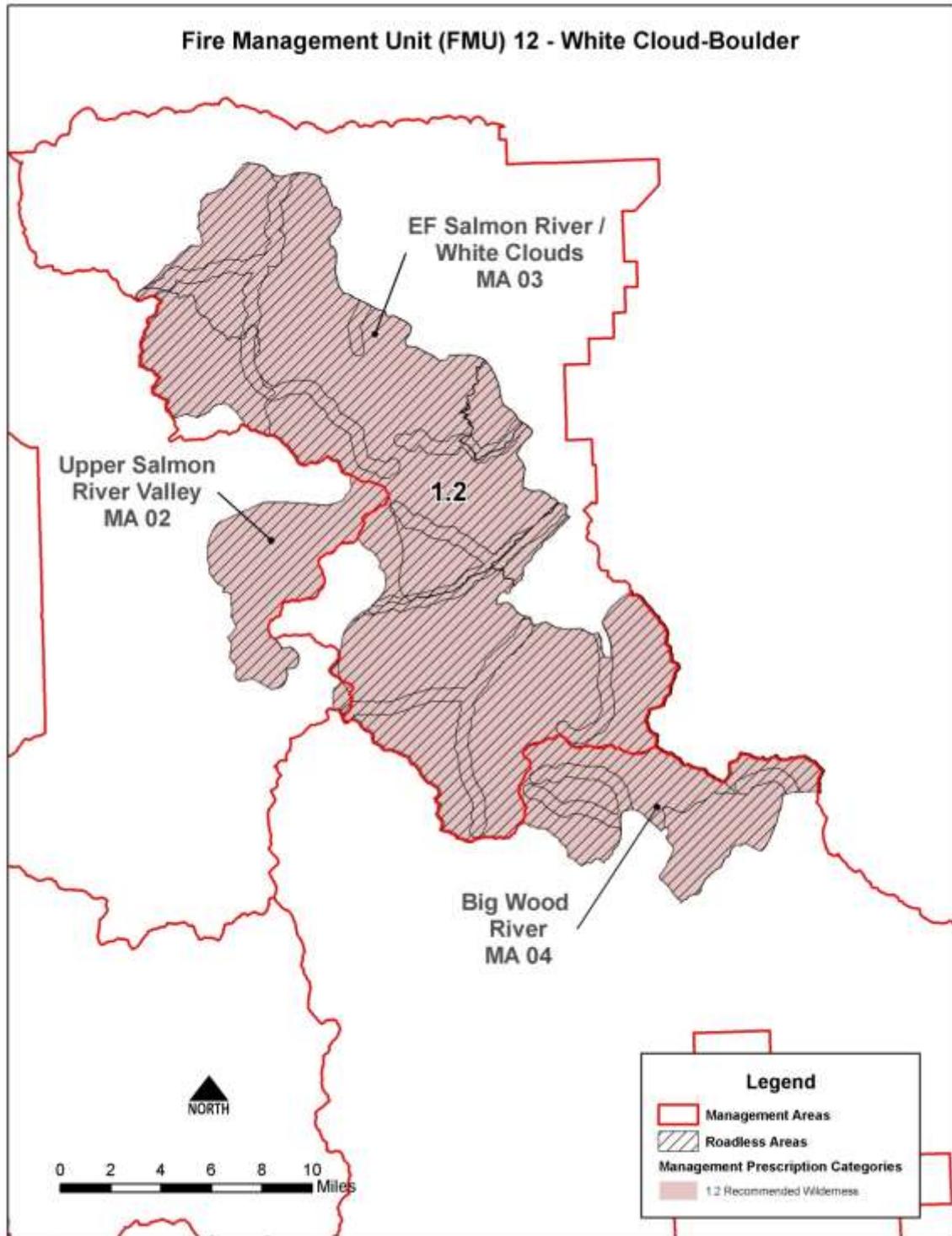
3.2.11.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 15 to 20 inches of precipitation. The elevation ranges from 6200 to 11,200ft. Approximately 50% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the fall, winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the large fires in the recorded history, most have consistently spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to mid October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.12. FMU 12 – White Cloud / Boulder

3.2.12.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 12
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: 101812-Horton Peak
- Acres: 184,381
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 60% forested – lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, whitebark pine and aspen; 40% non-forested – mostly rock, grasslands, shrublands, meadows and water.
- Ranger District: Sawtooth National Recreation Area
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-641, H-352
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Sunbeam, Clayton, Eastfork
- Other Values: the primary values for which the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was established, the primary values for which the Sawtooth Wilderness was established, concentrated recreation sites and developed trails, TESPC plant, wildlife and fish species habitat, specifically with regards to suppression actions, heritage resources, anadromous fish spawning habitat.
- This unit is the White Cloud-Boulder Roadless Area. The Forest has recommended the White Cloud-Boulder area for Wilderness designation. The area lies in Custer County, and is administered by the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA). The management area is bordered on the south and west by additional SNRA lands, on the north by lands administered by the Salmon-Challis Forest, and on the east by lands administered by the Salmon-Challis Forest and Bureau of Land Management. The primary uses and activities in the area have been dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and mining.
- 100% of this FMU is inventoried as roadless, including all of the White Cloud-Boulder Roadless Area. The Forest has recommended the White Cloud-Boulder area for Wilderness designation. The Salmon River corridor offers a variety of developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. The corridor is also an important area for prehistoric and historic heritage resources, including the Sunbeam Dam and Bathhouse. The State of Idaho has designated State Highway 75 as the Salmon River Scenic Byway.
- Segments of the following streams are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation: Warm Springs Creek, Boulder Chain Lakes Creek, Little Boulder Creek, Germania Creek, West Fork East Fork Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, South Fork East Fork Salmon River, and West Pass Creek.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area.
- The Sawtooth National Recreation Area is an internationally recognized recreation destination with heavy recreational use, particularly during the summer/fall season. The White Cloud and Boulder Mountains provide outstanding primitive and semi-primitive recreation opportunities. Area closures due to fires would most likely have adverse affects to all recreation use resulting in a loss of revenue to the communities of Ketchum and Stanley, both NFP communities.
- Potential for adverse economic impacts to outfitter / guides from fire related closures.



3.2.12.2. FMU Guidance

There is one management area (MA) within East Fork Salmon River / White Clouds FMU. This is MA 3 – the East Fork Salmon River/White Clouds.

3.2.12.2.1. MA 3

Management Direction for MA 3 is found on III 125-143 of the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Sawtooth NRA General Management	Standard	0301	Manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.
	Standard	0302	Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. “Substantial Impairment” is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.
MPC 1.2 Recommended Wilderness	General Standard	0304	Management actions, including wildland fire use and prescribed fire, must be designed and implemented in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Fire Standard	0311	Wildland fire and prescribed fire must be managed in a manner that maintains wilderness values, as defined in the Wilderness Act.
	Fire Guideline	0312	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression tactics should minimize impacts to wilderness values.

3.2.12.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.12.3.1. Safety

- Remote, limited access. Complicated medical evacuation procedures.
- Poor radio coverage and no cell service.
- There is the potential for fast moving fires in flashy fuels.
- Rugged, steep terrain.
- High recreation use.
- Dispersed recreation use.
- Abandoned mines.

3.2.12.3.2. Physical

- This unit is rugged with many rocky and exposed ridges and high mountain lakes. Water sources are low to moderately abundant in this unit.

3.2.12.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA		
	Current	Proposed				2	3	4
Ute ladies' -tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X	X
northern sagewort	W	S	Shrub	Stable	Alpine		X	
Challis milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Stable	Shrublands		X	
Lemhi Milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Unknown	Rock – shale, gravel banks	X		
park milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Stable	Riparian - meadows		X	
White Cloud milkvetch	S	S	Herb	Declining	Subalpine -rock		X	
prairie moonwort	W	S	Fern	Unknown	Grassland, high elev.		X	
least moonwort/grapefern	W	S	Fern	Stable	Grassland, high elev.	X		
Brewer's sedge	W	S	Sedge	Stable	Grassland, high elev.		X	
Buxbaum's sedge	W	W	Sedge	Stable	Riparian - meadows	X		
Shasta sedge	N	W	Sedge	Stable	Alpine		X	
pale sedge	W	S	Sedge	Stable	Riparian – bog, fen	X		
Mt. Shasta sedge	N	S	Sedge	Stable	Alpine			X
pointed/rockcress draba	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine		X	
Yellowstone draba	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Shrubland, open	X	X	
Stanley's whitlow-grass	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock, talus	X		
spoon-leaved sundew	W	S	Herb	Stable	Riparian - bog fen	X		
guardian buckwheat	S	S	Herb	Declining	Rock – talus/scree	X		
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland	X		X
Blandow's helodium	N	S	Moss	Stable	Riparian, forest	X		
Marsh's bluegrass	S	S	Grass	Unknown	Alpine			X
sword fern	N	S	Fern	Unknown	Rock, subalpine	X	X	
silvery/Jones' primrose	W	S	Herb	Stable	Riparian - meadow		X	
Farr's willow	N	S	Shrub	Declining	Subalpine/riparian		X	
wedge-leaf saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock		X	X
petal-less campion	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Alpine, rock-talus	X	X	
Stanley thalspi	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland/alpine	X		

¹Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
					2	3	4
Mammal Species	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X	X	X
	Bald Eagle	Threatened	Large trees near lakes, reservoirs or large streams	Nesting and roosting sites	X		
Bird Species	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Extensive riparian cottonwood forest	Need extensive riparian woodland (cottonwood) habitat			X
	Sage Grouse	Candidate	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and alteration			X
Fish Species	Sockeye salmon	Endangered	Morainal lakes and perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X	
	Chinook salmon	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X	
	Steelhead trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	X	
	Bull trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X	

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
				2	3	4
Mammal Species	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X	X	X
	Gray wolf	All PVG's	Threat of Mortality	X	X	X
	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep	Steep, rocky areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X	X	
Bird Species	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X	X	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees		X	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X	X	X
	Great gray owl	PVGs 9, 10	High-elevation forests with meadows	X	X	

	Common Loon	Natural Lakes	Vulnerability during nesting and abundance of small fish for prey	X		
	Bald Eagle	Large trees near lakes, reservoirs or large streams	Nesting and roosting sites	X		
Fish Species	Westslope cutthroat trout	Perennial streams		X	X	
	Wood River sculpin	Perennial streams				X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X	X	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA		
					2	3	4
Mammal Species	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep		Steep, rocky areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X	X	
	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X	X	X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X	X	X
	Sage grouse	X	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and alteration			X
Fish Species	Bull Trout	X	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing areas, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X	

3.2.12.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds ETC.	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness to the west			

3.2.12.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (and alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
High elevation spruce & fir	32	3	2 and 3	1
Non-Forest	28	1	2 and 3	1
Warm, dry spruce and fir	20	5	2 and 3	1
Cool, dry Douglas fir	10	3	1 and 2	1
Persistent lodgepole pine	10	5	2 and 3	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur late June through mid October. About 60% of the fires are human caused, occurring season long. The lightning fires occur in July and August from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential control problems:
 - Poor radio coverage and no cell service.
 - Long travel times, especially if aerial resources are not available.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Steep, rocky, high elevation ridges dominate the landscape.
 - High visitation along trail corridors, especially during the fall hunting season.
 - Very poor access, majority of the area is accessible by foot or helicopter only.

3.2.12.3.5. Fire Behavior

The primary factor affecting the condition of fuels in this unit is the lack of naturally occurring fires in the past century. Almost all of the forested areas in this unit have not burned in the past 100+ years, and with the recent drought are beginning to show signs of wide-spread insect (pine beetle) and disease infestations.

Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 15% lethal and 85% mixed severity. Only 1% of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Approximately 33% of the area has vegetation that is moderately departed from its historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

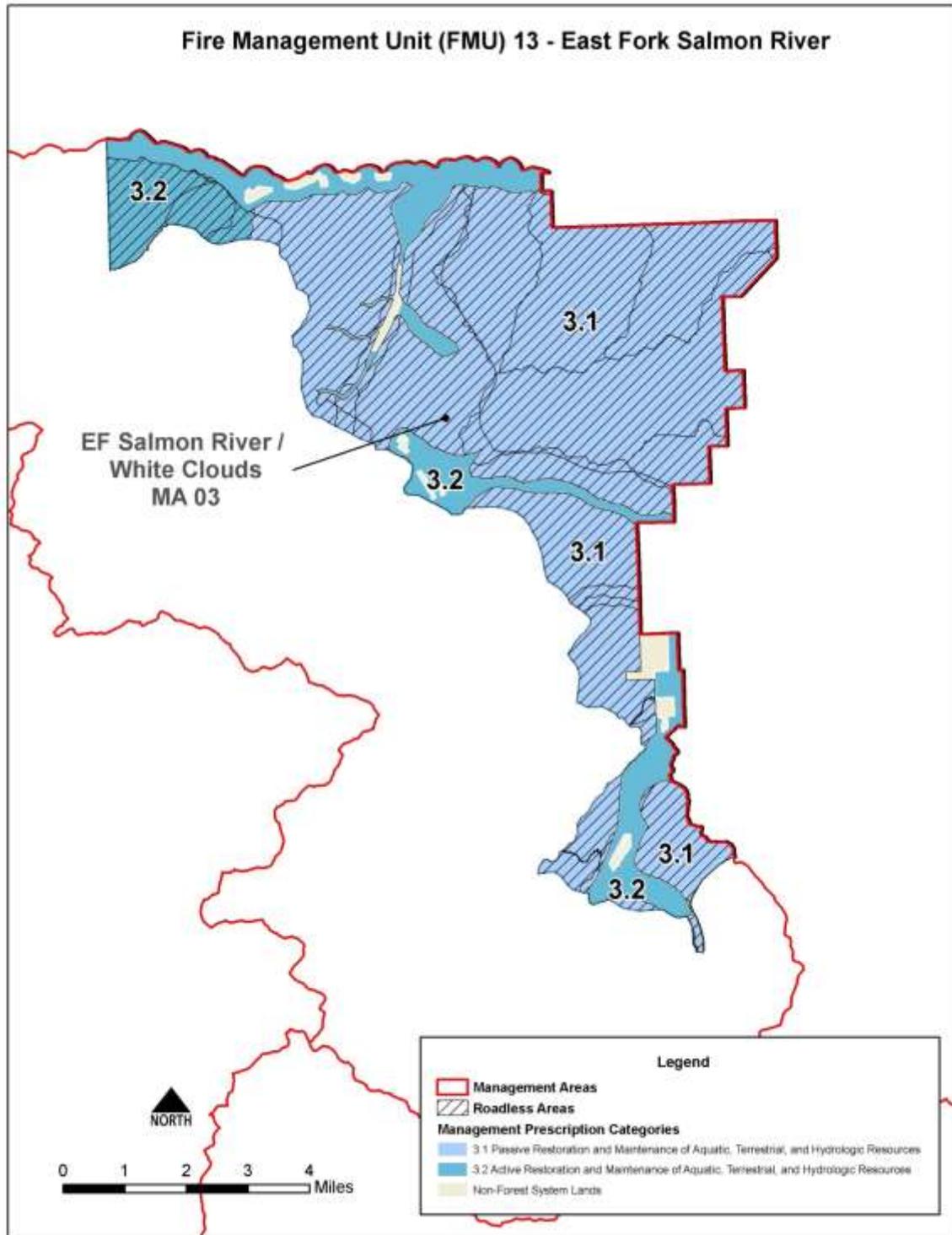
3.2.12.3.6. Weather

- This Unit averages 25 inches of precipitation in the lowest elevations (5,500 to 7,000ft) and 35 inches in the higher elevations (7,001 to 11,815ft). Approximately 60% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is southern during the burning season.
- Of the few large fires in the recorded history, most have consistently spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to early October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.13. FMU 13 – East Fork Salmon River

3.2.13.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 13
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: 101812 - Horton
- Acres: 86,375
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 50% forested – mixed subalpine forest, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine and aspen; 50% rock, sagebrush, grasslands, and meadows
- Ranger District: Sawtooth National Recreation Area
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-641, H-352
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Clayton, Sunbeam, Eastfork
- **Other Values:** urban interface in the Salmon River Corridor, summer homes, power lines, buried fiber optic line, electronic site at Potaman Peak, private developments, Bowery Guard Station, Forest Service administrative and recreation facilities, developed campgrounds, TESPC plant, wildlife and fish species habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat, Railroad Ridge unique sensitive plant community.
- This area includes the Salmon River corridor from Stanley to Clayton, Idaho. The area lies in Custer County, and is administered by the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA). The management area is bordered on the south and west by additional SNRA lands, on the north by lands administered by the Salmon-Challis Forest, and on the east by lands administered by the Salmon-Challis Forest and Bureau of Land Management. About 99% of the area administered by the Forest Service and 1% in scattered private inholdings. Approximately, 90% of this FMU is inventoried roadless. Sunbeam and Clayton are National Fire Plan communities. The primary uses and activities in the area have been dispersed recreation, livestock grazing, and mining.
- Segments of the following streams are eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation: Salmon River, Warm Springs Creek, Little Boulder Creek, Germania Creek, and East Fork Salmon River.
- Air quality is usually excellent, and this area is remote from any large population centers. The White Cloud-Boulder Proposed Wilderness, directly south and west of this FMU.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area.
- During the fall hunting season, several outfitter guides operate in this unit and in the adjacent White Cloud – Boulder Recommended Wilderness. Effects of prolonged smoke and area closures could have dramatic adverse effects on these outfitters.
- Sunbeam and Clayton are National Fire Plan communities, and there are many wildland-urban interface subwatersheds in this area due to the private residential development adjacent to the Forest, including: Sullivan-Clayton, French-Spring, Beaver-Peach, Muley-Elk, and Prospect-Robinson Bar.



3.2.13.2. FMU Guidance

There is one management area (MA) within East Fork Salmon River FMU. This is MA 3 – the East Fork Salmon River/White Clouds.

3.2.13.2.1. MA 3

Management Direction for MA 3 is found on III 125-143 of the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>Sawtooth NRA General Management</p>	Standard	0301	<p>Manage both federal and private lands to ensure the preservation and protection of the natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of the associated recreational values in accordance with Public Law 92-400.</p>
	Standard	0302	<p>Management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources on federally owned lands (such as timber, grazing, and mineral resources) shall be allowed only insofar as their utilization does not substantially impair achievement of the purposes for which the recreation area was established. “Substantial Impairment” is defined as that level of disturbance of the values of the SNRA that is incompatible with the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan (contained in this document). The proposed activities shall be evaluated as to: 1) the period of impact; 2) the area affected; and 3) the importance of the impact on the SNRA values. Use process guidance in Appendix I to assist in determining compliance with this standard.</p>
<p>MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources</p>	General Standard	0317	<p>Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).</p>
	Vegetation Standard	0318	<p>Mechanical vegetative treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Fire Standard	0319	<p>Wildland fire and prescribed fire may only be used where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Road Standard	0320	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0321	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0322	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0323	Vegetative restoration or maintenance treatments—including wildland fire , mechanical, and prescribed fire—may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments
	Road Standard	0324	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0325	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 3.1 and MPC 3.2	Vegetation Standard	03148	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6 ¹⁶

¹⁶ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</p>	Objective	0332	Restore watershed and floodplain function; improve mesic and hydric plant composition and water quality; and reduce accelerated sediment by modifying portions of roads, trails, and mine sites in the Germania Creek headwaters, West Pass Creek, Slate Creek, Rough Creek, and Big Boulder Creek drainages, and the Livingston Mine area.
	Objective	0333	Restore floodplain function and streamside habitats along the Salmon River corridor by reducing or modifying developed or dispersed recreation sites, and reducing highway alignment or maintenance conditions that are detrimentally affecting the floodplain.
	Objective	0334	Restore floodplain function by restoring riparian vegetation cover and composition and by reducing road alignment or maintenance conflicts in the East Fork Salmon River drainage.
	Objective	0335	Restore and manage floodplains and alluvial fans within the management area in recognition and anticipation of substantial flash floods and debris flows. Remove or modify facilities that alter or prevent the natural spread and dissipation of such floods, with specific emphasis in the Slate, Big Boulder, and the upper East Fork Salmon River drainages.
	Objective	0342	Initiate restoration of watershed conditions and fish habitat within Upper Canyon, Lower Canyon, and East Fork Salmon River to help strengthen the bull trout populations.
<p>Vegetation</p>	Objective	0344	Maintain or restore whitebark pine to desired conditions in the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group as described in Appendix A. Prioritize restoration in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed.
	Objective	0346	Restore the early seral aspen component in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir potential vegetation groups to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0347	Maintain and restore cottonwood regeneration and age class diversity in East Fork Salmon River, French Creek, Sullivan Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Germania Creek, and West Pass Creek.
	Objective	0348	Restore the Montane Shrub and Mountain Big Sage vegetation groups in the lower elevations of the East Fork Salmon River, Sullivan Creek, French Creek, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, and Big Lake Creek drainages, where these groups have been altered by the exclusion of fire and livestock use.
	Objective	0349	Restore willow composition, structure, and density, and hydric forbs and grasses in riparian areas in East Fork Salmon River, Big Boulder Creek, Little Boulder Creek, West Pass Creek, Big Lake Creek, Sullivan Creek, and French Creek drainages by reducing impacts from livestock grazing.
	Objective	0350	Maintain or restore aspen stands. Give priority to stands in wildlife wintering areas.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Guideline	0351	Consider the impacts to whitebark pine from suppression of high-elevation fires when developing Fire Management Plans and strategies.
	Objective	03150	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0354	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including slender moonwort, White Cloud milkvetch, Challis milkvetch, northern sagewort, Farr’s willow, silvery/Jones’ primrose, wedge-leaf saxifrage, pointed draba/rockcress draba, guardian buckwheat, Stanley whitlow-grass, Lemhi milkvetch, least moonwort, and Brewer’s sedge, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0355	Control or eradicate spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, yellow and Dalmatian toadflax to the extent possible within TEPCS occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	0356	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration, riparian management, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0357	Contain existing populations of Dalmatian toadflax within the Livingston Mine area by reducing plant density and shrinking available seed source. Prevent and aggressively eradicate new and small outbreaks of spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, leafy spurge, yellow toadflax, and Dalmatian toadflax.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0358	Maintain or restore ungulate winter range within the East Fork Salmon River Watershed.
	Objective	0361	Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the Salmon River corridor.
	Objective	03151	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Squaw-Slate (1706020108) watershed. Prioritize treatments in the Cool, Dry Douglas-fir vegetation group, in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
Recreation Resources	Standard	0380	The landing of aircraft is allowed only at designated airstrips, with the exception of emergency and rescue activities.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	03107	Maintain soil and vegetation conditions that are functioning properly and restore those that are degraded in the alpine and subalpine communities of the Germania Creek drainage, particularly where sheep trail routes and bedding areas have occurred or are occurring.

MPC/Resource Area	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Fire Management	Objective	03116	Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	03117	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Guideline	03119	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wild land fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management .
Facilities and Roads	Objective	03141	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Holman-Mill, Muley-Elk, and Joes-Little Casino subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
Tribal Governments	Guideline	03143	Coordinate with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on aquatic habitat restoration.

3.2.13.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.13.3.1. Safety

- Narrow unpaved roads.
- Buried fiber optic line
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination
- Above ground power lines
- Urban-interface and associated hazards.
- Possible evacuation
- Open mine shafts and cisterns in the area present the possibility of falling accidents.
- Potential for smoke impacts to I-15.
- High visitation in the numerous campgrounds and recreations sites—potential for evacuation difficulties in the Salmon River corridor.

3.2.13.3.2. Physical

- List and briefly describe specific FMU physical characteristics including, but not limited to, FMU boundaries, topography, elevation range, soils, and air quality.
- Narrow unpaved roads.
- Buried fiber optic line
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination
- Above ground power lines
- Urban-interface and associated hazards.

- Possible evacuation
- Open mine shafts and cisterns in the area present the possibility of falling accidents.
- Potential for smoke impacts to I-15.
- High visitation in the numerous campgrounds and recreations sites—potential for evacuation difficulties in the Salmon River corridor.

3.2.13.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	MA	
						3	4
Ute ladies’-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X
northern sagewort	W	S	Shrub	Stable	Alpine	X	
Challis milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Stable	Shrublands	X	
park milkvetch	N	W	Herb	Stable	Riparian - meadows	X	
White Cloud milkvetch	S	S	Herb	Declining	Subalpine -rock	X	
prairie moonwort	W	S	Fern	Unknown	Grassland, high elev.	X	
Brewer’s sedge	W	S	Sedge	Stable	Grassland, high elev.	X	
Shasta sedge	N	W	Sedge	Stable	Alpine	X	
Mt. Shasta sedge	N	S	Sedge	Stable	Alpine		X
pointed/rockcress draba	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine	X	
Yellowstone draba	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Shrubland, open	X	
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland		X
Marsh’s bluegrass	S	S	Grass	Unknown	Alpine		X
sword fern	N	S	Fern	Unknown	Rock, subalpine	X	
silvery/Jones’ primrose	W	S	Herb	Stable	Riparian - meadow	X	
Farr’s willow	N	S	Shrub	Declining	Subalpine/riparian	X	
wedge-leaf saxifrage	N	S	Herb	Stable	Alpine, rock	X	X
petal-less campion	N	S	Herb	Unknown	Alpine, rock-talus	X	

¹Forest Service Status - **S** = Region 4 Sensitive, **W** = Forest Watch plants, **N** = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					3	4
Mammal Species						
	Canada lynx	Threatened	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	Vulnerability, prey availability during winter	X	X
Bird Species	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Extensive riparian cottonwood forest	Need extensive riparian woodland (cottonwood) habitat		X

Fish Species	Sockeye salmon	Endangered	Morainal lakes and perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	
	Chinook salmon	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	
	Steelhead trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat	X	
	Bull trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat, water temp., habitat connectivity	X	

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
				3	4
Mammal Species	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X	X
	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep	Steep, Rocky Areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X	
Bird Species	Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and alteration		X
	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X	X
	Great gray owl	PVGs 9, 10	High-elevation forests with meadows	X	
Fish Species	Westslope cutthroat trout	Perennial streams		X	
	Wood River sculpin	Perennial streams			X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X	X

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA	
					3	4
Mammal Species	Rocky Mt Bighorn Sheep		Steep, rocky areas	Disease introduction by domestic sheep	X	
	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X	X
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X	X
	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration		X
Fish Species	Bull Trout	X	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing areas, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	

3.2.13.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds ETC.	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness to the west	Sunbeam Community and Hot Springs	Upper and Lower O’Brian CG	State Highway 75 (Salmon River Scenic Byway)
	Torreys	Holman Creek CG	
	Robinson Bar	Sunbeam Resort	
	Livingston Mill	Elk Creek Rec. Site	
		Snyder Springs Site	
		Torrey’s Hole Site	

3.2.13.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (and alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
High elevation spruce & fir	32	3	2 and 3	1
Non-Forest	28	1	2 and 3	1
Warm, dry spruce and fir	20	3 and 5	1 and 2	1
Cool, dry Douglas fir	10	3	1 and 2	1
Persistent lodgepole pine	10	3 and 5	1 and 2	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur mid June through early October. Most fires occur in July and August from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential Control Problems:
 - Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
 - Several WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with developments.
 - Poor radio coverage and no cell service.
 - Long travel times, especially if aerial resources are not available.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Steep, rocky, high elevation ridges dominate the landscape.
 - High visitation along trail corridors, especially during the fall hunting season.
 - Very poor access, majority of the area is accessible by foot or helicopter only.

3.2.13.4.1. Fire Behavior

No large wildfires have occurred in this FMU in the last 15 years. However, mixed severity and stand replacement fires are a common component of the fire regimes in this area, particularly following bark beetle outbreaks.

High Elevation Subalpine Fir is functioning at risk where fire exclusion has allowed the subalpine fir to out-compete the whitebark pine component. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir, Cool Dry Douglas-Fir, and Persistent Lodgepole Pine groups are functioning at risk where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax

species and less early seral species, particularly aspen. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir; however many stands are dying out or being replaced by encroaching conifers because of fire exclusion. Fire hazard is increasing in Douglas-fir and lodgepole stands due to increasing mortality from Douglas-fir beetle and mountain pine beetle outbreaks, and increasing fuel loads.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due to loss of vegetation and stream and floodplain alterations from roads, developed and dispersed recreation sites, and grazing. Dead and down wood levels are low in some areas due to fuelwood gathering, and sedge and willow species are being replaced by less appropriate grass species due to livestock grazing. Fire exclusion and irrigation diversions have had the cumulative effect of reducing wet meadows, willows, and the overall amount of riparian areas.

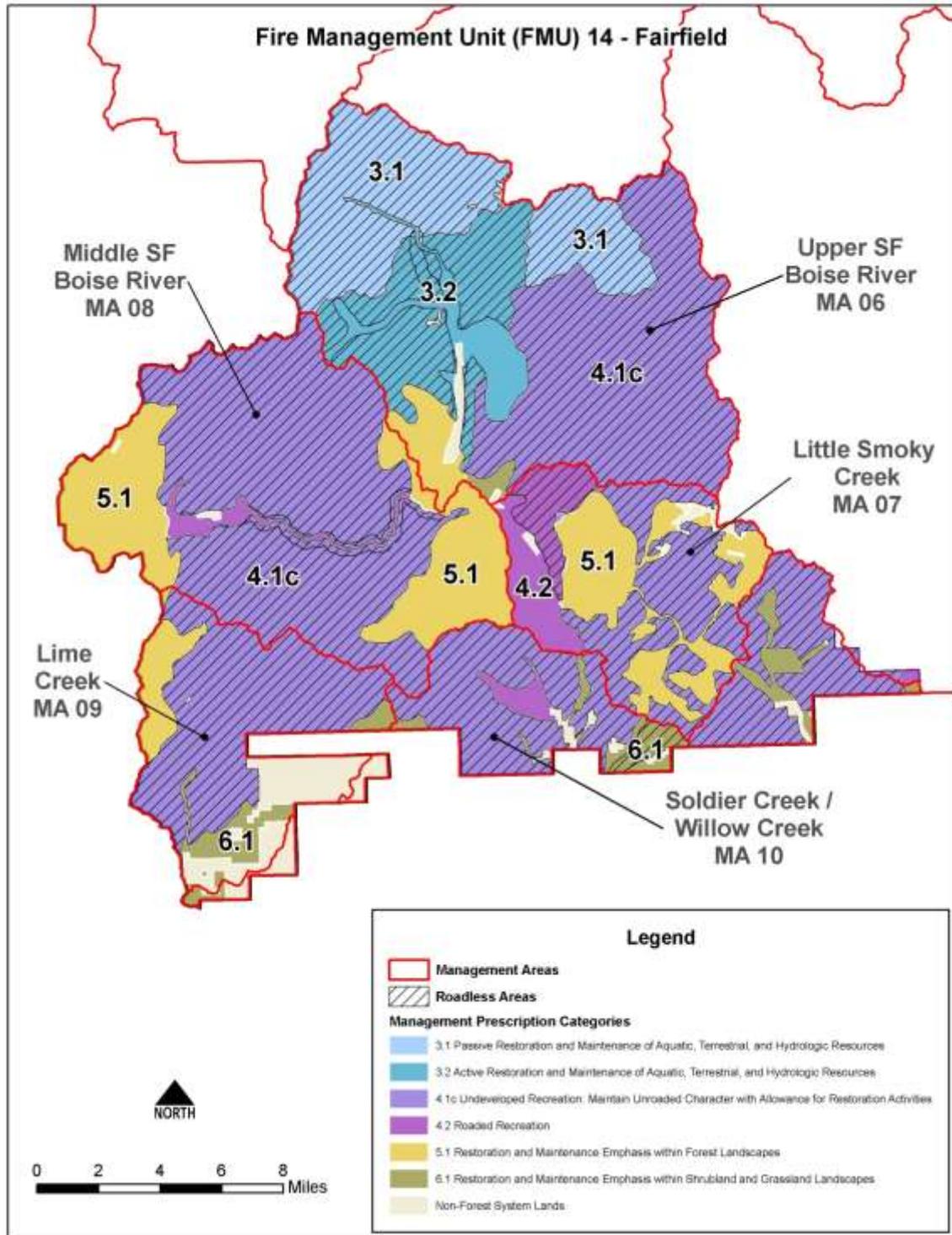
3.2.13.4.2. Weather

- This unit averages 15 to 20 inches of precipitation. The elevation ranges from 5500 to 9100ft. Approximately 60% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the fall, winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is south/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the large fires in the recorded history, most have consistently spread to the north under the influence of the southern winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to mid October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

3.2.14. FMU 14 - Fairfield

3.2.14.1. FMU Snap Shot

- FMU Number: 14
- Fire Behavior Indicator: ERC
- Nearest Weather Station: Fleck Summit
- Acres: 420,720
- Predominant Vegetation Types: 60% forested – Douglas-fir, subalpine fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, lodgepole pine; 40% - rock, sagebrush, grasslands and meadows
- Ranger District: Fairfield Ranger District
- IA assets assigned to this FMU: E-1451, Shake Creek IA
- IA Dispatch Office: South Central Idaho Interagency Dispatch Center
- Communities adjacent or within FMU: Fairfield, Pine, and Featherville
- **Other Values:** Summer homes, private developments, Soldier Mountain Ski Area, heritage resources, organization camps, range improvements and water supply systems, FS administration and recreation facilities, TESPC plant, wildlife, and fish species habitat, whitebark pine stands, tree plantations.
- This FMU's boundary is the Fairfield Ranger District administrative boundary. This unit includes the Headwaters of South Fork Boise River in the north, running down and exiting the unit at Featherville on the west boundary. Also draining into the South Fork Boise River are the Big and Little Smoky Creeks. There are several small private land inholdings, estimated to be 3% of the unit area. There are no National Fire Plan communities in this area, but Lick-Five Points, Red Rock-Carrie, Miller-Browns-Salt, Big Water-Virginia, South Fork Lime-Hearn, Chimney Creek, Phillips-Wardrop and Abbot-Shake are considered wildland-urban interface subwatersheds due to development adjacent to the Forest. Two subwatersheds, Phillips-Wardrop and Upper Soldier Creek, are considered to pose risks to life and property from potential post-fire floods and debris. Primary location of these inholdings is along the South Fork Boise River corridor, mining sites in the upper Carrie and Little Smoky Creek drainages, and in the Soldier and Willow Creek corridors.
- The primary uses and activities in this management area have been winter recreation, mining, livestock grazing, dispersed motorized/non-motorized recreation, timber management, and irrigation water. Public use is considered moderate.
- Air quality is usually excellent, and this area is just south of the Sawtooth Wilderness Class 1 air quality area. Periodic smoke from agricultural, prescribed or wildland fires, however, could adversely affect air quality for brief periods in Fairfield, and in Wood River Valley communities to the east.
- This unit provides outstanding recreation opportunities, high-quality air and water, protected fish and wildlife habitats, spectacular scenery, and unique geologic features. The area is important in terms of providing clean water to downstream, imperiled fish species. It is also part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area.
- During the fall hunting season, several outfitter guides operate in this unit and in the adjacent Sawtooth Wilderness. Effects of prolonged smoke and area closures could have dramatic adverse effects on these outfitters.
- This Unit is located predominately within the Idaho Batholith, identified with highly erosive granitic soils. Suppression strategies from dozers to MIST (Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics), require careful consideration with each incident within the unit. Earth disturbing activities can have long term effects within a watershed on both water quality and visuals.



3.2.14.2. FMU Guidance

There are five management areas (MA’s) within the Fairfield FMU. They include MA 6 (Upper South Fork Boise River), MA 7 (Little Smoky Creek), MA 8 (Middle South Fork Boise River), MA 9 (Lime Creek), and MA 10 (Soldier/Willow Creek).

3.2.14.2.1. MA 6

Management Direction for MA 6 is found on III-174-185 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	Fire Guideline	0603	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as the ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0604	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on the river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0605	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary time period (up to 3 years), and must be designed to avoid resource degradation in the short term (3-15 years) and long term (greater than 15 years).
MPC 3.1 Passive Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	Vegetation Standard	0606	Mechanical vegetation treatments, excluding salvage harvest, may only occur where: a) The responsible official determines that wildland fire or prescribed fire would result in unreasonable risk to public safety and structures, investments, or undesirable resource affects; and b) They maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or c) They maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Fire Standard	0607	Wildland fire and prescribed fire may only be used where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species, or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species.
	Road Standard	0608	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: c) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Fire Guideline	0609	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Hydrologic Resources	General Standard	0610	Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years).
	Vegetation Standard	0611	Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments, including wildland fire use, mechanical, and prescribed fire, may only occur where they: a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments.
	Road Standard	0612	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: d) To address immediate response situations where, if the action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result.
	Fire Guideline	0613	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0614	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standard, below.
	Fire Guideline	0616	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	0617	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0618	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Road Standard	0619	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	0620	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0621	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Standard	0622	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
MPC 2.1, MPC 3.1, MPC 3.2, and MPC 4.1c	Vegetation Standard		Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹⁷
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0624	Maintain the good bull trout habitat and upland conditions within the Emma-Axolotl, Johnson Creek, Narrow-Bluff, West Fork Big Smokey Creek, and Upper Big Smokey Creek subwatersheds to promote recovery of this listed species.
	Objective	0625	Improve water quality by reducing accelerated sediment from existing mining and system roads in the Bear Creek, Ross Fork, headwaters of South Fork Boise River, Skunk Creek, Fletcher Creek, OP Creek, and Paradise Creek drainages.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0627	Restore soil conditions (bare ground, erosion, and compaction) caused by historic use on the South Fork Sheep Driveway.
	Objective	0630	Maintain bull trout stronghold habitat where functioning properly and restore stronghold habitat where degraded in Upper South Fork Boise River including Bear Creek and upstream, and Big Smokey from Big Peak Creek and above.

¹⁷ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Vegetation	Objective	0632	Restore the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0633	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0634	Restore elk sedge, forb diversity, and ground cover within the Alpine Meadows vegetation group due to impacts from historical sheep grazing.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0635	Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed and giant helleborine orchid, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0636	Emphasize reducing leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, Canadian thistle, and cheatgrass within TEPCS plant species habitat.
	Guideline	0637	Coordinate grassland/shrubland restoration, riparian restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators of these plants.
Recreation Resources	Objective	0641	Improve substandard facilities and tree cover in the South Fork Boise and Canyon Campgrounds to improve the quality of recreation experiences.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0649	Restore ground cover and stream bank vegetative composition, and reduce sediment contributions in degraded drainages with existing bull trout strongholds by adjusting livestock grazing.
Fire Management	Objective	0652	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface area along the South Fork Boise River to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	0653	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire , focusing on the Smoky Mountains IRA. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.

3.2.14.2.2. MA 7

Management Direction for MA 7 is found on III-186-195 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0701	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire , prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standards, below.
	Fire Guideline	0704	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
	Vegetation Standard	0749	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹⁸
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0705	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire , prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0706	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	0707	Any vegetation treatment activity may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0708	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0709	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas
	Objective	0713	Restore vegetative composition and soil compaction of wet meadows in the Ditto Flat and Liberal Creek areas that have been degraded by livestock management and water table changes.

¹⁸ This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</p>	Objective	0714	<p>Improve riparian areas and streambank stability by reducing soil compaction, accelerated sediment, and loss of vegetation caused by dispersed camping and fishing recreation in the Little Smoky, Basalt, Five Points, Worswick, and Carrie Creek valley bottoms.</p>
	Objective	0715	<p>Improve instream habitat, streambank stability, and sediment storage capacity by enforcing permit conditions on riparian fuelwood cutting, and by re-introducing large woody debris to stream channels, especially in the Upper Little Smoky, Five Points, Carrie, and Lick Creek drainages.</p>
<p>Vegetation</p>	Objective	0718	<p>Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool Moist Douglas-fir and Cool Dry Douglas-fir groups as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in the Little Smoky Creek (1705011309) watershed.</p>
	Objective	0719	<p>Restore the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve wildlife habitat. Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.</p>
	Objective	0720	<p>Restore the herbaceous component of the Mountain Big Sagebrush communities adjacent to riparian areas in narrow drainages.</p>
	Objective	0721	<p>Restore hydric and woody shrub species composition and density in bottom riparian areas within the Grindstone Creek, Carrie Creek, Worswick Creek, Red Rock Creek, Rosetta Creek, Wood Gulch, Camp Creek, Sawmill Creek, and Cannonball Creek drainages, where vegetation has been altered by livestock grazing.</p>
<p>Botanical Resources</p>	Objective	0722	<p>Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.</p>
	Objective	0723	<p>Emphasize reducing spotted knapweed and non-native species within TEPCS species actual and potential habitat.</p>
	Guideline	0724	<p>Coordinate forested restoration, riparian restoration (including road and trail reconstruction, relocation, and obliteration activities), prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication efforts with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators of these plants.</p>
<p>Non-native Plants</p>	Objective	0725	<p>Prevent and control the establishment of noxious weeds, with emphasis on rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, and diffuse knapweed.</p>
<p>Wildlife Resources</p>	Guideline	0727	<p>Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.</p>

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	New	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Little Smoky (1705011309) Creek watershed. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
Timberland Resources	Objective	0739	Identify Douglas-fir stands that have conditions that predispose them to epidemic insect activity and stand-replacing fire. Initiate actions to treat stand densities and hazardous fuel conditions to reduce insect and wildfire hazards.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0741	Restore ground cover, reduce sediment contributions, and restore streambank vegetative composition in drainages with bull trout habitat and 303d listed streams (headwaters Little Smoky to Carrie Creek) through adjustments to livestock grazing capacities and management.
Fire Management	Objective	0745	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas in the Lick-Five Points and Red Rock-Carrie subwatersheds to manage fuel loadings and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	0746	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire . Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0748	Reduce impacts of duplicate roads through re-location, reconstruction, and obliteration in the Ditto Flat area.

3.2.14.2.3. MA 8

Management Direction for MA 8 is found on III-196-207 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	Fire Guideline	0803	Prescribed fire and wildland fire may be used in any river corridor as long as the ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0804	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on the river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for	General Standard	0805	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire , prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standard, below.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Restoration Activities	Fire Guideline	0807	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 4.1c	Vegetation Standard		Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹⁹
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0808	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire , prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0809	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	0810	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire . Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0811	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0812	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To achieve restoration objectives for forest vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or b) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0813	Reduce accelerated sediment from existing roads in the upper Miller and Boardman Creeks, Warbois Creek, Marsh Creek, lower Shake Creek, upper Skeleton Creek, upper Virginia Gulch, and upper West Fork Kelly Creek drainages. Also consider sediment reduction activities on the South Fork Boise River/Big Smoky Creek, Lower Bowns, Abbot/Log Chute, and Salt-Bowns Roads.
	Objective	0814	Restore water quality by improving soil conditions and reducing accelerated erosion from recreation use and livestock trailing and use on non-forested southern aspects along Boardman Creek.
	Objective	0815	Restore watershed conditions and water quality where they have been degraded by stream channel head cuts in the Shake Creek drainage.

¹⁹ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	0817	Improve streambank stability and water quality by reducing impacts from current recreation trail use and past livestock grazing or trailing in the Boardman and Kelly Creek drainages to restore native fish habitat.
	Objective	0818	Improve riparian areas and streambank stability by reducing soil compaction, accelerated sediment, and loss of desired vegetation caused by dispersed camping and fishing recreation in the South Fork Boise River and Willow Creek drainages.
	Objective	0819	Maintain or restore riparian and in-stream habitat in the existing bull trout strongholds of Willow, Deadwood, Skeleton and Boardman Creeks and their tributaries.
Vegetation	Objective	0822	Initiate restoration of large tree stand desired conditions in the Cool, Moist Douglas-fir and Cool, Dry Douglas-fir groups, as described in Appendix A. Prioritize treatments in Boardman, Salt, Bounds and Miller creeks in the Willow-Boardman (1705011306) watershed.
	Objective	0823	Restore the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0824	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0825	Maintain or restore the bitterbrush component and restore herbaceous cover in the Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation group adjacent to the South Fork Boise River and its tributaries.
	Objective	0826	Maintain mature ponderosa pine stands in Willow Creek Transfer Camp, Shake Creek Guard Station, and Abbot Gulch, Bird Creek, Chaparral, Willow Creek, and Baumgartner Campgrounds.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0827	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including giant helleborine along the South Fork Boise River, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0828	Emphasize reducing leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed and other non-native species in TEPCS species habitat
	Guideline	0829	Coordinate forested restoration, riparian restoration (including road reconstruction, relocation, and obliteration activities), prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators of these plants.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0830	Prevent and control the establishment of noxious weeds, with emphasis on leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, and rush skeletonweed.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0832	Maintain roosting bald eagle habitat and potential nesting habitat for bald eagle and osprey along the South Fork Boise River corridor, downstream from Baumgartner.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	0833	Maintain or restore flammulated owl and white-headed woodpecker habitat by retaining or restoring the large ponderosa pine live tree and snag components in the Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir vegetation group.
	Objective	0834	Improve winter habitat security for mountain goats and wolverine in the headwater tributary areas of South Fork Boise River by reducing disturbance from winter recreation activities.
	Objective	New	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in Boardman, Salt, Bounds, and Miller creeks in the Willow-Boardman (1705011306) watershed. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
Recreation Resources	Objective	0835	Maintain the Idaho Centennial Trail to a standard appropriate for its importance and intended use.
Timberland Resources	Objective	0848	Identify Douglas-fir stands that have conditions that predispose them to epidemic insect activity and stand-replacing fire. Initiate actions to treat stand densities and hazardous fuel conditions to reduce insect and wildfire hazards.
	Guideline	0850	Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Abbot-Shake subwatershed.
Fire Management	Objective	0854	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas along the South Fork Boise River to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	0855	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Guideline	0857	Coordinate with the Boise National Forest to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management .

3.2.14.2.4. MA 9

Management Direction for MA 9 is found on III-208-217 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
<p>MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration</p>	General Standard	0901	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c Roads standards, below.
	Fire Guideline	0903	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
	Vegetation Standard	New	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ²⁰
<p>MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes</p>	Vegetation Guideline	0904	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0905	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0906	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas
<p>MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes</p>	Vegetation Guideline	0907	The full range of treatment activities may be used to restore and maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0908	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0909	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas;

²⁰ This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0910	Improve water quality by reducing accelerated sediment from existing roads in upper North Fork and South Fork Lime Creek, Hunter Creek, and Maxfield Creek drainages.
	Objective	0913	Reduce the effects of soil erosion and gullyng along the Lime Creek/Yuba River Sheep Driveway caused by historic livestock trailing. Restore soil conditions degraded by historic trailing use on the Hawk Gulch/Boadman Pass Sheep Driveway.
Vegetation	Objective	0915	Restore or maintain the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat in the Hunter, Thompson, Maxfield and North Fork Lime Creek drainages.
	Objective	0916	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group along Soldier Mountain Ridge to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0917	Restore the herbaceous plant ground cover component of the Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation group in the South and North Fork Lime Creek drainages.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0918	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed in Maxfield, Hunter, and Thompson Creek drainages, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0919	Emphasize reducing diffuse knapweed and hounds tongue within TEPCS plant occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	0920	Coordinate forested restoration, grassland/shrubland restoration, riparian restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, occupied or potential habitat, and pollinators of these species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0921	Prevent, control, and eradicate noxious weeds, with emphasis on spotted and diffuse knapweeds, rush skeletonweed, hounds tongue, and leafy spurge. The elimination of leafy spurge is the highest priority.
Wildlife Resources	Guideline	0924	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.
Recreation Resources	Objective	0925	Maintain the Idaho Centennial Trail to a standard appropriate for its importance and intended use to help provide a unique trail opportunity and experience.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	0930	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from recreation and trail use in the South Fork Lime-Hearn and North Fork Lime Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.
Timberland Resources	Objective	0933	Identify Douglas-fir stands in North Fork Lime Creek that have conditions that predispose them to epidemic insect activity and stand-replacing fire. Initiate actions to treat stand densities and hazardous fuel conditions to reduce insect and wildfire hazards.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0934	Restore ground cover, reduce sediment contributions, and restore streambank vegetative composition in drainages with bull trout habitat and 303d listed streams (Cow Creek) through adjustments to livestock grazing capacities and management.
Fire Management	Objective	0939	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to the wildland/urban interface area in South Fork Lime-Hearn subwatershed to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	0940	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	0941	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazard and risk.
	Guideline	0942	Coordinate with the Boise National Forest to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management .

3.2.14.2.5. MA 10

Management Direction for MA 10 is found on III-218-227 in the FRLMP. Numbers (assigned to the management area direction) will not be sequential; direction that is not relevant to the management of wildfires has been excluded in this plan.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	General Standard	1001	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire , prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are in the 4.1c Road standard, below.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	Fire Guideline	1003	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
	Vegetation Standard	New	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags _10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ²¹
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	1004	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire , prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	1005	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	1006	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	1007	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	1008	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: c)To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d)To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	1009	Improve water quality by reducing accelerated sediment from existing roads in the South Fork Soldier Creek, East Fork Willow Creek (mine road), and the upper Owens Creek (old Couch Summit Road section) drainages.
	Objective	1011	Restore water quality and reduce soil displacement in the Soldier Creek and Free Gold Creek drainages and on the Boardman Driveway by reducing the effects of livestock trailing.
	Objective	1012	Maintain or improve habitat for Wood River sculpin in the Willow and Soldier Creek drainages.

²¹ This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
	Objective	1013	Complete and implement the Wood River Sculpin Conservation Agreement.
Vegetation	Objective	1014	Restore or maintain the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	1015	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group along the Soldier Mountain Ridge to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	1016	Restore and maintain canopy closures (as described in Appendix A), and restore the herbaceous plant ground cover component of low-elevation benches and slopes within the Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation group to reduce the effects of fire exclusion and livestock use in the Soldier Creek and Willow Creek areas.
	Objective	1017	Restore sedge, rush, willow, and cottonwood components to improve vegetation composition, stream bank stability, and riparian area hydrologic function in the Soldier and Willow Creek drainages.
Botanical Resources	Objective	1018	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including bugleg goldenweed and least phacelia, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	1019	Emphasize reducing diffuse knapweed, hounds tongue, and teasel within TEPCS plant occupied and potential habitat.
	Guideline	1020	Coordinate forested restoration, grassland/shrubland restoration, riparian restoration, prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators of these species.
Non-native Plants	Objective	1021	Prevent and control the establishment of noxious weeds, with emphasis on diffuse knapweed in the Soldier Mountain Ski Area, along arterial and collector roads, and areas adjacent to private property along the Forest boundary.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	1022	Maintain healthy stands of winter browse species in upper Cherry, Buttercup, and Nebraska Creeks, and south and west exposures east of main Willow Creek, to provide forage on big-game winter range.
	Objective	New	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in the Willow Creek (1704022008) watershed. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years).
	Guideline	1024	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush, as described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, management actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Recreation Resources	Objective	1025	Reduce Douglas-fir stand densities on northern aspects within the Soldier Mountain Ski Area boundary to enhance off-trail alpine skiing opportunities, and to reduce the risk of insect and disease infestations.
Timberland Resources	Objective	1035	Identify Douglas-fir stands in the South Fork Soldier Creek area, upper west side of East Willow Creek, and Buttercup area that have conditions that predispose them to epidemic insect activity and stand-replacing fire. Initiate actions to treat stand densities and hazardous fuel conditions to reduce insect and wildfire hazards.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	1038	Restore ground cover, reduce sediment contributions, and restore streambank vegetative composition in drainages with 303d listed streams (headwaters of Little and Big Beaver Creeks) through adjustments to livestock grazing capacities and management.
Fire Management	Objective	1044	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas within the Chimney Creek and Phillips-Wardrop subwatersheds to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	1045	Identify areas appropriate for wildland fire. Use prescribed and wildland fire in Upper Soldier Creek and Upper Willow Creek to restore and maintain vegetative desired conditions, and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	1046	Continue mutual aid agreement with Camas County for additional fire interface support.
	Objective	1047	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazard and risk.
	Guideline	1048	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire management .
Social and Economic	Objective	1052	Consider decisions that sustain Soldier Mountain Ski Area, enhance snowmobile recreation opportunities, and enhance summertime recreation as viable income generators for residents in Camas County.

3.2.14.3. FMU Characteristics

3.2.14.3.1. Safety

- Potential for fast moving fires in flashy fuels.
- Potential need for traffic control and possible evacuation coordination.
- Urban-interface and associated hazards.
- Rugged, steep terrain.
- Several private inholdings with developments.
- High recreation use.

- Private and summer homes located in Big Smoky, Little Smoky and Soldier Mt.
- Open mine shafts.
- Military Training Route.

3.2.14.3.2. Physical

- The area is characterized by the South Fork Boise River running south then east to west across the center of the unit.
- Mostly rugged and mountainous terrain with relatively abundant water in the form of free flowing creeks, especially in the northern half of unit.
- The southern portion of this FMU drains into Camas Creek.

3.2.14.3.3. Biological

Federal and State Status, Current and Proposed Forest Service Status of the TEPCS Species

Common Name	Forest Service Status ¹		Lifeform	Trend	Habitat Group	Mgmt Areas				
	Current	Proposed				6	7	8	9	10
Ute ladies'-tresses	Fed. listed		Herb	Unknown	Aquatic/riparian	X	X	X	X	X
giant helleborine orchid	W	S	Herb	Declining	Riparian - streamside	X		X		
bugleg goldenweed	S	S	Herb	Stable	Shrubland	X	X	X	X	X
least phacelia	S	S	Herb	Declining	Shrubland, riparian					X

Forest Service Status - S = Region 4 Sensitive, W = Forest Watch plants, N = No current status.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species

Type	Common Name	Status	Habitat	Management Concerns	Mgmt Areas					
					6	7	8	9	10	
Mammal Species										
Bird Species	Yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Extensive riparian cottonwood forest	Need extensive riparian woodland (cottonwood) habitat				X		
Fish Species	Bull trout	Threatened	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing habitat, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X	X	X		

Intermountain Region Sensitive Species

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns	Mgmt areas				
				6	7	8	9	10
Mammal Species	Gray wolf	All PVG's	Threat of Mortality	X	X	X	X	X
	Wolverine	All PVGs, high elevation	Vulnerability during denning	X	X	X	X	X
	Fisher	PVGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Habitat fragmentation, snags and logs			X		
Bird Species	Sage Grouse	Sagebrush/Grasslands	Habitat Reduction and alteration					X
	Northern goshawk	All PVGs, forested	Nesting territories and prey availability	X	X	X	X	X
	White-headed woodpecker	PVGs 1, 2, 5	Large snags, large trees, low tree density			X		
	Northern three-toed woodpecker	PVGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	Sufficient snags	X	X	X	X	X
	Flammulated owl	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Large snags and trees	X	X	X	X	X
	Boreal owl	PVGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	Large snags	X	X			
Fish Species	Westslope cutthroat trout	Perennial streams				X		
	Wood River sculpin	Perennial streams				X		X
Amphibian Species	Spotted Frog	Riparian areas	Sufficient still of pond water	X				

Management Indicator Species & Species of interest

Type	Common Name	MIS	Habitat	Management Concerns	MA				
					6	7	8	9	10
Mammal Species	Mountain Goat		Alpine, high elev., steep	Conflicts with winter recreation	X		X		
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	X	PVGs 2-9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs	X	X	X	X	X
	Sage Grouse	X	Sagebrush/grasslands	Habitat reduction and alteration					X
Fish Species	Bull Trout	X	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing areas, water temperature, habitat connectivity	X	X	X	X	

3.2.14.3.4. Resources

Smoke Management – Areas that have the potential to be Smoke Sensitive

Class I Airsheds	Residential Areas	Camp Grounds ETC.	Transportation Corridors
Sawtooth Wilderness to the north	Big and Little Smoky private and permitted homes	Pioneer Campground	State Highway 20 to the south
	Soldier Mt private homes	Five Points CG	
Administration Sites		Canyon CG	
Big Smoky GS		Bowns CG	
Shake Creek GS		Baumgartner CG	
		Willow Creek CG	
		Bird Creek CG	
		Chaparral CG	
		Soldier Mt Ski Area	

3.2.14.4. FMU Fire Environment

The following table summarizes fire regime characteristics (alterations):

Vegetation Type	Percent of Area	Historical Fire Regime	Current Condition Class	Desired Condition Class
Non-Forest	40	1	1 and 2	1
Warm, dry spruce and fir	23	3 and 5	1 and 2	1
Cool, dry Douglas fir	19	3	1 and 2	1
Cool, moist Douglas fir	8	3	2 and 3	1
High elevation spruce & fir	6	3	2 and 3	1
Dry ponderosa pine & DF	4	2	2 and 3	1

- Historical analysis has determined the wildland fires typically occur early June through early October. Most fires occur in July and August from lightning associated with cold front passage.
- Potential control problems:
 - Limited road access in the Inventoried Roadless areas.
 - Moderate to heavy fuel loading in much of the forested areas.
 - Numerous WUI areas, privately owned and permitted, with substantial developments.
 - Long travel times, especially if aerial resources are not available.
 - High visitation and recreation use.
 - Concentrated summer recreation use at Soldier Mt.

3.2.14.4.1. Fire Behavior

The only large wildfires in the last 15 years were the 500-acres Wells Summit and the 1400-acres Willow Creek Fires in 1992. The Lime Creek Prescribed Fire Project treated approximately 2,000 annually over a five year period from 2003-2008. The South Barker Wildland Fire Use Fire provided a mixed severity burn in 2007 across 37,725 acres. This was one of six wildland fire use fires managed by the Fairfield Ranger District.

The High Elevation Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to dominate, to the detriment of the whitebark pine component. The Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed a higher than desired percentage of Douglas-fir. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups are functioning at risk because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen and lodgepole pine. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir; however many stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers. Older aspen stands are infected with leaf blight and fungus, and are not regenerating sufficiently to replace themselves. Fire hazard is increasing in conifers stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe, Douglas-fir tussock moth, and bark beetles, and increasing fuel loads.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due primarily to grazing impacts and fire exclusion. In scattered or isolated areas, sedges are being replaced by less desirable grass species due to livestock grazing. Aspen and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating adequately due to fire exclusion and livestock grazing. Snag levels are likely at historic levels in most areas due to limited access for fuelwood gathering.

3.2.14.4.2. Weather

- This Unit averages 15 to 20 inches of precipitation. The elevation ranges from 5100 to 10,100ft. Approximately 60% of the precipitation occurs as snow during the fall, winter and early spring. The prevailing wind is west/southwest during the burning season.
- Of the few fires in the recorded history, most have spread under the influence of terrain or under the influence of the westerly winds. The fire perimeter patterns are not symmetrical, highly influenced by the terrain and vegetation patterns.
- Season ending events typically occur in late September to mid October and can be qualified as 0.50 in of rain over 3 days. Season slowing events are determined to be .20 inch of moisture occurring at any time.

