

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Following a fire that affected RHCAs in watersheds with designated critical habitat, the USFS should review the suppression and rehabilitation efforts to determine whether the requirements and tactics identified in the fire situation analysis or escape fire situation analysis were successfully implemented and if the revegetation and rehabilitation of the burned area were successful.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	For new/proposed timber sales, the USFS should evaluate equivalent clear cut area (ECA) in Priority Watersheds. If the ECA exceeds 15% of the potentially forested area, a watershed analysis should be completed prior to initiating actions that would increase ECA.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	For ongoing road development actions, the USFS should demonstrate that new roads are being offset by concomitant reductions in road mileage and road restoration in Priority Watersheds.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	For ongoing timber sales that were determined to be likely to adversely affect listed salmon and habitat, the USFS and NMFS should use existing information to evaluate whether those sales, when added to the environmental baseline of timber activity in the watershed would retard or prevent the attainment of ecological goals and RMOs in the watershed.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	For proposed/new actions, watershed analysis should be conducted prior to reducing RHCA widths in Priority Watersheds.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	For proposed/new roads, where road density is greater than 2 miles/square mile in Priority Watersheds, the USFS should reduce road mileage and emphasize road closure, obliteration, and revegetation.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Implementation of PACFISH Guideline LH-3 to assure that water conveyance intakes with the potential to trap or impinge listed salmon would meet NMFS established intake screening criteria before use is approved and that permits would be authorized or re-authorized only if stream flows are adequate to not retard or prevent attainment of RMOs and not adversely affect listed salmon.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	In Priority Watersheds, the USFS should use the full extent of its authorities to ensure that new mines, including hard-rock, placer, sand, and gravel and other mining operations are located outside of RHCAs	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prior to approving plans of operation in Priority Watersheds, the USFS should complete a watershed analysis for minerals activities outside RHCAs that are likely to adversely affect listed salmon and critical habitat. Based on the results, the USFS should adjust proposed plans of operation or prohibit mining operations to prevent degradation of the ecological processes and functions and adverse effects to listed fish and critical habitat.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds - Restoration: Direct restoration of RHCAs or stream channels, including but not limited to additions of large woody debris, should only be undertaken concurrent with a corresponding change to the management regime responsible for the habitat degradation.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds - Restoration: Priority should be given to watershed restoration actions that will help improve degraded stream reaches adjacent to or connected to remaining reaches of high quality habitat.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds - Restoration: Special emphasis should be provided to implement multi-agency restoration plans in readily restorable habitat.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds - Restoration: Watershed Restoration Plans should be developed for Priority Watersheds within the context of broader area plans where possible.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds: 90% stable streambanks	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds: PACFISH requires watershed analysis prior to salvage cutting within RHCAs in watersheds with designated critical habitat.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds: Sediment <20% in spawning habitat.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Priority Watersheds: W/D <10, stratify by channel type	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The USFS should eliminate or adequately restrict access, including livestock, off-road vehicles, anglers, etc. during spawning and incubation periods.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The USFS should minimize risk of toxic fuel spills during transport through RHCAs by using alternative routes where feasible, and taking all other possible precautions.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The USFS should work with the EPA and State water quality agency to ensure that draft plans of operation for new mines that have the potential to produce acid rock drainage are conditioned so that mines will not adversely affect groundwater or surface water quality in a manner that would adversely affect fish habitat or retard or prevent the attainment and maintenance of ecological goals and RMOs.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	USFS should submit to NMFS by June 1 before each fire season, an outline that the National Forests will use to brief fire overhead teams regarding responsibilities for protecting salmon habitat under the ESA.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Allow motorized use only on open roads and trails designed for such purposes.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Build new roads only to replace existing roads in RHCAs or directly repair human caused damage to steelhead habitat in streams.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Develop a schedule and prioritize to close, obliterate, and revegetate or resurface as many existing roads as possible. Existing roads in riparian habitat conservation areas should receive high priority for treatment. If resurfaced, cover the existing native surface open roads with aggregate or pavement to control erosion and sedimentation; stabilize cut and fill slopes.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Do not harvest in RHCAs	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Do not open closed and revegetated roads for management purposes unless necessary to repair human caused damage to steelhead habitat.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Do not widen roads by increasing cut and fill slope areas in order to accommodate more traffic and/or larger vehicles that can presently use the road.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Locate holding facilities for domestic livestock outside of RHCAs	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Manage for natural bank stability of streams using best available data.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maximize the use of planned ignitions and natural prescribed fire to meet vegetation management objectives	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Measures identified in the NMFS BO of March 1, 1995 and all subsequent related direction, on Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) in the Snake River Basin ESU should be extended to all LRMPs in those portions of the upper Columbia River basin ESU and Snake River basin ESU upon which LRMP consultation was not initiated for salmon. This includes designation of high priority watersheds and consultation on all ongoing federal actions that may affect steelhead.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Middle Fork Salmon- Mitigative Measures: Emphasize containment and confinement rather than control strategies to manage wildfire	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Only use timber harvest methods that result in low levels of ground disturbance or that avoid adverse effects to steelhead.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Only use water sources where screening of fish from water intake is provided or no salmon or steelhead are present.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Use only existing open roads, without construction of new landings.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Use tractors only in the immediate vicinity of private property or to protect life, as in the construction of safety zones.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Where steelhead spawning has been documented and where disturbance of spawning fish is likely to occur, close streams or affected reaches to commercial and non-commercial recreational boating and floating in any craft from April to June of each year.	NA	PACFISH National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion (1998)	Middle Fork Salmon River subbasin	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	A Federal reserved water right will be asserted for water needed for programs of timber management and watershed management including fire protection. A reserved right will also be used to acquire water needed in the form of instream flow sufficient to maintain stability of the stream channel for the purposes of securing favorable conditions of water flow and protecting against the, loss of productive timber lands adjacent to the stream channels.	IV-47	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	All water rights issued by the State of Idaho will be recognized by the Salmon National Forest.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Anadromous Fish (Salmon and Steelhead) - Stream habitats with adequate sediment free spawning gravels. and channels free of migration blocks. ample instream flow and streamside cover. Trout (all species combined) - Cool, clean sediment free stream and lake habitats. ample instream flow and streamside cover. Aquatic. Aquatic Macroinvertebrates - Cool. clean stream and lake environments. (****AMENDED IN 2004)	IV-18	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Aquatic habitats will be managed at a level sufficient to meet State water quality goals and maintain habitat capability to meet species production goals for both resident and anadromous species. Species production goals are linked with maintaining fry survival at 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous species. Several barriers to fish passage will be corrected and sediment levels allowed to decline on several streams in order to attain anadromous species objectives. Habitat enhancement will have to be conducted on an annual basis to compensate for natural and man caused habitat deficiencies. Resident trout and anadromous species habitats will be improved in productive capacity over the plan period through reduction in sedimentation, better riparian management, and habitat enhancement.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Avoid channelization of natural streams. Where channelization is necessary for flood control or other purposes, use stream geometry relationships to re-establish meanders, width/depth ratios, etc. consistent with each major stream type.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Bridge and culvert projects which are expected to result in detrimental stream channel modifications (i.e. gradient, width, and bank or bed stability) beyond the immediate project area will not be permitted.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Broadcast burning and mechanical site preparation will not be done within perennial riparian zones.	IV-42	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Classify lands or interest in lands for acquisition where lands are valuable for NFS purposes according to the following priorities: A. In designated wilderness areas and other Congressionally classified areas. B. Where lands or rights-of-way are needed to meet resource management goals and objectives. C. Lands which provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of animals and plants. D. Lands which include floodplain or wetlands.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Complete approximately 30 acres of watershed restoration projects annually.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Complete direct habitat improvement projects needed to maintain target populations of MIS	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Compliance plans will be coordinated with appropriate State agencies and Federal agencies where State laws and other agencies are involved (water quality, dredge and placer mining, surface mining).	IV-52	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Conduct management and resource development within riparian zones in a manner compatible with protection of water quality and fish habitat.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Conduct nonpoint source activities in accordance with applicable Best Management Practices as referenced in "Idaho Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements" and in accordance with the Forest Service's soil and water conservation practices.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Construct no new recreation facilities immediately adjacent to the shoreline of lakes, rivers, or streams unless the facilities are directly related to water activities or access.	IV-12	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Consumptive and nonconsumptive water rights will be quantified and water rights claims for nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Continue current aerial stocking of fish species that are indigenous to the area or those already established by prior stocking.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Continue to apply grazing treatments to riparian zones with associated aquatic habitats supporting fish populations as follows. Use the following standards to achieve long-range riparian ecosystem objectives. Low gradient (0-3%), moderate to small size 1-30'; grasses, sedges and forbs as dominant vegetation; small bank materials. Grazing guideline: Forage removal should not exceed 50% of overhanging cover.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Continue to apply grazing treatments to riparian zones with associated aquatic habitats supporting fish populations as follows. Use the following standards to achieve long-range riparian ecosystem objectives. Moderate to high gradient (4-8%), small to moderate size; willow alder or birch as dominant vegetation; medium to large bank materials. Grazing guideline: Forage use commensurate with maintaining vegetation vigor and reproduction.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Contribute to the local and State economics by providing favorable habitat for socially and economically important fish and wildlife species.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Create artificial sediment traps with barriers where the natural vegetation is inadequate to protect any waterway or lake from significant accelerated sedimentation.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Design and locate placer mine settling ponds to prevent washout during high water. Locate settling ponds outside of the active channel. Restore any channel changes to hydraulic geometry standards for each stream type or to fish habitat standards commensurate with fishery value.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Design diversion structures to allow upstream passage of adult and downstream movement of juvenile fish necessary to maintain production objectives.	IV-109	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Design diversion structures to allow upstream passage of adults (when appropriate) and downstream passage of adults and juveniles.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Develop monitoring programs on select sites within the forest to determine the effectiveness of the BMPs	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Developed springs will be fenced when needed to avoid trampling damage, maintain or improve water flow, maintain or enhance water quality, and maintain or enhance vegetative cover around spring sources.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Discourage heavy equipment use when soil compaction, rutting, and puddling is present.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Do not exceed an average motorized trail corridor density of 4 miles per square mile on fourth-order watersheds.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Do not exceed an average motorized trail to corridor density of 2 miles per square mile in nonforested areas of fourth-order watersheds.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Do not grant permits in the following areas except where conditionally provided - riparian zones (minerals management)	IV-53	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Drain and restore roads, pads, and drill sites immediately after use is discontinued. Revegetate to 80% of ground cover in the first year. Provide surface protection during stormflow and snowmelt run-off events.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Ephemeral draws should have minimal disturbance from timber harvest equipment. Crossings and skid trails should be at right angles to draws.	IV-35	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Full suspension yarding will be required to convey logs across all perennial streams. except where skidding would not seriously and adversely affect water condition or fish habitat.	IV-42	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Identify and place into production through cooperation with State and Federal wildlife management agencies unoccupied or underutilized wildlife and fish habitat.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Implement mitigation measures when present or unavoidable future facilities are located in the active floodplain to ensure that State water quality standards, sediment threshold limits, bank stability criteria, flood hazard reduction and instream flow standards are met during and immediately after construction.	IV-45	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Implementation of projects involving classified threatened and endangered species habitat will include consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Improve and maintain water quality to meet State water quality standards. However, where the natural background water pollutants cause degradation, it is not necessary to implement improvement actions.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Initiate management activities to improve the condition of riparian areas in those allotment plans where riparian ecosystems are currently in a degraded condition.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Limit changes in channel rating or classification scores to an increase of 10% or less. Use channel stability criteria established by Cooper, 1978 and Pfankuch, 1975. use channel classification criteria established by Rosgen 1980.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Limit use of herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, or other chemical agents as part of management activities to times and places where possible transport to or by surface water has a low probability of occurrence.	IV-45	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Limit use of prescribed fires on areas adjacent to riparian areas to protect riparian and aquatic values.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Locate drilling mud pits outside the active floodplain unless alternate locations are more environmentally damaging. If location is unavoidable, seal and dike all pits to prevent leakage.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Locate mining camps outside the active floodplain	IV-51	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Locate nonplacer mineral removal activities away from the water's edge or outside the riparian area.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Locate the lower edge of disturbed or deposited soil banks outside the active floodplain	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Long term water quality will be maintained or improved in all municipal watersheds.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain a current fish habitat inventory in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain aquatic habitat capability at a level sufficient to meet State water quality and species production goals for both resident and anadromous fisheries.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain at least 60% of potential ground cover on the edges of all perennial streams, lakes, and other waterbodies to the other margin of the riparian ecosystems.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain favorable instream flows and protect public property and resources	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain fry survival of at least 60% for resident trout and at least 68% for anadromous species	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain instream flow in cooperation with State agencies to support production goals for anadromous fish.	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain instream flows in cooperation with State wildlife agencies to support a sustained yield of natural fisheries resources.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain proper stocking and livestock distribution to protect riparian ecosystems	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain sediment yield within threshold limits. The effects on water and sediment yields from vegetation manipulation and road construction will be determined through use of appropriate models and/or quantification procedures to determine sediment yields.	IV-109	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain stream flows capable of supporting resident fish species habitat objectives.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain streamflow commensurate with Federal water rights.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain streamflow levels necessary to maintain anadromous fish production objectives.	IV-109	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain watershed conditions and water quality such that downstream beneficial uses are protected and compliance with State standards is achieved. Water rights issued by the State of Idaho will be recognized by the Salmon National Forest.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Manage anadromous fish habitat to supply and maintain 90 percent or more of its inherent smolt production capability.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Manage and provide habitat for recovery of endangered and threatened species as specified in the Species Management Plan for the Salmon National Forest.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Manage classified threatened and endangered species habitat to maintain or enhance their current status.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Manage waters capable of supporting self-sustaining trout populations to provide for those populations.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Manage wildlife and fish habitat consistent or compatible with designated management.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Management emphasis is on anadromous fish species habitat needs. Habitat quality and quantity will be commensurate with meeting or exceeding Idaho Department of Fish and Game anadromous species planning goals. Management emphasis will be toward providing habitats capable of supporting healthy, self-perpetuating populations of chinook salmon and steelhead trout. The aquatic ecosystem may contain fisheries habitat improvement and channel stabilizing facilities that enhance production capabilities. Timber harvest and management is compatible, but activity, intensity, and timing will be appropriate to meeting habitat quality goals. Livestock grazing is compatible, but is managed to favor anadromous fish habitat. Transportation system design, construction and management will emphasize prevention of unacceptable sediment influences on fish habitat and avoidance of migration barriers. Minimize detrimental disturbance to anadromous fish habitats by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore habitat to a state of productivity commensurate with above goals.	IV-107	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Mineral and other dietary supplements will not be located in riparian zones.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Minimize detrimental disturbance to anadromous fish habitats by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore habitat to a state of productivity commensurate with above goals.	IV-107	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Minimize detrimental disturbance to the riparian areas by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore riparian areas to a state of productivity commensurate with fish production objectives	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Monitor operations to ensure that mitigative measures are effective and in compliance with State water quality standards.	IV-51	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Permit diversion activities with in the riparian zone where technology is available to maintain water quality standards, sediment threshold limits, and instream flow standards.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Place emphasis on improving key ecosystems including but not limited to: riparian, aspen, aquatic, snag, and old growth.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Place priority in expenditure of wildlife and fish element dollars for habitat improvement and maintenance on those sites where habitat objectives cannot be realized within a reasonable time through coordination with other resource activities and/or uses.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Plan habitat improvement projects with the assistance of State wildlife agency. Plan those improvements which harmonize with natural setting 3A	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Plan lake and stream habitat improvement projects with the assistance of State wildlife agencies, where aquatic habitats are below productive potential. Plan those improvements that harmonize with the visual setting.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prescription-induced water yield increases should not exceed prescribed thresholds of allowable increase nor should the total yield of water and sediment exceed maximum allowable amounts as stated in the above references.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Presently occurring conflicts within riparian areas will be corrected at a rate of 2 to 5% of the acres annually.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prevent or remove debris accumulations that reduce stream channel stability and capacity.	IV-45	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prevent stream channel instability, loss of channel cross-sectional areas, and loss of water quality resulting from activities that alter vegetative cover.	IV-45	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Produce approximately 1,012,000 acre feet of water annually from Forest watersheds in compliance with State of Idaho water quality standards.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prohibit construction of oil and gas wells within 100 year floodplain.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prohibit mineral processing activities within the active floodplain	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prohibit stockpiling of topsoil or any other disturbed soil in the active floodplain	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prohibit storage or disposal of hazardous materials within active floodplain	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prohibit the depositing of soil material from drilling, processing, or site preparation in natural drainageways	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Prohibit trailing of livestock along the length of riparian areas except where existing stock driveways occur. Rehabilitate existing stock driveways where damage is occurring in riparian areas. Relocate them outside riparian areas if possible, and if necessary to achieve riparian area goals.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Proposed new land-use facilities will not be normally located within floodplain boundaries for the 100 year flood plan by structural mitigation	IV-45	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide habitat capable of meeting 90% of production potential (3A).	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide habitat diversity through vegetation treatments, in conjunction with other resource activities, designed to maintain or improve wildlife or fisheries habitat.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide habitat for anadromous fish species capable of meeting State goals.	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	IV-148	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide habitat for populations of all native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide mitigation measures necessary to prevent increased sediment yields from exceeding "threshold limits" (as determined by the "state of the art" modeling [SALSED] or actual measurements) identified for each (Fourth Order) watershed.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide National Forest portion of the habitat needed to meet Regional Wildlife and Fish Management objectives.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Quantification of instream flows required to accomplish the programs in the Organic Administration Act. Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act. and other legislation and executive orders will be completed using the following criteria: A. Streams which have been recognized for development will be quantified for flows fulfilling the purposes of the Organic Administration Act. Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act and other legislation and executive orders. Immediately following publication of any water rights application. submission of special use permits, or any other preliminary activity by a potential developer, flows will be quantified to assure the accomplishment of these programs. B. Streams which are located in areas under adjudication by the State of Idaho will be quantified at the Forest boundary, for determination of Federal Reserved instream flows. Currently, streams within National Forest lands in the Lemhi River watershed would be included in this category. C. Next, streams which have highly valued resource qualities, such as anadromous fisheries, major resident fisheries, recreational values, and other recognized uses as described in the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act will be quantified to fully describe the flows required to meet the intent of this Act as well as the Organic Administration Act. These streams are: Anadromous Fisheries: Horse, Corn, Wilson, Sheep, Camas, WF Camas, Yellowjacket, Silver, Colson, Hull, Hughes, Twin, Dahlenega, NF Salmon, Anderson, Sheep, Hayden, Bear Valley, Iron, NF Iron, SF Iron, WF Iron, Squaw, Indian, Pine, and Owl Creeks. Resident Fisheries: Deep, Moyer, Musgrove, Clear, Upper Panther, Beaver, Reservoir, Big Bear, Hawley, Canyon, Big Timber, Mill, Haynes, Withington, Big Eightmile, Hat, Lake, Perreau, Williams, Twelvemile, Moose, Carmen, and 4th of July Creeks. D. Following the quantification of the streams which have significant flow requirements to meet the intent of more than one Act such as those described above, streams with minimal fisheries, riparian values and other resources described in the Multiple-Use Sustained Act will be quantified next. Primary resource consideration of these streams would be the maintenance of favorable condition of flow and the loss of productive timber lands adjacent to stream channels. E. Last, streams with natural inherent stability, such as bedrock lined channels, and minimal or, nonexistent associated riparian vegetation, and insignificant additional resource values will be quantified in order to describe those flows which are required to maintain favorable conditions of flow.	IV-47	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Reduce debris jam potential by cutting stumps to near ground level in 100 year floodplain, utilizing directional falling away from stream channel, and full tree yarding when slash would enter stream courses	IV-37	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned in riparian areas but limited harvest may. be appropriate. First entries may occur as adjacent areas are accessed.	IV-35	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Rehabilitate disturbed areas that are contributing sediment directly to perennial streams as a result of management activities.	IV-45	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Areas: Regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned but may occur as adjacent areas are treated. Any timber cutting would follow Salmon National Forest General Direction and Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.	IV-125	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian zones supporting a fishery having moderate to high gradients (6%) with a variety of vegetative species and bank material of moderate to large size, forage utilization levels, commensurate with preserving vegetation vigor and reproduction should provide adequate protection of aquatic values	IV-24	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian zones will be managed in a manner compatible with protection of water quality and fish habitat.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian zones with low to moderate stream gradients (0-6%) and having woody species (willow included) as dominant plant community, and having small bank rock materials; forage utilization should be controlled to levels that will maintain woody vegetation in a productive stage and allow this vegetation to provide positive influences on streambank stability and stream cover.	IV-23	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Roads and/or road sections will be surfaced when serious and adverse effects from erosion and sedimentation are anticipated.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Salt and mineral supplements will be used as a tool to improve distribution. As such, they will be located outside of riparian zones and away from water sources.	IV-23	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Search out and apply techniques to resolve livestock grazing problems or conflicts with other resource uses within riparian areas.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Skid Trail Water bar spacing in feet and based on gradient and parent material	IV-35	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Stream crossing structures will be designed and constructed in a manner avoiding serious and adverse affects on fish habitat and passage.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Stream crossing structures will be designed and constructed in a manner avoiding serious and adverse affects on fish habitat and passage.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Structural improvements and a high level of administration may be necessary to achieve the riparian objectives.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems currently in a degraded condition will be emphasized.	IV-89	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The "Technical Guide to Erosion Control on Timber Sale Areas" developed by R-4 Soil and Water Management. will be the guide used on timber sales and road construction projects. and all other ground disturbing projects where appropriate.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The following definition is given as a guide only in determining which watersheds might qualify as municipal supply watersheds where no specific designation has been made: A municipal supply watershed refers to a unit of land which provides the principle source of water that is being piped to a public water system for human consumption. The system should have at least 15 service connections or regularly serve an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. The facility for water withdrawal should be within or in close proximity to a National Forest boundary and the watershed must contain some National Forest land.	IV-44	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The Salmon City municipal watersheds will be managed according to the Municipal Watershed Plan approved by the Salmon District Ranger on June 16, 1975, and the "Cooperative Agreement for the Purpose of Conserving and Protecting the Water Supply for the City of Salmon, Idaho" Dated June 8, 1939.	IV-44	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Timber management activity will be at a level compatible with maintaining aquatic habitat quality tied to sediment levels.	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	To the extent possible. avoid locating sources for common variety minerals within riparian zones.	IV-51	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Treat disturbed areas resulting from management activities in the shortest possible time to meet water quality objectives.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Treat disturbed areas resulting from management activities. to reduce sediment yields in the shortest time possible if necessary to meet water quality objectives.	IV-109	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Use directional felling away from perennial and intermittent stream channels, except in cases where serious and adverse influences are not anticipated	IV-42	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Water developments located outside of riparian zones will be preferred over water gaps.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Water needed for National Forest System management but not available under State law and not meeting the Supreme Court criteria for a reserved right under the Organic Administration Act, will be secured by citing the applicable Federal law and conditioning occupancy permits, or licenses as appropriate.	IV-46	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Water Rights Application - The water rights application will usually be protested and an instream flow determination made so that instream flow to insure "favorable conditions of flow" as established by the 1897 Organic Act can be established.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in Water quality will be compatible with fisheries' goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and large streams to meet fisheries' objectives. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Hater Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1297 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed. Project level soil surveys will be accomplished at an Order 2 intensity. The ongoing Forest Soil Resource Inventory will be conducted as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Salmon National Forest, the Soil Conservation Service, and the University of Idaho.	IV-90	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Watershed management on municipal watersheds will be aimed at providing water at a level of quality and quantity which with adequate treatment by the purveyor, will result in a satisfactory arid safe water supply. Water resource management objectives will be established by the Forest Supervisor. in consultation with the purveyor. with recognition that watershed protection can supplement, but not be a substitute for adequate water treatment."	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	When it is not possible to make openings large enough to control dwarf mistletoe (DM) in riparian areas, barriers to DM spread should be considered in adjacent areas.	IV-37	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	When slash disposal is within riparian zones, it will be hand or grapple piled in areas above the high water mark.	IV-42	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Whenever water rights are authorized by Federal or State law, these will be quantified, documented, and recorded in the Salmon National Forest Water Rights Inventory. The State of Idaho will be notified of the quantification of these water rights. Applicable fees will be paid by the benefiting function.	IV-47	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Where practical. stock driveways and trailing routes will be located outside of riparian zones.	IV-23	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	MIS fish list includes only bull trout	NA	SNF Amendment 10 (2004): Amendments to Management Indicator Species List for Salmon and Challis Land Management Plans (2004)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Design and implement watershed restoration projects in a manner that promotes the long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, conserves the genetic integrity of native species, and contributes to attainment of Riparian Management Objectives.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FM1: Design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices and actions so as not to prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could perpetuate or be damaging to long-term ecosystem function, listed anadromous fish, or designated critical habitat.	C-15	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FM2: Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the Riparian Habitat Conservation Area, an exemption may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements, with avoidance of adverse effects on listed anadromous fish as a primary goal. Use an interdisciplinary team, including a fishery biologist, to predetermine incident base and helibase locations during presuppression planning, with avoidance of potential adverse effects to listed anadromous fish a primary goal.	C-15	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FM3: Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or, following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor and a fishery biologist, when the action agency determines an escape fire would cause more long-term damage to anadromous fish habitats than chemical delivery to surface waters.	C-15	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FM4: Design prescribed burn projects and prescriptions to contribute to the attainment of the RMOs	C-16	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FM5: Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan to attain Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on listed anadromous fish whenever Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas are significantly damaged by a wildfire or a prescribed fire burning out of prescription.	C-16	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FW1: Design and implement fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement actions in manner that contributes to the attainment of RMOs	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FW2: Design, construct, and operate fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. For existing fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities inside Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, assure that Riparian Management Objectives are met and adverse effects on listed anadromous fish are avoided. Where Riparian Management Objectives cannot be met or adverse effects on inland native dish avoided, relocate or close such facilities.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FW3: Cooperate with Federal, Tribal, and State wildlife management agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts that prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	FW4: Cooperate with Federal, Tribal, and State fish management agencies to identify and eliminate adverse effects on native anadromous fish associated with habitat manipulation, fish stocking, fish harvest, and poaching.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	GM1: Modify grazing practices (e.g., accessibility of riparian areas to livestock, length of grazing season, stocking levels, timing of grazing, etc.) that retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or are likely to adversely affect listed anadromous fish. Suspend grazing if adjusting practices is not effective in meeting Riparian Management Objectives and avoiding adverse effects on listed anadromous fish.	C-12	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	GM2: Locate new livestock handling and/or management facilities outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. For existing livestock handling facilities inside the Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, assure that facilities do not prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. Relocate or close facilities where those objectives cannot be met.	C-12	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	GM3: Limit livestock trailing, bedding, watering, salting, loading, and other handling efforts to those areas and times that would not retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish.	C-13	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	GM4: Adjust wild horse and burro management to avoid impacts that prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish.	C-13	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	LH1: Require instream flows and habitat conditions for hydroelectric and other surface water development proposals that maintain or restore riparian resources, favorable channel conditions, and fish passage, reproduction and growth. Coordinate this process with the appropriate State agencies. During relicensing of hydroelectric projects, provide written and timely license conditions to FERC that require fish passage, flows, and habitat conditions that maintain/restore riparian resources and channel integrity. Coordinate relicensing projects with the appropriate State agencies.	C-16	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	LH2: Locate new hydroelectric ancillary facilities outside Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. For existing ancillary facilities inside the RHCA that are essential to proper management, provide recommendations to FERC to assure that the facilities would not prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and that adverse effects on listed anadromous fish are avoided. Where these objectives cannot be met, provide recommendations to FERC that such ancillary facilities should be relocated. Locate, operate, and maintain hydroelectric facilities that must be located in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas to avoid the effects that would retard or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on listed anadromous fish.	C-16	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	LH3: Issue leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to avoid effects that would retard or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on listed anadromous fish. Where the authority to do so was retained, adjust existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to eliminate effects that would retard or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. If adjustments are not effective, eliminate the activity. Where the authority to adjust was not retained, negotiate to make changes in existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to eliminate effects that would prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. Priority for modifying existing leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements would be based on the current and potential adverse effects on listed anadromous fish and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected.	C-16	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	LH4: Use land acquisition, exchange, and conservation easements to meet RMOs and facilitate restoration of fish stocks and other species at risk of extinction.	C-17	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	MM1: Avoid adverse effects to listed species and designated critical habitat from mineral operations. If the NOI indicates a mineral operation would be located in a RHCA, or could affect the attainment of the RMOs, or adversely affect listed fish, require a reclamation plan, approved Plan of Operations, and reclamation bond. For effects that cannot be avoided, such plans and bonds must address the costs of removing facilities, equipment, and material; recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography, isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials; salvage and replacement of topsoil; and seedbed preparation and revegetation to attain RMOs and avoid adverse effects on listed fish. Ensure reclamation plans contain measurable attainment and bond release criteria for each reclamation activity.	C-13	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	MM2: Locate structures, support facilities, and roads outside Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. Where no alternative to siting facilities in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas exists, locate and construct the facilities in ways that avoid impacts to Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas and streams and adverse effects on listed anadromous fish. Where no alternative to road construction exists, keep roads to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity. Close, obliterate and revegetate roads no longer required for mineral or land management activities.	C-14	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	MM3: Prohibit solid and sanitary waste facilities in Riparian Reserves. If no alternative to locating mine waste (waste rock, spent ore, tailings) facilities in Riparian Reserves exists, and releases can be prevented, and stability can be ensured, then: a. analyze the waste material using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability characteristics. b. locate and design the waste facilities using best conventional techniques to ensure mass stability and prevent the release of acid or toxic materials. If the best conventional technology is not sufficient to prevent such releases and ensure stability over the long term, prohibit such facilities in Riparian Reserves. c. monitor waste and waste facilities after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. d. reclaim waste facilities after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. e. require reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability of mine waste facilities.	C-14	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	MM4: For leasable minerals, prohibit surface occupancy within Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development activities where contracts and leases do not already exist, unless there are no other options for location and Riparian Management Objectives can be attained and adverse effects on listed anadromous fish can be avoided. Adjust the operating plans of existing contracts to (1) eliminate impacts that prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and (2) avoid adverse effects to listed anadromous fish.	C-15	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	MM5: Permit sand and gravel mining and extraction within Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas only if no alternatives exist, if the action(s) would not retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives, and adverse effects to listed anadromous fish can be avoided.	C-15	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	MM6: Develop inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements for mineral activities. Evaluate and apply the results of inspection and monitoring to modify mineral plans, leases, or permits as needed to eliminate impacts that prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on listed anadromous fish.	C-15	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RA1: Identify and cooperate with Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments to secure instream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions and aquatic habitat.	C-17	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RA2: Trees may be felled in RHCAs when they pose a safety risk. Keep felled trees on site when needed to meet large wood objectives.	C-17	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RA3: Apply herbicides, pesticides, and other toxicants and other chemicals in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and avoids adverse effects on listed anadromous fish.	C-17	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RA4: Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxicants within RHCAs. Prohibit refueling within RHCAs unless there are no other alternatives. Refueling sites within a RHCA must be approved by the Forest Service and have an approved spill containment plan.	C-17	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RA5: Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to listed anadromous fish and instream flows and in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives.	C-17	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RF1: Cooperate with Federal, Tribal, State, and county agencies; and cost-share partners to achieve consistency in road design, operation, and maintenance necessary to attain RMOs.	C-10	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RF2: For each existing or planned road, meet the Riparian Management Objectives an avoid adverse effects on listed anadromous fish by: a. completing watershed analyses prior to construction of new roads or landings in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. b. minimizing road and landing locations in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. c. initiating development and implementation of a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan. At a minimum, address the following items in the plan: 1. Road design criteria, elements, and standards that govern construction and reconstruction. 2. Road management objectives for each road. 3. Criteria that govern road operation, maintenance, and management. 4. Requirements for pre-, during-, and post-storm inspections and maintenance. 5. Regulation of traffic during wet periods to minimize erosion and sediment delivery and accomplish other objectives. 6. Implementation and effectiveness monitoring plans for road stability, drainage and erosion control. 7. Mitigation plans for road failures. d. avoiding sediment delivery to streams from the road surface 1. Outsloping of the roadway surface is preferred, except in cases where outsloping would increase sediment delivery to streams or where outsloping is infeasible or unsafe. 2. Route road drainage away from potentially unstable stream channels, hills, and hillslopes. e. avoiding disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths. f. avoiding sidecasting of soils or snow. Sidecasting of road materials is prohibited on road segments within or abutting RHCAs in watersheds containing designated critical habitat for anadromous fish.	C-10	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RF3: Determine the influence of each road on the Riparian Management Objectives. Meet Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on listed anadromous fish by: a. reconstructing road and drainage features that do not meet design criteria or operation and maintenance standards, or that have been shown to be less effective than designed for controlling sediment delivery, or that retard attainment of Riparian Management Objectives, or do not protect designated critical habitat for listed anadromous fish from increased sedimentation. b. prioritizing reconstruction based on the current and potential damage to listed anadromous fish and their designated critical habitat, the ecological value of the riparian resources affected, and the feasibility of options such as helicopter logging and road relocation out of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas. c. closing and stabilizing or obliterating, and stabilizing roads not needed for future management activities. Prioritize these actions based on the current and potential damage to listed anadromous fish and their designated critical habitat, and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected.	C-11	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RF5: Construct new, and improve existing, culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings to accommodate a 100-year flood, including associated bedload and debris, where those improvements would do/pose a substantial risk to riparian conditions. Substantial risk improvements include those that do not meet design and operation maintenance criteria, or that have been shown to be less effective than designed for controlling erosion, or that retard attainment of Riparian Management Objectives, or that do not protect designated critical habitat from increased sedimentation. Base priority for upgrading on risks to listed anadromous fish and their designated critical habitat and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected. Construct and maintain crossings to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in the event of crossing failure.	C-12	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RF5: Provide and maintain fish passage at all road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams.	C-12	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RHCA Category 1 - Fish Bearing Streams: Interim RHCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.	C-8	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RHCA Category 2 - Perennial non-fish bearing streams: Interim RHCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of teh one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300' including both sides of the stram channel), whichever is greatest.	C-8	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RHCA Category 3 - Ponds, Lakes, Wetlands >1 acre: RHCA consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil or to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150' slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs, or from edge of wetland, pond, lake, whichever is greatest.	C-8	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RHCA Category 4 - Intermittent/Ephemeral streams, wetland <1 acre, landslide, and landslide prone areas: Key Watersheds, the area from the edges of the stream channel, wetland, landslide, or landslide prone area to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100' slope distance, whichever is greatest. Non Key Watersheds, area from teh edges of the stream channel, wetland, landslide, landslide prone area to a distance equal to the height of one-half site potential tree, or 50' slope distance, whichever is greatest.	C-9	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RHCA Non Forested Rangeland Ecosystems: Perennial streams in categories 1 or 2 is the extent of the 100 year floodplain.	C-9	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 1: Maintain or restore water quality to a degree that provides for stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 2: Maintain or restore stream channel integrity, channel processes, and the sediment regime (including the elements of timing, volume, and character of sediment input and transport) under which the riparian and aquatic ecosystems develop.	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 3: Maintain or restore instream flows to support healthy riparian aquatic habitats, the stability and effective function of stream channels, and the ability to route flood discharges.	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 4: Maintain or restore natural timing and variability of the water table elevation in meadows and wetlands	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 5: Maintain or restore diversity and productivity of native and desired non-native plant communities in riparian zones.	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 6: Maintain or restore riparian vegetation to : a) provide an amount and distribution of large woody debris characteristic of natural aquatic and riparian ecosystems; b) provide adequate summer and winter thermal regulation within the riparian and aquatic zones; and c) help achieve rates of surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration characteristics of those under which the communities developed.	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 7: Maintain or restore riparian and aquatic habitats necessary to foster the unique genetic fish stocks that evolved within the specific geo-climatic region.	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Riparian Goal 8: Maintain or restore habitats to support populations of well-distributed native and desired non-native plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to the viability of riparian-dependent communities.	C-4	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RM1: Design, construct, and operate recreation facilities, including trails and dispersed sites, in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and avoids adverse effects on listed anadromous fish. Complete watershed analysis prior to construction of new recreation facilities in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas with priority watersheds. For existing recreation facilities inside Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, assure that the facilities or use of the facilities would not prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. Relocate or close recreation facilities where Riparian Management Objectives cannot be met or adverse effects on listed anadromous fish can not be avoided.	C-13	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RM2: Adjust dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. Where adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities, and/or specific site closures are not effective in meeting Riparian Management Objectives and avoiding adverse effects on listed anadromous fish, eliminate the practice or occupancy.	C-13	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RM3: Address attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and potential effect on listed anadromous fish and designated critical habitat in Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, and other Recreation Management plans.	C-13	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RMO: Bank Stability (sf) (non-forested systems) >80 percent stable	C-6	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RMO: Large woody debris (sf) (forested ecosystems): East of Cascade Crest in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and western Montana: >20 pieces per mile: >12 inch diameter, >35 foot length	C-6	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RMO: Lower Bank Angle (sf) (non-forested systems) >75 percent of banks with <90 degree angle (i.e., undercut).	C-6	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RMO: Pool Frequency (kf) - Varies by channel width, see below: (all systems) wetted width in feet 10 20 25 50 75 100 125 150 200 number pools per mile 96 56 47 26 23 18 14 12 9	C-6	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RMO: Water Temperature (sf) - No measurable increase in maximum water temperature. * Maximum water temperatures below 64F within migration and rearing habitats and below 60F within spawning habitats. * 7-day moving average of daily maximum temperature measured as the average of the maximum daily temperature of the warmest consecutive 7-day period.	C-6	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	RMO: Width/Depth Ratio (sf) (all systems) <10, mean wetted width divided by mean depth	C-6	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	TM1 Prohibit timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, except as described below. Do not include Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas in the land base used to determine the Allowable Sale Quantity, but any volume harvested can contribute to the timber sale program. a. Where catastrophic events such as fire, flooding, volcanic, wind, or insect damage result in degraded riparian conditions, allow salvage and fuelwood cutting in Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas only where present and future woody debris needs are met, where cutting would not retard or prevent attainment of other Riparian Management Objectives, and where adverse effects on listed anadromous fish can be avoided. For watersheds with listed salmon or designated critical habitat, complete watershed analysis prior to salvage cutting in RHCAs. b. Apply silvicultural practices for Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas to acquire desired vegetation characteristics where needed to attain Riparian Management Objectives. Apply silvicultural practices in a manner that does not retard attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and that avoids adverse effects on listed anadromous fish.	C-10	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	WR1: Design and implement watershed restoration projects in a manner that promotes the long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, conserves the genetic integrity of native species, and contributes to attainment of RMOs.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	WR2: Cooperate with Federal, State, local and Tribal agencies and private landowners to develop watershed-based Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs) or other cooperative agreements to meet RMOs.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	WR3: Do not use planned restoration as a substitute for preventing habitat degradation (i.e., use planned restoration only to mitigate existing problems, not to mitigate the effects of proposed activities).	C-18	SNF Amendment 4: PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands) (1995)	Forest-wide	NA	NA	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Manage recreational uses, activities and developments to comply with the Salmon Forest Land and Resource Management Plan direction for wildlife, including Forest Service Region 4 sensitive species and federally listed Threatened, Endangered and Proposed species.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Aerial stocking of lakes is permitted only in lakes previously stocked by aircraft prior to wilderness designation.	2-27	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	All new projects will comply with PACFISH and INFISH or their successor strategy.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	NA	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Allow natural soil erosion to continue unless an imminent and definite hazard to life and property or a serious depreciation of important environmental qualities outside the wilderness will result.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Artificial rehabilitation of undesirable conditions will be considered only when caused by human activities, and when evaluation of the problem shows natural healing processes are clearly inadequate. The Chief of the Forest Service approval is required.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Biological opinions, watershed biological assessments and letters of concurrence from NOAA Fisheries and US Fish and Wildlife Service will be followed. Idaho Department of Fish and Game Species Management Plans and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plans will be supported.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Clearing of debris, which impedes anadromous and west-slope cutthroat trout migration, may be permitted using non-motorized methods.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Collect water samples at selected high mountain lake locations on a five-year rotating schedule.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Continue the water quality monitoring program on the Salmon River and Middle Fork of the Salmon River, and expand to other stream and lakes to establish baseline data for existing and potential heavy use areas.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Fish stocking should normally be accomplished outside the heavy recreational use season.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Identify areas needing grazing closures or modification. Appropriate corrective action will be taken to minimize or eliminate conflicts with fish and wildlife, watershed or wilderness values. Grazing area closures or restrictions, when implemented, will be appropriately identified and administered to allow natural healing of impacted areas.	2-40	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Initiate studies to determine natural sedimentation rates in Monumental Creek and other streams that have the potential for impact from human activity.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Maintain water of outstanding high quality and ecological significance that surpasses criteria for primary contact recreation, cold-water biota, and salmonid spawning.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Management of permitted uses strives to eliminate the effects upon the wilderness resource as much as possible. Recognizing existing water rights and uses, managers work with permit holders to protect wilderness quality.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Minimize soil and water impacts from fire suppression activities by using Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques (MIST) or similar approaches. Accomplish rehabilitation of impacts concurrent with fire control or Burned Area Evaluation and Restoration (BAER) activities.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Motorized equipment and mechanical transport will not be permitted for maintenance of water developments unless they are determined to be the minimum tool by site-specific analysis and approved by the Regional Forester.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Natural forces primarily affect fish and wildlife resources, and management actions recognize the predominance of natural forces. Anadromous fish migration corridors on the rivers are unimpeded.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Natural forces shape the soil and water resource while allowing for permitted and existing water developments to continue	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	No snow courses or permanent stream gauges will be permitted.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Periodically evaluate existing water transmission improvements and remove when no longer needed. Bring all known or discovered water transmission improvements under permit.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Populations of native species reduced or eliminated by human activity will be restored;	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Protect riparian area vegetation to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and species diversity.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Provide for statutory protection for wilderness-dependent resident and anadromous fish. Forest Service management activities will contribute to the protection of the genetic integrity of wild and native steelhead trout, summer chinook, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Quantify instream flows necessary for National Forest purposes to identify federal water right needs.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Reintroduction or supplemental transplanting of native fish species will be permitted only when: analysis shows that: (S) A: TES species will not be adversely affected; b) populations of native species reduced or eliminated by human activity will be restored; c) reintroduction of native species is compatible with goals and objectives of this Wilderness Plan, IDFG, and USFWS; d) Significant values of the FC-RONR Wilderness will not be impaired, such as impacts to other native aquatic species; e) stocking occurred prior to wilderness designation.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Restrict uses, as needed, to maintain or improve existing water quality levels.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Soils around lakes, rivers, creeks, meadows, and bogs are maintained in a natural condition. Management action is taken to reduce or eliminate degradation of soil resources, such as soil erosion on trails and compaction from human-caused activities.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Stocking of lakes is restricted to lakes stocked prior to wilderness designation.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	Stocking will be eliminated where potential conflicts may occur with native aquatic species or where agreement is reached between cooperating agencies on a management change. (S)	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The FC-RONR Wilderness land, lakes, and streams provide a variety of consumptive (i.e., hunting and fishing) and non-consumptive (i.e., viewing, photography) recreation opportunities. Wilderness managers cooperate with fish and wildlife management agencies to emphasize native species and their habitats. Managers will favor fish and wildlife resources when they resolve or eliminate identified conflicts between recreational uses and fish and wildlife populations or habitats.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Aquatic/Riparian	The FC-RONR Wilderness serves as a refuge for native threatened, endangered, proposed, and sensitive species. It protects existing remnant populations that inhabit the FC-RONR Wilderness and provides natural habitats for reintroduced native species. Wilderness and provides natural habitats for reintroduced native species. Wilderness managers evaluate the effects of all human activities on fish and wildlife species to reduce or eliminate potential conflicts, restore populations and maintain quality habitats in a natural condition.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Appendix E - Landtypes with cultural resources potential	E-1 thru VII	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer on project effect and site significance.	IV-7	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Consultation for determination of effect of proposed projects will be through the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Consultation with the cultural resource specialist is required prior to implementation of on-the-ground changes of road or harvest unit locations to determine the need for additional field review.	IV-6	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Coordinate cultural resource planning with the State Historic Preservation Plan.	IV-8	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Develop management plans for sites nominated to the National Register to include mechanisms to prevent damage and techniques for maintenance.	IV-6	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Identify areas requiring more intensive inventory	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Identify opportunities for interpretation to the public	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Identify, evaluate, and protect sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Identify, evaluate, and protect sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Areas likely to yield cultural resource information will be identified and Surveyed.	IV-91	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Lands managed under special order (such as power site withdrawals, National Historic sites. etc.) will be managed to protect those values for which they were designated or withdrawn compatible with the legal rights of mining claimants and lessees.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Locate, determine the significance of, and where appropriate preserve, protect and interpret historical and archeological sites.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Maintain an inventory of historic (nonsystem) trails.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Maintain identified National Register eligible sites according to direction provided in the River of No Return Wilderness Historic Building Survey Report (2/3/82) which is a part of the Historic Structures Inventory. River of No Return Wilderness. which is a part of the Management Plan for the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness which is incorporated into the Forest Plan by reference.	IV-7	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Manage the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in accordance with the January 1982 Comprehensive Plan for management and use incorporated herewith by reference.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Manage the Nez Perce National Historic Trail in accordance with the Management Plan to be developed by 1988 as directed by the 1986 legislation establishing the trail.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	<p>Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel will be restricted to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources and to provide a range of recreation opportunities.</p> <p>Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.</p> <p>Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.</p>	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Management Prescription 6A - Emphasis is on management of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Management Prescription 6A - Emphasis is on management of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Monitoring of knownsites for natural deterioration and vandalism	V-18	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	National Historic Landmarks will be managed to maintain integrity, including intangible elements of feeling and association.	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	<p>Nominate or recommend cultural resource sites to the National Register of Historic Places in the the following priority:</p> <p>A. Sites representing multiple themes;</p> <p>B. Sites representing themes which are not currently on the National Register within the State;</p> <p>C. Sites representing themes which are currently represented by single sites;</p> <p>D. Other eligible sites.</p>	IV-6	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	<p>Preliminary Application - Upon application by the proponent for a preliminary permit the Forest Service will recommend to FERC for or against issuance of the preliminary permit, the extent of involvement that is desired, and concerns relating to the project which need to be reflected in the project study plans.</p> <p>Contact with proponent should be made to prepare an MOU which will assure that special use permits for cultural resources investigation and any ground disturbing activities are obtained.</p> <p>Continuing consultation with the proponents is necessary to assure that the study plan, and the environmental report prepared by the proponent are sufficient in scope and depth to complete the NEPA process. The NEPA process should be initiated so that Forest Service issues and concerns are addressed in the fee) report prepared by the proponents.</p> <p>The Forest Service will formally comment on the draft environment report and on the final environmental report. The comments on the final report will include Forest Service recommendations for inclusion in terms and conditions of the license.</p>	IV-76	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Prior to approving any surface disturbing activities, the Forest Service will conduct an inventory in the affected area to determine if prehistoric or cultural-historic resources are present. If resources are discovered, a mitigation plan will be developed by the Forest Service and implemented by the operator according to the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1909 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The operator shall not damage, alter, or destroy any object of antiquity, historic structure or feature. If the operator should discover such an object, structure or feature he will notify the Forest Service representative of its existence so that the necessary inventory and investigation can be done as described in B. above.	VII-C-12	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Priority for survey of areas not directly related to projects will be those areas suspected to contain high cultural resource values as identified in Appendix E.	IV-7	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Project compliance with management requirements on undertakings which may affect significant cultural values	V-18	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Protect and foster public use and enjoyment of cultural resources: A. Complete cultural resource surveys prior to any undertaking which may affect significant cultural values. B. Avoid disturbance of known cultural resources until evaluated and determined not significant; C. Collect and record information from sites where there is no other way to protect the properties; D. Issue antiquities permits to qualifying academic institutions or other organizations for the study and research of sites. E. Maintain confidentiality of site locations except those managed for public interpretation. F. Develop by 1/89 a list of sites that exhibit vandalism problems or natural destruction and schedule monitoring on an as needed basis. Where repeated vandalism occurs, institute procedures coordinated with law enforcement directed at apprehension of vandals and termination of destruction. G. Develop by 1/89 a list of opportunities for the interpretation of cultural resource properties for the education and enjoyment of the public.	IV-6	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Protect cultural resources from vandalism and natural destruction.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Protect, maintain, find an adaptive use for, or interpret all cultural resources on National Forest System (NFS) lands which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the National Register of Historic Landmarks, or have been determined to be eligible for the National Registers.	IV-6	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Provide a level of protection from wildfire that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area considering the following: A. The values of the resources that are threatened by fire; B. The probability of fire occurrence; C. The fuelbed that fires will probably occur in; D. The weather conditions that will probably influence fires that occur; E. The costs of fire protection programs (FFP and FFF); F. The social, economic, political, cultural, environmental, life and property concerns; and, G. Management objectives for the area, H. Use the fire management analysis process (FSH 51Q9.19) for this analysis.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Review and update, if necessary, the existing Forest Cultural Resources Overview every five years.	IV-7	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Specified roads and timber sale unit boundaries will, at a minimum, be flagged in order to facilitate cultural resource survey. If the results of the survey of specified roads or units determines the presence of significant cultural resources, then temporary timber sale roads and skid trails will also be flagged and surveyed by a cultural resource specialist. If the timber sale is in an area or land type known to have high potential for cultural resources, then all specified and temporary roads, as well as all skid trails, will likewise be flagged and surveyed by a cultural resource specialist prior to ground disturbing activities.	IV-6	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Take suppression action on all escaped fires considering the following: A. The values of the resources threatened by the fire (both positive and negative); B. Management objectives for the threatened areas; C. The fuelbeds the fire may burn in; D. The current and projected weather conditions that will influence fire behavior; E. Natural barriers and fuel breaks; F. Social, economic, political, cultural and environmental concerns; G. Public safety; H. Firefighter safety; and, I. Costs of alternative suppression strategies. Use the escaped fire situation analysis to make this determination (FSM 5130.31). J. Private property values.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	The Cultural Resource Overview for the Salmon National Forest (Rossillon, October 1982) is incorporated herein by reference.	IV-7	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	The Cultural Resources Program will be expanded beyond that necessary for support of other activities. Potential sites will be identified, documented, and inventoried if not immediately effected by Forest projects. Archeological consultation and recommendation will be provided for special interest or interpretive projects.	IV-91	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Withdraw the Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark from mineral entry.	IV-152	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Work toward a complete inventory of all cultural resources on the Salmon National Forest.	IV-7	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Locate, evaluate and protect historic properties. Documented Lewis and Clark campsites and intact Trail segments will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Provide interpretation when it is compatible with management objectives for the historic properties.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Preserve and protect cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic sites.	1	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Protect historic properties (i.e., cultural properties eligible to the National Register of Historic Places) along the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Consultation for proposed projects that will have an adverse effect will be through the State Historic Preservation Officer, National Park Service National Historic Landmarks Division, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.(CURRENT DIRECTION PER 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MA 6A AND 6.1)	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Developed recreation sites within the Trail Management Area will be permitted only where cultural resource scenery management and sense of place can be met.		SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Annually coordinate heritage resource programs among managing Forests.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	As a protective measure, all known pictographs and petroglyphs will be thoroughly documented.	2-21	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Conduct intensive investigations, including test excavations and analysis of the identified heritage resources coincidental with campsites where a) the campsite is very popular and/or topographically constrained so that its closure is unacceptable, or b) the site appears to represent a pit house village or is evidence of a generally unrepresented time period.	2-20	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Consider approving scientific research if it contributes to wilderness management objectives for the identification, protection, preservation and public appreciation of heritage resources.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Continue to nominate sites (historic and prehistoric) determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places during the planning period.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Cultural resource values are protected and managed within the FC-RONRW to meet the requirements of the NHPA, Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), Forest Land Resource Management Act (FLRMA), and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act (CIWA).	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Enforce laws and regulations to minimize vandalism, theft, and inadvertent damage to heritage resources.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Evaluate, define, and interpret (off-site) cultural values of trails with historic trail potential when managing these trails. They include: a. South Nez Perce Trail (Parker Trail) b. Three Blaze Trail c. Thunder Mountain Trail d. Sheepeater Campaign Trail	2-88	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Examine recorded but unevaluated historic sites to determine significance and interpretative potential. Priority should be given to the Salmon and Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild Rivers.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Follow the Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Native American Tribes that defines and clarifies coordination and consultation procedures and processes or any in-place agreements that will be employed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties as a result of management activities.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Heritage resources within the FC-RONRW are managed (i.e., inventoried, monitored, protected and preserved) consistent with law, regulation, and policy for the public benefit and knowledge while enhancing the wilderness experience. Special cultural resource values identified in the CIWA are recognized in decisions affecting the wilderness.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Implement site-specific management direction for sites listed below following cultural resource guidelines in FSM 2360 and the Programmatic Agreement (available at the Salmon-Challis National Forest). All remaining structures, judged not to be historically significant, and for which there is no administrative need, will be allowed to deteriorate naturally. Develop a fire protection plan for structures scheduled for stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation or maintenance. Include firefighter safety issues, special protection techniques to preserve historic values, and conformance with cultural resource direction.	2-18	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Implement the Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement with the Idaho State SHPO and Native American Tribes.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Interpret historic sites and themes appropriate to their significance, condition, location, or other management need.	2-18	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Inventory and evaluate 10 percent of the recorded heritage resource sites each year. Ongoing inventories should record all heritage resources discovered. Record historical ruins as part of the regular heritage resources inventory process, since site values other than "structural" may exist.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Issue no new special use permits except for those activities that are determined appropriate in wilderness, such as: a. Research b. Cultural resource investigation c. Essential mining access d. Resource information gathering.	2-36	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Make visitors aware that they should not camp on or impact cultural sites, to the extent that the sites are identified or recognizable.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	No archaeological or vertebrate paleontological materials may be collected. Upon location of any historical or archaeological remains, fieldwork will cease and the site shall be reported immediately. No disturbance of such a site is permitted.	2-78	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Perform maintenance on needed administrative improvements in a manner that harmonizes with the wilderness environment and meets wilderness management objectives, including cultural guidelines.	2-4	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Prehistoric sites on the Middle Fork that should receive priority management attention to avoid cultural resource problems include: Cameron Creek, Hospital Bar, Survey Creek, Johnny Walker Camp, Camas Creek, Lightning Creek, Cliffside Camp, and Pebble Beach.	2-21	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Prehistoric sites on the Salmon River that should receive priority management attention to avoid cultural resource problems include: Corn Creek, Corey Bar, Bruin Creek, Big Mallard Camp, Indian Creek Bar, and Spindle Creek.	2-21	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Provide for appropriate inventory, monitoring, protection, interpretation and additional research to locate, preserve, and/or enhance heritage resources.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Provide for cultural resource inventories in areas that have not been surveyed for cultural resources.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Provide for the gathering of plants for Native American Indian traditional or cultural uses, as stipulated in statutes, treaties, and agreements with the U.S. Government.	2-91	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Recognize the heritage history of the area as a component of the wilderness resource.	2-16	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Remove improvements and restore natural/near natural conditions on all acquired lands except as provided in the Aviation and cultural resource sections.	2-34	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Research projects on wildlife and fish resources, recreational use, human carrying capacities, cultural resources, and methodologies for monitoring ecological and sociological carrying capacity, will be permitted in the Wild River corridor.	2-78	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	The Middle Fork Campsite Heritage Management Plan and Middle Fork Campsite Restoration Plan will guide the management of campsites where cultural resource sites are present. This plan specifies protective measures to be implemented using least restrictive and intrusive measures first and proceeding to more intrusive and restrictive measures to protect significant archaeological sites that are impacted by human use. (This plan available at the Salmon-Challis National Forest.)	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	The Middle Fork of the Salmon will be managed to maintain its Outstanding Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Middle Fork are fish and wildlife, historic and cultural, recreational, scenic, water of high quality (including chemical, physical and biological components), and geologic. For a discussion on the ORVs for the Middle Fork Salmon River, see Appendix F.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	The Salmon River will be managed to maintain its Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Salmon River are fish and wildlife, historical and cultural, recreational, scenic, and water of high quality (includes chemical, physical and biological components). For a discussion on the ORVs for the Salmon River, see Appendix F.	2-63	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Use interpretive monographs, off-site brochures, portal contacts, wilderness ranger contacts and other appropriate methods to educate and enhance public appreciation and protection of heritage resources and the wilderness experience. Make heritage resource training available to outfitters and guides.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Where closure of a campsite is unacceptable but where the associated heritage resource is deemed significant, recover the associated heritage values through excavation and detailed description and analysis.	2-20	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Where closure of a campsite may be acceptable, and where the associated heritage resource is deemed significant, either: a) discontinue use of the site, providing an alternative campsite in a location not coincidental with prehistoric or historic values, or b) recover an adequate sample of the affected heritage information while maintaining the campsite.	2-20	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Where closure of a campsite may be acceptable, but where the associated heritage resources are of less significance, continue use of the campsite but monitor the heritage values occasionally to evaluate their stability within the following parameters: a. When management recommendations cannot be fully met, managers may adjust heritage resource priorities based on professional input and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. b. Where volunteer programs are used for inventory and evaluation, the scheduling of work, report standards, and artifact collection should be carefully monitored and coordinated by qualified Forest Service heritage resource personnel.	2-20	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Where recreational sites or other activities impact significant or unevaluated cultural resource sites, the following guidelines will apply: a. Conduct surface collections and, where warranted, subsurface testing to determine significance and the range of impacts that are occurring. (See also 36 CFR 293.15c.) b. If significant values are threatened, develop a protection or mitigation plan in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Cultural & Tribal Resources	Where volunteer programs are used for inventory and evaluation, the scheduling of work, report standards, and artifact collection will be carefully monitored and coordinated by qualified Forest Service heritage personnel.	2-18	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Approximately 614 M acres or 35 percent of the total Forest area are assigned prescriptions that are essentially incompatible with roading. Of this area, 426 M acres are in existing wilderness. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, costs will be higher in these areas due to the lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect the soil, water quality, and other surface resource. Administration of operating plans will assure that surface resource are protected and that sites are rehabilitated upon completion of operations.	IV-91	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Assess and develop opportunities to help complete the national network of Research Natural Areas.	IV-76	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Complete the assessment of potential Research Natural Areas to determine if formal designation is appropriate to help meet National Network objectives.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Complete trail maintenance on priority trails in designated wilderness, national historic trails, national scenic trails, national recreation trails, and in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities to assigned maintenance standards.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Complete trail maintenance on priority trails in designated wilderness, national historic trails, national scenic trails, national recreation trails, and in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities to assigned maintenance standards.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Construct no new permanent facilities. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Consultation for determination of effect of proposed projects will be through the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Control will be the suppression strategy during fire season on all fires that occur below 8000 feet, outside the FC-RONR Wilderness.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Design and implement mgmt activities so that the impact of man is not apparent (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Design, construct, and operate developed sites which are adjacent to or provide an access point into a wilderness to complement wilderness management objectives.	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Do not allow introduction of visual elements that are out of character with the property and its setting. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Do not permit visual quality objectives (VQO) lower than retention. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Established research natural areas will be protected against inappropriate uses and activities. The following areas are proposed for Research Natural Areas status: Kenney Creek, Dome Lake, Colson Creek, Frog Meadows, Mill Lake, Allan Mountain, Bear Valley Creek, Dry Gulch-Forge Creek, Davis Canyon, Deadwater (may be modified by Deadwater project) (**AMENDED BY SNF AMENDMENT 5(1996))	IV-76	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Fire management and suppression activities will be conducted to minimize damage and allow for rapid recovery of desired natural and scenic landscape condition.	5	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Future transportation and utility corridors are excluded from wilderness unless authorized by the President: Research Natural Areas and Wild Rivers.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Grazing may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may be appropriate to the extent it does not impair the integrity fo the Landmark. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Improve the condition of priority trails in designated wilderness, management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities and nationally designated trails and maintain other high use system trails in a usable condition.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	In accordance with guidelines in the approved Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan, and the approved Management Plan for the Salmon Wild and Scenic River, the Forest will encourage the County to develop and implement zoning of private riverside lands that is compatible with the Forest Management Guidelines. Where the County does not implement compatible zoning requirements, the Forest will schedule and acquire scenic easements to meet the objectives of the Plan.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	In accordance with guidelines in the approved Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan, and the approved Management Plan for the Salmon Wild and Scenic River, the Forest will encourage the County to develop and implement zoning of private riverside lands that is compatible with the Forest Management Guidelines. Where the County does not implement compatible zoning requirements, the Forest will schedule and acquire scenic easements to meet the objectives of the Plan.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Increase emphasis on managing dispersed recreation use in areas providing Semi-primitive and Roded Natural recreation opportunities and maintain the generally high quality of these settings.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Isolation from, or alteration of, the property's surrounding environment will not be permitted.	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Lands classed as unsuitable for timber production identified in the analysis of the management situation. 3. Lands withdrawn from timber production (suitability Class 300 399). a) The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.	IV-37	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Limited timber harvest may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may occur to the extent it does not impair the integrity of the Landmark	IV-152	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Maintain at least 10 percent (71,879 acres) of the forested lands outside of wilderness as old growth for dependent species.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Maintain current motorized access character and avoid any changes to the potential Wild and Scenic River classification.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Maintain identified National Register eligible sites according to direction provided in the River of No Return Wilderness Historic Building Survey Report (2/3/82) which is a part of the Historic Structures Inventory. River of No Return Wilderness. which is a part of the Management Plan for the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness which is incorporated into the Forest Plan by reference.	IV-7	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage 426,114 acres of the Salmon National Forest as designated wilderness.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail in accordance with the November 6. 1985 Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan incorporated herewith by reference. See Appendix F for proposed route location.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the designated Salmon Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; and the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; both of which are incorporated herewith by reference.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness in accordance with the February 1985 Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan incorporated herewith by reference.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness in accordance with the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan incorporated herewith by reference only.	IV-157	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	7B Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in accordance with the January 1982 Comprehensive Plan for management and use incorporated herewith by reference.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the Nez Perce National Historic Trail in accordance with the Management Plan to be developed by 1988 as directed by the 1986 legislation establishing the trail.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the Nez Perce National Historic Trail in accordance with the Management Plan to be developed by 1988 as directed by the 1986 legislation establishing the trail.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage the river corridors and Bighorn Crags portions of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness to standard and the remainder of the wilderness at less than standard.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage tree stands within the study area to maintain or enhance potential Wild and Scenic River values. Protect scenic values by sizing and shaping timber harvest units to achieve a natural appearance and to harmonize with the surrounding landscape.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Management emphasis is on river segments designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System and those whose eligibility for designation is to be retained. "Wild Rivers" are managed to be free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail. with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. "Recreational Rivers" are managed to be readily accessible by road. and to maintain developments that may have occurred along the shoreline and impoundments or diversions that may have occurred in the past.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Management emphasis is on river segments designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System and those whose eligibility for designation is to be retained. "Wild Rivers" are managed to be free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail. with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. "Recreational Rivers" are managed to be readily accessible by road. and to maintain developments that may have occurred along the shoreline and impoundments or diversions that may have occurred in the past.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Management Prescription 6A - Emphasis is on mgmt of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.	IV-150	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Monitor and control to eliminate the spread of noxious weeds and exotic plant species	5	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	National Historic Landmarks will be managed to maintain integrity, including intangible elements of feeling and association	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	None of the existing inventoried roadless areas will be designated as wilderness. Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will receive high intensity management. The remainder of the wilderness will be managed at a moderate to low level of intensity. The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will generally remain high.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Operations in designated wilderness will be conducted to preserve the wilderness character of the lands involved to the maximum extent possible compatible with legal rights of claimants and lessees.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Permit unscheduled timber harvesting on lands classified as not biologically capable or technically suitable. only to meet other land management objectives except where specifically reserved by law such as wilderness.	IV-40	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Priority for trail maintenance will be in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. designated wilderness, and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, Recreation). Most system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., Wilderness) will be improved over the current situation. There will be two miles of trail construction or reconstruction annually.	IV-87a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Protect that segment of the Salmon River that has been determined eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System from activities which could diminish or change the free-flowing character, water quality, or the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values which make the river eligible for designation.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Protect the Gunbarrel Research Natural Area and other potential Research Natural Area sites from encroachment so they remain in an unmodified condition.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Provide for a quality wilderness experience in the Salmon National Forest portion of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness consistent with Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan objectives.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	The area is to be managed for recreation use substantially in its natural condition as authorized under 36 CFR 294.1a	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will be managed as a Class II Air Shed.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	The Wilderness Fire Management Plan for the FC-RONRW will be used for fire management strategies in wilderness.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	There is one established RNA on the Forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment: Kenney Creek, Dome Lake, Colson Creek, Frog Meadows, Mill Lake, Allan Mountain, Bear Valley Creek, Dry Gulch - Forge Creek, Davis Canyon, Deadwater.	IV-91	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Use unplanned ignition on areas within wilderness identified in this plan to achieve management objectives.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Destruction or alteration of all or part of the property will not be permitted. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Change the following Proposed Research Natural Areas to established and change acreage to Management Area 6A: Allan Mtn, Kenny Creek, Davis Canyon, Dry Gulch - Forage Creek, Frog Meadows, Mill Lake, Bear Valley, Colson Creek, and Dome Lake Creek. Drop Deadwater proposed RNA from listing due to 60% of vegetation being non-native.	1	SNF Amendment 5 (1996): Update to Research Natural Areas and Management Area 6A	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Authorize new utilities, utility corridors or electronic sites only within scenery management objectives for the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Authorize no new utilities, utility corridors or electronic sites within the Landmark.	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Clearly identify and monument all comers and boundaries within the Landmark.	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Construct no new permanent range improvements. Existing range improvements will meet or exceed adopted scenery management standards	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Coordinate Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail management activities with the Beaverhead Deerlodge and Bitterroot National Forests, Lemhi Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Tribes, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, and adjoining private landowners to ensure protection and enhancement of the heritage values and recreation resource values of the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Developed recreation sites within the Trail Management Area will be permitted only where cultural resource scenery management and sense of place can be met.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6: Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Do not authorize oil and gas exploration or development in the Trail Management Area.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Do not authorize removal of common variety mineral materials in the Trail Management Area.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Do not authorize removal of common variety mineral materials.	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Except for motor route segments, provide semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities within the Trail Management Area.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Except for valid existing mineral claims, withdraw the Trail Management Area from mineral entry	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Fire management and suppression activities will be conducted to minimize damage and allow for rapid recovery of desired natural and scenic landscape condition.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	For land trail segments, utilize the existing trail where possible, maintaining the original design (tread, grade, clearing). Maintain and manage use of trails to protect the historic properties, scenic and sense of place values of the Trail.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Introduction of audible elements that are out of character with the property and its setting will not be permitted.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Lands in the Trail Management Area are removed from the suitable timber base.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Locate, evaluate and protect historic properties. Documented Lewis and Clark campsites and intact Trail segments will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Provide interpretation when it is compatible with management objectives for the historic properties.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage Agency Creek Road (Forest Service Road 013) and the first two miles of Warm Springs Road (Forest Service Road 185) north of the Landmark to provide safe travel for vehicles under 26 feet in length (maintenance level 3). Maintenance and any necessary construction or reconstruction activities will meet scenery management and sense of place characteristics.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage forest and rangelands to prevent adverse impacts upon historic properties and scenery. Consider forest product harvest opportunities, including firewood gathering, where necessary for long-term maintenance of the historic landscape of the Trail	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage livestock to minimize adverse impacts on vegetation, historic properties and recreation facilities within the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage recreational uses, activities and developments to comply with the Salmon Forest Land and Resource Management Plan direction for wildlife, including Forest Service Region 4 sensitive species and federally listed Threatened, Endangered and Proposed species.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Mark the Trail route using standard Lewis and Clark Trail signs.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Monitor and control the spread of noxious weeds and exotic plant species within the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Mountain bikes will be permitted as long as they meet the natural conditions and sense of place objectives for the Trail and activities do not adversely affect historic properties.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	New road or trail construction will be permitted within the Trail Management Area only where historic properties, scenery management and sense of place can be met.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Prescribed fire may be used to meet historic landscape vegetation objectives	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Preserve and protect cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic sites.	1	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Protect historic properties (i.e., cultural properties eligible to the National Register of Historic Places) along the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Provide a natural appearing landscape and sense-of-place, similar, to the extent possible, to the landscape encountered in 1805 by the Lewis and Clark expedition.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Provide an opportunity for the public to travel segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and provide a variety of recreational opportunities along the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Provide information and interpretive services to allow visitors to gain a better understanding of the Expedition, native cultures and the landscape existing at the time of Lewis and Clark and the changes created over time.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Provide interpretation and information for visitors to enhance understanding and enjoyment of the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Provide recreation opportunity oriented to traveling, understanding and appreciating the Lewis and Clark Trail while maintaining the Trail's natural characteristics and historic value.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Range improvements will meet or exceed adopted scenery management standards.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Scenery management will be retention in the foreground and partial retention in the middleground and background.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Seek protection of and access to the Lewis and Clark Trail through available means such as scenic easements, cooperative agreements, or acquisition for Trail route sections on private land	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	To the extent reasonable and practical, design buildings, roads and other facilities associated with valid, existing mineral operations on unpatented mining claims to scenery and historic sense-of-place objectives of the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Where appropriate, clearly identify and monument all corners and boundaries within the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Where feasible, remove or modify existing utility structures to meet scenery management objectives	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Allow natural fire that meets vegetation management objectives to restore and maintain the historic landscape of the Landmark.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Allow natural fire that meets vegetation management objectives to restore and maintain the historic landscape of the Trail.	3	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Any alteration of the property will be designed to minimize impact. Isolation from or alteration of the property's surrounding environment will be designed to minimize impact.	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Consultation for proposed projects that will have an adverse effect will be through the State Historic Preservation Officer, National Park Service National Historic Landmarks Division, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.(***CURRENT DIRECTION PER 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MA 6A AND 6.1***)	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Except for established motor routes, provide semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities.	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Introduction of audible elements that are out of character with the property and its setting will not be permitted.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Locate, evaluate and protect historic properties. Provide interpretation when it is compatible with management objectives for the historic properties.	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Manage livestock to minimize adverse impacts on vegetation, historic properties and recreation facilities.	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	New road or trail construction will be permitted within the Landmark only where historic property, scenery management and sense of place can be met.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Prescribed fire may be used to meet historic landscape vegetation objectives.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Recreation Special Uses, including outfitting and events, will be permitted only when the proposed activities meet the natural conditions, sense of place and interpretive objectives for the Landmark and do not adversely affect historic properties.	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6 Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Recreation Special Uses, including outfitting and events, will be permitted where compatible with the Recreational Opportunities Spectrum and travel management plan for the involved trail segments, where such proposed activities meet the natural conditions and sense of place objectives for the Trail and do not adversely affect historic properties. (standard)	3	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Scenery management will be retention in the foreground and partial retention in the middleground and background with emphasis on: 1. Lemhi Pass saddle between Idaho and Montana 2. Point for a view of the Western Barrier Mountains (Lemhi Range) barriers 3. First Taste of the Columbia (Horseshoe Bend Creek where it meets Agency Creek)	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	The area is to be managed for day use recreation substantially in its natural condition.	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	The Landmark is removed from the suitable timber base. Limited vegetative practices may be compatible with maintenance of the historic landscape of the Landmark.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Designated Areas	Withdraw the Landmark from mineral entry.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Adequacy of fire prevention programs [as measured by] number and size of person-caused fires. Conditions which would indicate further evaluation: 20% increase in cumulative 5 year average.	V-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Although tractor line construction is often prudent for cost, speed, and safety reasons, suppression actions can sometimes pose a greater threat to resource values that does the fire itself. The use of tractors for fireline construction may significantly affect watershed, fisheries, wildlife, visual, and recreational values.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Assist in supporting the total Forest communication network. (within Fire Detection Section)	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Broadcast burning and mechanical site preparation will not be done within perennial riparian zones.	IV-42	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Complete approximately 4,000 acres of fuel treatments by prescribed burning or other treatment annually during the first decade.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Comply with State and Federal Air Quality Standards. (See FSM 2120)	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Containment or confinement strategies may be chosen for pre and post season fires and those above 7,000 feet. The general fire season is May 10 through October 20 with the primary fire season from June 15 through September 30.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Control will be the suppression strategy during fire season on all fires that occur below 8,000 feet outside the FC-RONR Wilderness.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Every effort will be made to perform rehabilitation work concurrently with line construction. Wildlife openings, at intervals no greater than 200 feet, will be built into slash windrows during construction. Water bars will be constructed as soon as possible after construction, based on intended availability and safety considerations.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	If determinate aspen stands are managed for regeneration treat entire clones.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	In forested areas 10% or more should be in old growth and 5% or more should be in grass/forb stages.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Limit use of prescribed fires on areas adjacent to riparian areas to protect riparian and aquatic values.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Long term water quality will be maintained or improved in all municipal watersheds.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Maintain a fire prevention program through use of annually prepared Forest and District Prevention Plan with emphasis on public contacts. industrial inspection and appropriate signing.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Maintain adequate structural diversity (horizontal and vertical) of vegetation on Forest lands to ensure habitat for minimum viable or target populations of all wildlife species.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Maintain adequate structural diversity of vegetation on Forest lands to ensure habitat for minimum viable or target populations of all wildlife species and to provide representations of the various ecological stages of endemic plant communities.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Maintain at least 10 percent of the forested lands outside wilderness as old growth for dependent species.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Maintain resources necessary to detect wildfires at a reasonable size.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Manage aspen for perpetuation wherever it occurs.	IV-18	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Manage forest cover types in riparian areas to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands, high water quality and wildlife and fish habitats	IV-35	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Modify activity fuels to permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Number of wildfires and acres burned [as measured by] frequency by size distribution, intensity level and acres burned. Conditions which would indicate further evaluation: 20% increase in any of the factors.	V-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Prior to burning of materials, such as road right-of-way slash, mine clearing slash, and other refuse, the operator will be required to obtain a burning permit. Approved mufflers and/or spark arrestors will be required on all internal combustion engines. The operator will be required to maintain a cache of fire-ready tools at his/her operating site(s) at all times.	VII-C-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Protect the Gunbarrel Research Natural Area and other potential Research Natural Area sites from encroachment so they remain in an unmodified condition.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Provide a cost effective level of fire protection to minimize the combined costs of protection and damages and prevent loss of human life.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Provide a level of protection from wildfire that is cost efficient and that will meet management objectives for the area considering the following: A. The values of the resources that are threatened by fire; B. The probability of fire occurrence; C. The fuelbed that fires will probably occur in; D. The weather conditions that will probably influence fires that occur; E. The costs of fire protection programs (FFP and FFF); The social, economic, political, cultural, environmental, life and property concerns; and G. Management objectives for the area. H. Use the fire management analysis process (FSH 51Q9.19) for this analysis.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Provide habitat diversity through vegetation treatments in conjunction with other resource activities designed to maintain or improve wildlife or fisheries habitat.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Take suppression action on all escaped fires considering the following: A. The values of the resources threatened by the fire (both positive and negative); B. Management objectives for the threatened areas; C. The fuelbeds the fire may burn in; D. The current and projected weather conditions that will influence fire behavior; E. Natural barriers and fuel breaks; F. Social, economic, political, cultural and environmental concerns; G. Public safety; H. Firefighter safety; and, I. Costs of alternative suppression strategies. Use the escaped fire situation analysis to make this determination (FSM 5130.31). J. Private property values.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	The incident commander is responsible for consulting the resource advisor whenever tractor line construction is being considered and/or planned. The resource advisor will keep the Forest Supervisor and the incident commander informed of all tactical proposals which have a potential for significant resource impacts.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	The Wilderness Fire Management Plan for the FC-RONRW will be used for fire management strategies in wilderness.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Tractor line width must be commensurate with the situation at hand. Lines in excess of one blade wide are rarely needed and will not be permitted without the prior approval of the Forest Supervisor, except in emergency situations. Safety Zones up to 300 feet wide and vehicle turnouts may be constructed as necessary.	IV-69	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Use prescribed fire to accomplish resource management objectives, such as reducing fuel load buildup, wildlife habitat improvement, etc. Resource objectives and burning prescriptions will be developed at the project level.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Use prescribed fire to treat hazardous fuel conditions, accomplish range improvement, wildlife habitat improvement, and to create a diversified Forest condition when it is cost efficient.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Use unplanned ignition on areas within wilderness identified in this plan to achieve management objectives.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Where duration of risk and ignition probability warrants, treat activity fuels so the potential fireline intensity of an area will not exceed 400 BTU'S/Sec/Ft (B.I.-46) on 90% of the days during the regular fire season; or, break up continuous fuel concentrations exceeding the above standard into manageable units with fuel breaks or fire lanes.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Whether fuel loading from resource activities is reduced to standards [as measured by] field measurements after activity or fuel treatment in 30% of projects. Conditions which would indicate further evaluation: exceeding fuel level guidelines by 10% or failure to meet targets.	V-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Fire management and suppression activities will be conducted to minimize damage and allow for rapid recovery of desired natural and scenic landscape condition.	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Fire management and suppression activities will be conducted to minimize damage and allow for rapid recovery of desired natural and scenic landscape condition.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Prescribed fire may be used to meet historic landscape vegetation objectives.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Allow natural fire that meets vegetation management objectives to restore and maintain the historic landscape of the Landmark.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Allow natural fire that meets vegetation management objectives to restore and maintain the historic landscape of the Trail.	3	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Allow natural fire that meets vegetation management objectives to restore and maintain the historic landscape of the Trail.	3	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Prescribed fire may be used to meet historic landscape vegetation objectives.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Prescribed fire may be used to meet historic landscape vegetation objectives.	NA	SNF Amendment 8 (2002): Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark Management Plan	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	A Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) will be initiated for all wildland fires.	2-23	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	Y
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Accomplish fire prevention in such a way as to minimize impacts on visitor's wilderness experience.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Air quality in the FC-RONRW is generally excellent. People visiting the FC-RONR Wilderness have the opportunity to experience clean air and spectacular vistas in a natural setting, while recognizing that those vistas may be affected periodically by smoke from management actions or wildfires. Smoke emissions from wildland fires do not exceed estimated historical frequency and distribution for the various vegetation types across the landscape. Ambient air quality and visibility across the wilderness are within federal and state standards for Class II air sheds. Airborne pollutants from manufacturing, mining, or roads are scarce to non-existent. Management of the wilderness will not change the air quality.	2-7	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	All fire management activities will be conducted in a manner compatible with overall wilderness management objectives. Preference will be given to methods and equipment that cause the least: a. Alteration of the wilderness landscape; b. Disturbance of the land surface c. Disturbance to visitor solitude; d. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor user; e. Adverse effect to other air quality related values	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	All lightning caused fires will be evaluated as potential Wildland Fire Use candidates.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Artificial rehabilitation of undesirable conditions will be considered only when caused by human activities, and when evaluation of the problem shows natural healing processes are clearly inadequate. The Chief of the Forest Service approval is required.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Assure that air quality over the wilderness is protected from pollution in excess of established standards.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Await Class I re-designation before determine visibility standards and objectives.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Await State action on Class I re-designation. Provide support, on request by state or federal units of government for such re-designation.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Comply with federal, state, and local requirements related 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.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Conduct biological surveys in each RNA every 5 years to ensure that conditions remain undisturbed except by natural processes. Update and revise research natural plans as needed based on findings.	2-80	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Continue operating fire lookouts in the wilderness, as needed.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Coordinate and cooperate with local County Sheriff, State of Idaho, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and National Transportation and Safety Board (NTSB) for such actions as search and rescue, removal of wreckage and emergency or temporary airstrip closures.	2-13	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial and watershed restoration, management-ignited fire and integrated pest management with a Forest Botanist to minimize impact to threatened, proposed, or Sensitive plant species, actual or potential habitat, or pollinators.	2-96	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Coordinate proposed fire closures and restrictions wilderness-wide.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Develop a fire protection plan for structures scheduled for stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation or maintenance. Include firefighter safety issues, special protection techniques to preserve historic values, and conformance with cultural resource direction.	2-20	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Develop information and education strategies to provide needed information to various users compatible with the preservation of the values for which the wilderness and wild and scenic rivers were designated to protect. Within five years complete an information and education plan for the FC-RONRW.	2-29	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Emphasize the need for all visitors to the river corridors to use fire pans, pack out ashes, and pack out human waste.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Evaluate potential effects of proposed pollution sources for violation of Class II PSD standards.	2-7	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Fire camps, helispots and other temporary facilities or other temporary facilities or improvements will be located outside the wilderness boundary wherever feasible. Disturbed areas within wilderness will be restored to as natural an appearance as possible.	2-23	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Fire pans are required for campfires at airstrips within river corridors (Bernard, Indian Creek, Mahoney, Wilson Bar). Stoves may be required where firewood is not available.	2-13	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity.	2-22	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Follow the monitoring guidance in the Wildland Fire Use Management Guidebook. Indicators: 1. Amount and type of motorized use authorizations for each fire 2. Number and percent of acres of Wildland Fire Use 3. Number and percent of acres of wildfire 4. Number and percent of acres of prescribed fire.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	Y

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Landscapes exhibit vegetative conditions created by natural events such as fire.	2-22	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Lightning caused fires will be permitted to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within the FC-RONRW.	2-22	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Maintain or restore unique habitats.	2-91	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Maintain the natural conditions and processes associated with the aquatic and terrestrial features (flora, fauna, and geological features) in as close to undisturbed condition as possible, without direct human impacts.	2-80	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Manage smoke, while achieving wilderness management objectives, to provide for desirable air quality and visibility.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Meet federal and state ambient air quality and visibility standards and other applicable air quality direction.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Minimize soil and water impacts from fire suppression activities by using Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques (MIST) or similar approaches. Accomplish rehabilitation of impacts concurrent with fire control or Burned Area Evaluation and Restoration (BAER) activities.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Monitor air particulate matter at established collection sites.	2-7	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Monitor use in unique vegetation sites and take appropriate protection action to permit natural ecological succession.	2-92	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Monitor visibility to determine baseline air quality information. Within five years establish visibility baseline and put mechanisms in place to track visibility trends.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Monitoring is focused on airborne particles associated with fire and non-point source pollutants at established monitoring station adjacent to the FC-RONRW. Indicator: Suspended Particulates – 10 to 20 micrograms per cubic meter.	2-7	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Native or naturalized plant species are required for any authorized seedings.	2-91	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Natural forces shape the soil and water resource while allowing for permitted and existing water developments to continue.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Pending sampling data to establish a total suspended particulates baseline, 10 to 20 micrograms per cubic meter will be considered the norm in monitoring new pollution sources.	2-7	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Permit open fires, except when existing and expected fire danger justified implementation of fire closure orders.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Plan, implement, and maintain a sufficient detection program capable of supporting the fire management direction.	2-22	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Prescribed fire will be used to reduce unnatural buildups of fuels only if necessary to reduce the risks and consequence of wildfire to an acceptable level and only where the use of prescribed fire or other fuel treatment measures outside of wilderness is not sufficient to achieve fire management objectives within wilderness.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Programs such as FIREWISE and Living with Fire will be used to provide fire safety information to private inholdings.	2-31	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Provide a smoke management program that reduces the impacts of residual smoke on air quality.	2-23	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Provide habitat capable of: a. Supporting viable populations of native plant species within the FCRORNRW, and, b. Supporting plant biodiversity to meet social needs, biological diversity, and ecological and functional integrity.	2-91	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Provide noxious/invasive weed management and prevention awareness to Wilderness Resource Managers, and implement direction and guidelines contained within R-4 Best Management Practices for Weed Prevention and Management, and R-1 Manual Direction, Supplement No. R1 2000-2001-1, May 14, 2001.	2-94	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Research Natural Areas provide a window to observe natural conditions and processes at work free from the influences of man. As one of the purposes described in the Wilderness Act of 1964, research is acknowledged specifically in the establishment of RNAs in wilderness. These areas have been established where representative ecosystems can be studied and where natural processes are unimpeded.	2-80	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Restore known populations of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate and Sensitive (TEPCS) plant species, where these populations have been impacted by human influence.	2-94	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Restrict fire prevention and signing and contacts to wilderness trailheads and portals, except where essential to wilderness preservation and resource protection. Reduce interior visitor contacts as much as practical.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Risks and consequences of wildfire will be reduced to an acceptable level.	2-22	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Safely implement the appropriate response and suppress unwanted wildland fires at minimum cost consistent with wilderness objectives.	2-23	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Seed only species indigenous or naturalized to the area. Use broadcast seeding methods. Approve seeding only for areas where human activities have caused the loss or threatened the existence of indigenous plant species, and areas where human activities responsible for the deterioration no longer exist and that natural revegetation is insufficient and/or ineffective.	2-91	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Seeding projects will first consider the use of seed sources collected from or near the project area.	2-91	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Seeks to explain or understand ecosystems found in wilderness or resolve wilderness management problems to provide managers with knowledge needed to better manage wild lands.	2-77	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Supplement fire prevention efforts during high fire danger periods and in high use areas by increased involvement of Wilderness Rangers.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Suppression actions will be taken where lightning-caused fires pose serious threats to life and/or property within wilderness or to life, property, or natural resources outside of wilderness and person-caused fires. The appropriate management response will be timely, effective and efficient, providing for safety first.	2-23	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	The amount, distribution, and characteristics of life-stage habitats are present to maintain or reach viable populations of native species. Habitat conditions generally contribute to survival and recovery, and prevent listing on Region 1 and Region 4 Sensitive Species Lists. Populations of non-native plants are reduced or eradicated in occupied and potential rare plant habitat. Desired habitat conditions are maintained or degraded habitats restored to promote pollinator success and survival. Human activities are at levels that maintain desired conditions and dynamics during key life stages of rare plants. The public understands the importance of maintaining rare and culturally important plant species.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	The appropriate management response and corresponding strategies will consider the impacts of that action on the wilderness resource. Minimum Impact Management Techniques will be implemented whenever suppression actions are taken.	2-23	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	The conditions of the soil and water resource within the wilderness continue to be affected by natural processes. Erosion processes continue to change the landscape naturally. Unnatural or human caused effects on soil and water do not occur.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	The Wildland Fire Use Management Guidebook (available at the Salmon-Challis NF or on line at http://fsweb.s-c.r4.fs.fed.us/wf/guidebook.htm) provides direction for implementing Wildland Fire Use within the FC-RONR Wilderness. The Guidebook established three Fire Risk Zones that represent a relative measure of the threat to life, property, or the wilderness boundary depending on time of season and environmental conditions.	2-23	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	Y
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Use a variety of management tools, including prescribed fire and Wildland Fire Use, to help manage vegetation to reduce potential smoke impacts from uncharacteristic wildfire.	2-7	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Use wildland and prescribed fire in a safe, carefully planned and cost-effective manner to benefit, protect, maintain and enhance wilderness resources; to reduce future suppression costs; and to the extent possible, restore natural ecological processes.	2-22	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Visitors are aware of special rules and the reason for those rules needed to protect wilderness and Wild River resources within the FC-RONR Wilderness.	2-29	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Wilderness and its ecosystems will continue to be valuable as benchmarks. The benchmarks provide a basis where managers and scientists can better understand and compare natural processes and systems.	2-76	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Wilderness-dependent research will continue following the intent of the Wilderness Act. The wilderness resource will continue to be shaped by natural forces and processes, while providing an opportunity to further the state of our knowledge of ecosystems and social aspects of wilderness management.	2-76	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Within five years or within the timeframe required by the State Implementation Plans, develop emissions data and trend information for fire use to be stored in a centralized database. Use data to document meeting regional haze requirements established by the State.	2-6	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fire Management	Work with fire managers and line officers to develop a broad understanding of appropriate responses to fire in the wilderness. Discussion should include: a. The basis for fire use within the 1964 Wilderness Act and the 1980 Central Idaho Wilderness Act. b. The role of Minimum Necessary Analysis as a principle process for addressing activities, including fire management, in wilderness.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Broadcast burning and mechanical site preparation will not be done within perennial riparian zones.	IV-42	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Complete approximately 4,000 acres of fuel treatments by prescribed burning or other treatment annually during the first decade.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Limit use of prescribed fires on areas adjacent to riparian areas to protect riparian and aquatic values.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Long term water quality will be maintained or improved in all municipal watersheds.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Maintain at least 10 percent of the forested lands outside wilderness as old growth for dependent species.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Modify activity fuels to permit fire suppression forces to meet fire protection objectives for the area.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Protect the Gunbarrel Research Natural Area and other potential Research Natural Area sites from encroachment so they remain in an unmodified condition.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Provide habitat diversity through vegetation treatments in conjunction with other resource activities designed to maintain or improve wildlife or fisheries habitat.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Revegetation and cultural treatments. (a) Protect treated areas from grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons following treatments	IV-23	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Use prescribed fire to accomplish resource management objectives, such as reducing fuel load buildup, wildlife habitat improvement, etc. Resource objectives and burning prescriptions will be developed at the project level.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Use prescribed fire to treat hazardous fuel conditions, accomplish range improvement, wildlife habitat improvement, and to create a diversified Forest condition when it is cost efficient.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Where duration of risk and ignition probability warrants, treat activity fuels so the potential fireline intensity of an area will not exceed 400 BTU'S/Sec/Ft (B.I.-46) on 90% of the days during the regular fire season; or, break up continuous fuel concentrations exceeding the above standard into manageable units with fuel breaks or fire lanes.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Whether fuel loading from resource activities is reduced to standards [as measured by] field measurements after activity or fuel treatment in 30% of projects. Conditions which would indicate further evaluation: exceeding fuel level guidelines by 10% or failure to meet targets.	V-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Prescribed fire may be used to meet historic landscape vegetation objectives.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Prescribed fire may be used to meet historic landscape vegetation objectives.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Prescribed fire will be used to reduce unnatural buildups of fuels only if necessary to reduce the risks and consequence of wildfire to an acceptable level and only where the use of prescribed fire or other fuel treatment measures outside of wilderness is not sufficient to achieve fire management objectives within wilderness.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Fuels Reduction	Use a variety of management tools, including prescribed fire and Wildland Fire Use, to help manage vegetation to reduce potential smoke impacts from uncharacteristic wildfire.	2-20	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Construct no new permanent facilities. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Avoid the following areas (for utility and/or transportation corridor development) unless studies indicate that the impact of the corridor can be mitigated: 1. Developed recreation sites and winter sports sites. 2. Riparian areas. 3. Special interest areas and municipal watersheds. 4. Recreation rivers.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	A permit to use the road will be issued by the District Ranger, subject to the following conditions: The user will furnish the Ranger with a list of people and equipment which will be working on the "closed" road. The Ranger will issue a permit for the listed individuals and equipment to use the "closed" road for management activities only. The permit will specifically prohibit: a) using vehicles to transport firearms and/or game animals during big game hunting season, and b) using vehicles to transport people, equipment and/or supplies for the purposes of hunting and/or transporting game animals.	IV-63	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	A safe functional, and environmentally sound transportation system will be developed. All areas designated for timber management will eventually be roaded with permanent roads (to permit scheduling of harvest around wildlife security areas, and to control infestation). Timber roads will remain closed except when used for harvesting: recreational roads will generally remain open, and will be maintained for recreation traffic.	IV-93	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Access to Forest land will be assured by acquisition of road and trail rights-of-way. Four to five rights-of-way cases for existing roads and tracts will be processed annually until needs are met. Forest boundary survey and posting will proceed at a rate of 14 to 17 miles per year.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Acquire four to five road or trail right-of-way agreements for existing roads or trails per year.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	All design, materials and construction, operation, maintenance and termination practices employed in connection with oil pipeline shall be in accordance with the safe and proven engineering practices and shall meet or exceed the following: A. USA standard code for pressure piping, ANSI B'31.4, "Liquid Petroleum Transportation System." B. Department of Transportation Regulations. 49 CFR Part 195. "Transportation of Liquids by Pipeline."	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	An average of 16 miles of road will be reconstructed during the first decade.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	An average of 50 miles of new road will be constructed annually during the first decade.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Bridge and culvert projects which are expected to result in detrimental stream channel modifications (i.e., gradient, width, and bank or bed stability) beyond the immediate project area will not be permitted.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Classify areas as to whether off-road vehicle use is permitted.	IV-62	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Close all newly constructed roads to public motorized use unless documented analysis shows: A. Use is compatible with resource management objectives established for the area; B. They are located in areas open to motorized use; C. They provide use safety; D. They serve an identified public need; and, E. Financing is available for maintenance or coop-maintenance can be arranged.	IV-62	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Closed or restricted roads may be used to accomplish administrative purposes or in case of emergency.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Complete trail maintenance on priority trails in designated wilderness, national historic trails, national scenic trails, national recreation trails, and in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities to assigned maintenance standards.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Complete two miles of new trail construction or reconstruction annually during the first decade.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Construct and reconstruct arterial and collector roads to meet multiple resource needs.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Construct new trailhead facilities at Saddle Creek, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, Horth Fork of Hat Creek, Big Timber Creek, Lost Trail Pass, and Spring Creek.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Construct or reconstruct trails when needed as part of the transportation system.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Construction and reconstruction standards for arterial and collector roads are: Arterial: 30-55 MPH, generally two lanes, all weather, generally asphalt or gravel, typically 20-24 feet, but some single lane with intervisible 10' turnouts. Drainage is permanent not to impede traffic. Collector: 10-30 MPH, generally one lane, gravel or native surface, typically 12 to 16 feet, with intervisible 10' turnouts, permanent but may impede traffic.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Construction and reconstruction standards for local roads are: Travel Speed Average less than 20 MPH Lanes Usually single lane except for developed recreation sites Surface Varies from asphalt to native surface; majority native surface. Width Typically 10 thru 14 feet. Turnouts optional depending upon traffic management. Usually not intervisible. Drainage - Dips and culverts.	IV-65	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Cooperate with users and other agencies to provide a system of managed cross country ski trails.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Cross drains and structures are planned according to Forest design standards.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Design and construct utilities to harmonize with the landscape.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Design and locate local roads in the permitted area to facilitate management of tree stands and wildlife as well as recreation.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Design, construct and maintain electrical transmission lines in accordance with the rules of the National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI. Unless otherwise indicated on the plan and profile drawings, all construction and clearances of the transmission line shall conform to the latest edition of the National Electrical Safety Code, ANSI, issued by the American National Standards Institute.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Designated FS System travel routes are Sensitivity Level 1 or 2.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Develop and maintain a Forest transportation system that provides safe, economical, functional, and environmentally sound access for managing and protecting the Forest resources.	IV-4	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Display off-road vehicle restrictions in the Forest Travel Plan.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Do not exceed an average motorized trail corridor density of 4 miles per square mile on fourth order watersheds.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Do not exceed an average motorized trail corridor density of 4 miles per square mile on fourth-order watersheds.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Do not exceed an average motorized trail to corridor density of 2 miles per square mile in nonforested areas of fourth-order watersheds.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Do not plan logging and road building disturbance activities for those periods when big game are concentrated in the sale area and displacement areas are not available. This is especially important on helicopter sales and winter range.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Drinking water systems will be maintained and monitored to meet safe drinking water standards.	IV-65	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Encourage cooperative maintenance and construction projects with individuals, user groups and other agencies.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Facilities proposed for construction or reconstruction which lie within identified 100 year floodplains will be evaluated as to the specific flood hazards and values at the site and downstream. Practicable alternatives will be thoroughly evaluated.	IV-12	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing compatible with intended use.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing compatible with intended use.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Future transportation and utility corridors are excluded from wilderness unless authorized by the President: Research Natural Areas and Wild Rivers. B. Avoid the following areas unless studies indicate that the impact of the corridor can be mitigated: 1. Developed recreation sites and winter sports sites. 2. Riparian areas. 3. Special interest areas and municipal watersheds. 4. Recreation rivers.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Identify areas where designation as transportation and utility corridors in the future are compatible with management area goals. Follow the process and definitions established in FSM 1922.51.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	If a road closure gate exists, and if it poses no unusual traffic problems, the gate will be kept locked,except when authorized traffic is passing through. If it is not feasible to use a gate, the road will be signed as open for permitted traffic only.	IV-63	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Implement a facilities management plan for the operation and maintenance of administrative sites, buildings, and work centers needed for the economical and efficient administration of the Forest.	IV-4	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Keep existing roads open to public motorized use unless: A. Financing is not available to maintain the facility or manage the associated use of adjacent lands; B. Use causes unacceptable damage to soil and water resources; C. Use conflicts with other resource objectives for the area; D. They are located in areas closed to motorized use and are not "designated routes".in the Forest Travel Management Direction.	IV-62	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Maintain all roads to the following minimum requirements: A. All arterial and open collectors - Level 3; B. All open local roads - Level 2; and, C. All closed roads - Level 1.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Maintain structures, bridges, cattleguards, etc., to be structurally sound and safe for use.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Manage dispersed recreation activities to not exceed the established ROS PAOT/Acre capacity. Manage use of trails in dispersed areas to not exceed the established PAOT/Mile of trail guidelines.	IV-15	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Manage dispersed recreation opportunities consistent or compatible with designated management areas.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Manage forest cover types consistent or compatible with designated management area. Provide required electrical clearances and minimize the visual impact of the utility right-of-way.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Manage off-road vehicle use to prevent unacceptable resource impacts or damage.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Manage road use by seasonal closure if: A. Use causes unacceptable damage to soil and water resources due to weather or seasonal conditions; B. Use conflicts with the ROS class established for the area;	IV-62	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Maximum use and capacity levels are: Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 25 other parties per day.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage. Access authorized for mineral/energy exploration and for timber salvage will be the minimum necessary for prudent project accomplishment. Temporary access will be rehabilitated to semi-primitive conditions when no longer needed.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development or for timber salvage.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development or for timber salvage.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development, or for timber salvage.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Other land management objectives may include the following: a. Enhancement or protection of other multiple use values (wildlife, insect and disease, fire management, etc.). b. Facility construction (roads, buildings, etc.).	IV-40	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Plan logging and road building activities to provide suitable displacement areas for big game.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Priority for trail maintenance will be in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. designated wilderness, and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, Recreation). Most system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., Wilderness) will be improved over the current situation. There will be two miles of trail construction or reconstruction annually.	IV-87a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Prohibit construction of roads within the river study area if it would have direct and adverse effects on the values which make the river eligible for potential inclusion into the System.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Proposed new land-use facilities (roads, campgrounds, buildings) will not normally be located within floodplain boundaries for the 100-year flood. Protect present and all necessary future facilities that cannot be located out of the 100-year floodplain by structural mitigation (deflection structures, riprap, etc.).	IV-45	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Provide a full range of trail opportunities in coordination with other Federal, State, and Municipal jurisdiction and private industries both on and off NFS lands.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Provide a full range of trail opportunities in coordination with other Federal, State, and Municipal jurisdiction and private industries both on and off NFS lands.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Provide facilities such as foot, bicycle, and horse trails, single lane local intermittent roads with primitive surface used as trails, development Levels 1 and 2 campgrounds, and necessary signing.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Roads and/or road sections will be surfaced when serious and adverse effects from erosion and sedimentation are anticipated.	IV-64	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Roads and/or road sections will be surfaced when serious and adverse effects from erosion and sedimentation are anticipated.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided; however, the dominant experience will be roaded natural.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic Habitat Management	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Temporary access will be rehabilitated to semi-primitive conditions when no longer needed.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Timber harvest, road construction, mining, range revegetation and similar activities which have a significant soil disturbing impact will not be permitted on lands identified in soil resource inventories as exhibiting high mass stability hazard. These activities will be permitted on lands identified in soil resource inventories exhibiting moderate mass stability hazard only if it can be shown that a design can satisfactorily mitigate or prevent	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Update the Forest Travel Plan as needed.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Use "National Forest Landscape Management," Volume 2 - Utilities for Principles and Concepts.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	When a "closed" road is "opened" to facilitate a specific management activity, it will be Forest policy to open the road to the general public if doing so is compatible with resource objectives. However, when opening the road to the general public is not desirable the procedures outlined in Standards and Guidelines a. and b. will be followed. a. If a road closure gate exists, and if it poses no unusual traffic problems, the gate will be kept locked,	IV-63	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	When roads to be left open traverse cover blocks. where logging systems permit, and as needed to meet habitat capability objectives, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of road through the cover block.*Target populations are the State goal populations within game management units as established in the 1986-1990 big game management plans developed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	To the extent reasonable and practical, design buildings, roads and other facilities associated with valid, existing mineral operations on unpatented mining claims to scenery and historic sense-of-place objectives of the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Infrastructure	Interior roads providing no bona fide access shall be closed and rehabilitated, where practicable, or restored and managed as a trail.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Management Prescription 6A - Emphasis is on management of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	36 CFR 228.8 (Forest Service Regulations) contains minimum requirements for environmental protection for all locatable mining activities. In addition to these measures. Appendix C contains site specific Standards and Guidelines for the Salmon National Forest. Additional stipulations may also be determined necessary when site specific analysis is done for each proposed operating plan.	IV-51	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Access authorized for minerals/energy exploration and for timber salvage will be temporary in nature and be the minimum necessary for prudent project accomplishment.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Access authorized for minerals/energy exploration and for timber salvage will be the minimum necessary for prudent project accomplishment.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Access authorized for minerals/energy exploration and for timber salvage will be the minimum necessary for prudent project accomplishment.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Act on special use applications according to the following priorities: A. Land and land use activity requests relating to public safety, health and welfare, e.g., highways, powerlines and public service improvements. B. Land and land use activities contributing to increased economic activity associated with National Forest resources. e.g., oil and gas, and energy minerals. C. Land and land use activities that benefit only private users. e.g., road permits, rights-of-way for powerlines, telephones, waterlines, etc.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Administer ongoing mining operations to secure protection of surface resources and rehabilitation of completed operations.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Approximately 614 M acres or 35 percent of the total Forest area are assigned prescriptions that are essentially incompatible with roading. Of this area, 426 M acres are in existing wilderness. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, costs will be higher in these areas due to the lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect the soil, water quality, and other surface resource. Administration of operating plans will assure that surface resource are protected and that sites are rehabilitated upon completion of operations.	IV-91	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Avoid or minimize public investment where conflicts with existing or foreseeable mineral or energy activities could threaten those investments.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Bury electrical utility lines of 34.5 KV or less and telephone lines except when: A. Visual quality objectives of the area can be met using an overhead line. B. Burial is not feasible due to geologic hazard or unfavorable geologic conditions. C. Greater long-term site disturbance would result. D. It is not technically feasible or economically feasible. E. When an overhead line causes less environmental impact.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Classify lands for disposal according to the following priorities: A. To States, counties, cities, or other Federal agencies when disposal will serve a greater public interest; B. Small parcels intermingled with mineral or homesteads patents. ; C. When suitable for development by the private sector. if development (residential, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.) is in the public interest.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Common variety minerals withdrawals are unnecessary since full authority for disposal is held by the Forest Service.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Complete withdrawal revocations or modifications by 1989.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Compliance plans will be coordinated with appropriate State agencies and Federal agencies where State laws and other agencies are involved (water quality, dredge and placer mining, surface mining).	IV-52	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Confine heavy equipment use to areas necessary for mineral extraction.	IV-51	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Construct and reconstruct local roads to provide access for specific resource activities such as campgrounds, trailheads, timber sales, range, allotments, mineral leases, etc., with the minimum amount of earthwork.	IV-65	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Current mineral withdrawals will be evaluated as requested by law.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Design and locate placer mine settling ponds to prevent washout during high water. Locate settling ponds outside of the active channel. Restore any channel changes to hydraulic geometry standards for each stream type or to fish habitat standards commensurate with Fishery value.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Encourage the legitimate exploration and extraction of leasable and locatable minerals from National-Forest lands while maintaining or improving other resource values.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Extraction of saleable, common-variety minerals from the river or the study area shall not be authorized until the study is complete and recommended actions are enacted.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Integrate mineral and energy needs into Forest resource planning and management, especially in areas with current production or known geologic potential.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Lands managed under special order (such as power site withdrawals, National Historic sites. etc.) will be managed to protect those values for which they were designated or withdrawn compatible with the legal rights of mining claimants and lessees.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Locate drilling mud pits outside the active floodplain unless alternate locations are more environmentally damaging. If location is unavoidable, seal and dike all pits to prevent leakage.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Locate mining camps outside the active floodplain.	IV-51	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Locate nonplacer mineral removal activities away from the water's edge or outside the riparian area.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Manage common variety mineral materials.	IV-53	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	<p>Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel will be restricted to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources and to provide a range of recreation opportunities.</p> <p>Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.</p> <p>Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.</p>	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	<p>Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel may be seasonally prohibited and/or restricted in areas or to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources.</p> <p>Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.</p> <p>Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.</p>	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	<p>Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, crosscountry skiing, etc., are available. Motorized use is not permitted. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big-game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, etc.) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities, are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate. Investments in compatible resource uses and protection such as livestock grazing, mineral exploration and development, mechanical fireline construction, etc., occur; but roads are closed to public use.</p>	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	<p>Management emphasis is on anadromous fish species habitat needs. Habitat quality and quantity will be commensurate with meeting or exceeding Idaho Department of Fish and Game anadromous species planning goals.</p> <p>Management emphasis will be toward providing habitats capable of supporting healthy, self-perpetuating populations of chinook salmon and steelhead trout. The aquatic ecosystem may contain fisheries habitat improvement and channel stabilizing facilities that enhance production capabilities.</p> <p>Timber harvest and management is compatible, but activity, intensity, and timing will be appropriate to meeting habitat quality goals. Livestock grazing is compatible, but is managed to favor anadromous fish habitat. Transportation system design, construction and management will emphasize prevention of unacceptable sediment influences on fish habitat and avoidance of migration barriers.</p> <p>Minimize detrimental disturbance to anadromous fish habitats by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore habitat to a state of productivity commensurate with above goals.</p>	IV-107	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Mineral and other dietary supplements will not be located in riparian zones.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Minimize detrimental disturbance to the riparian area by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore riparian areas to a state of productivity commensurate with fish production objectives. Require approved operating and reclamation plan to be in effect prior to development on placer claims. Require performance bond commensurate with the resources involved and work described in reclamation plan.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development or for timber salvage.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development or for timber salvage.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development, or for timber salvage.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	None of this direction shall abrogate any existing privileges or contracts affecting National Forest System lands held by any private party without consent of said party. Activities affecting the applicability of U.S. Mining and Mineral Leasing laws are subject to valid existing rights.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	On unclassified lands, mineral and energy activities will be managed to prevent unreasonable and unnecessary surface disturbance during operations, and to provide for reclamation of disturbed lands after operations cease.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Process notices of intent; operating plans, lease applications, and special use permits related to mining operations in a timely and responsive manner.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Prohibit mineral processing (milling) activities within the active floodplain.	IV-50	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Proposed sites will be utilized as the need arises if the following criteria are met: a) No existing site that could provide suitable aggregate is located within one road mile of the proposed site. b) Decision supported by a favorable environmental assessment. c) Site complies with the criteria for designating common variety mineral material sources given in Item 01.	IV-54	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Provide for common variety mineral materials (including gravel pit sources) by lease, sale or free use in accordance with the following criteria: a) Grant permits on lands covered by other mineral leases or permits only when removal will not unduly interfere with the prior authorization. b) Do not grant permits in the following areas except where conditionally provided: 1) Lands withdrawn from mineral entry or under study for withdrawal such as developed recreation sites. 2) Riparian zones. 3) Within 1/4 mile of or in view of high recreation use areas such as campgrounds (developed or undeveloped), travel routes (including trails), and water bodies. Where screened adequately from view by natural topographic features, mineral material sources may be developed closer than 1/4 mile on a site specific basis. 4) Areas with high mass stability problems. 5) Areas with moderate to high mass stability problems will be dependent on a site specific review. 6) Primary bald eagle and osprey nest zones, elk wallows and special wildlife areas. 7) Special use sites such as corrals, wells, etc. 8) On a valid mining claim which has retained surface rights, except with owner's consent.	IV-53	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Recommend against issuance of mineral leases, permits or licensing when site specific analysis shows that adverse environmental effects are significant and cannot be adequately mitigated.	IV-52	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Request that Federal Lands which constitute the bed or bank, or which are within 1/4 mile of either bank, be temporarily withdrawn from appropriation and entry under the mining laws. Withdrawal should continue until the river segment is: a) Found to be ineligible; b) not recommended for inclusion in the National System; or, c) added to the System by Act of Congress.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Safeguard the values of the river area by appropriate conditions and stipulations in leases, permits, and licenses, including prospecting, issued under terms of the Mineral Leasing laws.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Timber harvest, road construction, mining, range revegetation and similar activities which have a significant soil disturbing impact will not be permitted on lands identified in soil resource inventories as exhibiting high mass stability hazard. These activities will be permitted on lands identified in soil resource inventories exhibiting moderate mass stability hazard only if it can be shown that a design can satisfactorily mitigate or prevent potential soil movement.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	To the extent possible, avoid locating sources for common variety minerals within riparian zones.	IV-51	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	<p>Total site productivity will be protected and/or maintained at a level equal to or greater than 90% of natural.</p> <p>1. A minimum of 80% of an activity 1/ area should remain in a nondetrimentally disturbed 2/ condition.</p> <p>1/ Activity Area - The total area for which a ground impacting activity is planned. It may be a unit of a timber sale, a slash disposal or site preparation project, grazing allotment, etc., including the transportation facilities in and adjacent to the project area. This definition excludes site intensive developments such as campgrounds, mines, drill sites; aggregate source areas, and water developments.</p> <p>2/ Detrimental Disturbance - The alternation of the natural soil characteristics (physical characteristics) which results in immediate and/or prolonged violations of off-site resources quality standards or a reduction in timber volume growth (timber sites) or biomass production (nontimbered sites) of more than 25%.</p> <p>- Soil Puddling - Where the soil has been manipulated in a saturated or nearly saturated condition to the point that natural structural identity is lost. The soil appears sloppy at the time puddling occurs.</p> <p>- Soil Compaction - Where one or more of the following conditions occur in relation to natural: A 50% reduction in macropore space; less than 15% macropore space, total; 15% increase in soil bulk density; 'or a 40% reduction in hydraulic conductivity. (All measurements at the 6" depth.)</p> <p>- Displacement - Where, through erosion or mechanical means, more than 50% of the natural A1 and/or AC horizons (dark colored surface horizons) is removed from more than 20% of an activity area, excluding system roads and permanent facilities. Displacement of specific sites smaller than 100 square feet (continuous) or where soil has moved less than 10 feet from its predisturbance position will not normally be considered significant.</p>	IV-59	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Withdrawals from entry under the general mining laws will be in conformance with Section 204 Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579).	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Withdrawals must be for the purpose of protecting specific existing or proposed uses. Initiate action for withdrawal from entry when other applicable laws require protection of the surface resources and uses. Initiate action for withdrawal from entry when other applicable laws require protection of the surface resources and uses. a. Withdrawals from entry under the general mining laws will be in conformance with Section 204 Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579). b. Withdrawals under the Minerals Leasing Act will be in exceptional situations because of the discretion allowed for each case for disposal. c. Common variety minerals withdrawals are unnecessary since full authority for disposal is held by the Forest Service.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Minerals	Withdrawals under the Minerals Leasing Act will be in exceptional situations because of the discretion allowed in each case for disposal.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Range	Grazing may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may be appropriate to the extent it does not impair the integrity of the Landmark. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Conduct production/utilization studies on a minimum of 10% of grazed allotments annually.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Conduct range inspections on all stocked allotments at least once every three years.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Livestock water developments will be designed to provide for wildlife access and safety.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Certain standards and guidelines apply to all National Forest System lands which are grazed by domestic livestock. Existing laws, regulations, and Forest Service policy will apply to all grazing management activities on the Salmon National Forest. In addition, the following standards and guidelines will be applied on the Salmon National Forest. Revegetation and cultural treatments. a) Protect treated areas from grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons following treatments. b) Perform Order 2 soil surveys on all revegetation projects involving mechanical site preparation which substantially alters the A-horizon soil profile. c) Sites in less than satisfactory condition with high production potential will receive priority consideration in scheduling cultural treatments.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Complete condition/trend studies at least once every 10 years on all grazed allotments.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Continue to apply grazing treatments to riparian zones with associated aquatic habitats supporting fish populations as follows. Use the following standards to achieve long-range riparian ecosystem objectives. Low gradient (0-3%), moderate to small size 1-30'; grasses, sedges and forbs as dominant vegetation; small bank materials. Grazing guideline: Forage removal should not exceed 50% of overhanging cover.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Continue to apply grazing treatments to riparian zones with associated aquatic habitats supporting fish populations as follows. Use the following standards to achieve long-range riparian ecosystem objectives. Moderate to high gradient (4-8%), small to moderate size; willow alder or birch as dominant vegetation; medium to large bank materials. Grazing guideline: Forage use commensurate with maintaining vegetation vigor and reproduction.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Coordinate range improvement and management activities with wildlife habitat needs, especially on key habitat areas such as winter ranges, calving areas, riparian areas, and sagegrouse leks.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Developed springs will be fenced when needed to avoid trampling damage, maintain or improve water flow, maintain or enhance water quality and maintain or enhance vegetative cover around the spring source.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Forage use by livestock on critical big game winter range sites will not be increased.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Improve and maintain environmental quality of NFS ranges by managing the grazing in harmony with the needs of other resources and their uses.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Livestock production will not be increased based on anticipated increased forage production through logging, however, this transitory forage may be utilized where regeneration can be protected.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Range	Maintain proper stocking, and livestock distribution to protect riparian ecosystems.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Manage the range resource consistent or compatible with designated management.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Management emphasis is on maintaining or improving soil and vegetation conditions. Condition is improved through use of vegetation and soil restoration practices, improved livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Investment in structural and nonstructural improvements may occur. Structural improvements benefit or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, plowing, and undesirable plant control. Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Mineral and other dietary supplements will not be located in riparian zones.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Optimize the production and use of forage on all suitable range to the extent it is cost-effective.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Optimize the production and use of forage on all suitable range to the extent it is cost-effective.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Permitted use will be maintained at the present level. This will help maintain the local family ranching operations and local economies.	IV-36	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Plantations which are susceptible to significant livestock damage will be protected.	IV-32	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Prescription 1 - No livestock.	IV-25	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Prescription 2 - ME/MI range livestock production/low intensity Explanation - Allow grazing but no attempt is made to optimize forage use over the available range. Existing boundary fences would be maintained, but unit fences would be allowed to degrade and/or be removed. Existing water developments could also be allowed to degrade and be removed when no longer serviceable. Grazing capacities could be expected to significantly decline over time with the loss of the ability to achieve proper livestock distribution and uniform forage use. The level of investment would be restrained to that necessary for permit administration and compliance. Since carrying capacity would be determined by proper use of key areas and protection and maintenance of the soil and water resources, some wildlife conflicts could be expected. For example, there would be no managed system to exclude or limit livestock use on a key elk calving area or big game winter range site.	IV-25	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Range	<p>Prescription 3 - ME/MI range livestock production - wildlife mitigation/low intensity</p> <p>Explanation - Management seeks to fully utilize the forage available to livestock grazing by distributing use over the suitable range through construction of water developments and fenced grazing units. No attempts are made to increase range forage production by vegetative manipulation. Cost effective management systems are designed and applied. Normally, a rest-rotation or deferred rotation system is used; however, a season-long grazing system could also be used. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase gradually.</p>	IV-26	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	<p>Prescription 4 - ME/MI range livestock production - wildlife mitigation/high intensity.</p> <p>Explanation - Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage for not only livestock but also wildlife. From all existing range and wildlife management technology, practices may be selected and used to develop cost effective methods for achieving improved forage supplies and uniform livestock distribution and forage use. Cultural practices such as sagebrush management, undesirable plant control and site preparation and seeding of improved forage species may be used to improve quality and quantity of forage for both livestock and wildlife. The cultural practices may be combined with fencing and water developments to implement complex grazing systems. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase within management and site capabilities. The prescription has the capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflict as well as enhancing habitat values.</p>	IV-26	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	<p>Prescription 5 - ME/MI range livestock production/high intensity.</p> <p>Explanation - Management seeks to maximize livestock production while maintaining basic soil and water resource values. Cost effective management systems and techniques are used to achieve this goal. May involve type conversion to introduced grass monocultures. Includes administrative pastures or other specially seeded areas under intensive management, including fertilization and irrigation. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase significantly; constrained only by maintaining viable populations of vertebrate wildlife and site potential. Level of investment would be high. Conflicts with other resources could be expected to be high; however, only livestock production would be considered.</p>	IV-27	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	<p>Prescription 6 - ME/MI wildlife range livestock production/low intensity.</p> <p>Explanation - Management seeks to fully utilize the forage available to livestock grazing by distributing use over the suitable range through construction of water developments and fenced grazing units. No attempts are made to increase range forage production by vegetative manipulation. Cost effective management systems are designed and applied. Normally, a rest-rotation or deferred rotation system is used; however, a season-long grazing system could also be used. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase gradually.</p> <p>The prescription has the capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflicts. For example, grazing units and use schedules can be designed to exclude or limit forage use on key big game winter ranges, riparian areas, etc. There should also be sufficient flexibility in the system to defer grazing use on elk calving areas until elk move from the area naturally.</p> <p>However, if livestock grazing/wildlife conflicts cannot be resolved to the mutual benefit of both resources then resolution would favor wildlife.</p>	IV-28	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Range	<p>Prescription 7 - ME/MI wildlife range livestock production/high intensity.</p> <p>Explanation - Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage and habitat for not only wildlife but also livestock. From all existing range and wildlife management technology, practices may be selected and used to develop cost effective methods for achieving improved forage supplies and uniform livestock distribution and forage use. Cultural practices such as sagebrush management, undesirable plant control and site preparation and seeding of improved forage species may be used to improve quality and quantity of forage for both livestock and wildlife. The cultural practices may be combined with fencing and water developments t'o implement complex grazing systems.</p> <p>The level of treatment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase within management and site capabilities. The prescription has The capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflict as well as enhancing habitat values. However, if wildlife habitat/livestock grazing conflicts cannot be resolved to the mutual benefit of both resources. then resolution would favor enhancement of wildlife.</p>	IV-29	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Produce National Forest portion of needed range forage by effectively developing National Forest System ranges to their reasonably attainable potential.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Prohibit trailing of livestock along the length of riparian areas except where existing stock driveways occur. Rehabilitate existing stock driveways where damage is occurring in riparian areas. Relocate them outside riparian areas if possible, and if necessary to achieve riparian area goals.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Range readiness evaluations will be made prior to livestock entry if vegetation development for a particular year indicates that opening dates may be to early.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Riparian zones supporting a fishery having moderate to high gradients (6%) with a variety of vegetative species and bank material of moderate to large size. forage utilization levels commensurate with preserving vegetation vigor and reproduction should provide adequate protection of aquatic values.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Riparian zones with low to moderate stream gradients (0-6%) and having woody species (willow included) as dominant plant community, and having small bank rock materials; forage utilization should be controlled to levels that will maintain woody vegetation in a productive stage and allow this vegetation to provide positive influences on streambank stability and stream cover.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Salt and mineral supplements will be used as a tool to improve livestock distribution. As such, they will be located outside of riparian zones and away from water sources.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Search out and apply techniques to resolve livestock grazing problems or conflicts with other resource uses within riparian areas.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Shift livestock grazing from lands in deteriorated condition where neither management nor treatment will result in improvement.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Structural improvements and a high level of administration may be necessary to achieve the riparian objectives.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems currently in a degraded condition will be emphasized.	IV-89	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Use prescribed fire to treat hazardous fuel conditions, accomplish range improvement, wildlife habitat improvement, and to create a diversified Forest condition when it is cost efficient.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Range	Water developments located outside of riparian zones will be preferred over water gaps.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Where practical. stock driveways and trailing routes will be located outside of riparian zones.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	A minor increase in permitted AUM's to 55,000 will occur as a result of implementing a more intense level of management on selected allotments.	IV-89	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Construct and reconstruct local roads to provide access for specific resource activities such as campgrounds, trailheads, timber sales, range, allotments, mineral leases, etc., with the minimum amount of earthwork.	IV-65	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Construct fences and cattleguards as necessary to keep livestock out of developed sites.	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Increase permitted AUM's to 55,000 by increasing the level of management on selected allotments.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Initiate management activities to improve the condition of riparian areas in those allotment plans where riparian ecosystems are currently in a degraded condition.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Invest in cost-effective allotment management and associated range improvements.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements. Where improvements include water developments, a water right in name of the United States must be obtained.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements. Where improvements include water developments, a water right in the name of the United States must be obtained.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Limit livestock use of browse and herbaceous plant production to that not needed by big game.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Make maximum use of a coordinated planning approach in developing all allotment management plans to better integrate improved management of National Forests, associated public lands, and privately owned lands.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Manage all allotments to maintain suitable rangelands that are presently in satisfactory condition. and improve suitable rangelands that are in poor or fair condition.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Manage grazing to favor big game and to achieve wildlife populations objectives.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on big game winter ranges. Winter habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to increase forage production. alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning. seeding. planting, spraying, and mechanical treatments may occur. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific cover-forage ratio, stand design, and juxtaposition objectives. Investments in compatible resources occur. Livestock compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat. improvements benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress during the primary use period.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Range	<p>Proper use criteria and utilization standards are grazing factors which can be measured on a particular site. They will be a part of all AMP's and described and recommended by the ID team. They may include allowable use standards for forage, percent ground cover, or trampling damage, specific indicator plant herbage removal limitations, soil factors such as compaction or disturbance, or special items that could be identified in the NEPA process.</p> <p>Allowable use percentages are based on the management system being used and the seral state of the range being monitored. Proper utilization levels are important in maintaining plant vigor and ground cover, as are types of grazing system and season of use. The percentage of use allowed will generally provide for maintaining or improving the condition class or seral stage, unless a lowering of condition class or maintenance of a lower seral stage is necessary to achieve a specific management objective.</p> <p>The development of the AMP will result in identification of a specific grazing system, inventory and categorization of riparian areas, determination of seral stage for riparian areas and uplands, identification of key forage species, and utilization or stubble height standards (see Tables I and II which follow). This information will then become part of the monitoring plan for that allotment.</p>	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Protect regeneration from livestock damage when necessary to achieve timber management objections.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Provide for the grazing of livestock at slightly increased levels on selected allotments.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Range management prescriptions strategies one through seven, may be used to facilitate the maintenance or improvement of ecological range condition. When recovery to at least the fair condition class cannot be accomplished, or if fair or better condition cannot be maintained by the implementation of one of those management strategies, livestock grazing will be discontinued. The prescription strategy being applied to each specific allotment can be found on the range map in the appendix.	IV-25	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	The management of the range resource will be to facilitate the maintenance or improvement of ecological range condition. When recovery to at least the fair condition class cannot be accomplished, or if fair or better condition cannot be maintained by the implementation of an approved allotment management plan, then livestock grazing will be discontinued.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	<p>Grazing Monitoring Procedures (***)CURRENT DIRECTION FROM AMENDMENT 2 (1992)</p> <p>Goals and objectives will be established for each allotment in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Allotment Management Plan documents completed by the Salmon National Forest. These goals and objectives can be met by using a variety of management options, one of which is to establish the maximum allowable utilization for an area. However, utilization levels are not a desired management goal, but rather a monitoring method employed to aid in the management of livestock or wild ungulate use to achieve the desired future resource ecological status, also called the desired future condition (DFC). The DFC can be tied to either a natural ecological seral stage or one created by man such as a grass seeding. In any event, the desired future condition of the resource is the key to developing management strategies.</p> <p>a. Goals and objectives for management of an individual allotment will be set by the District interdisciplinary team (ID team) with assistance from the livestock permittees and other interested parties.</p> <p>b. Soil and vegetation are the basic resources and thier condition must be maintained or improved. In some allotments other factors besides grazing utilization may be measured to establish levels of acceptable grazing. For example, compaction, percent ground cover, or erosion could be important to measure in some areas.</p> <p>c. In the absence of an updated or new AMP, the range manager will make field estimates of ecological status and grazing utilization standards to be applied until and AMP and accompanying NEPA document can be finished. The permittees' participation in making these estimates will be solicited.</p>	IV-31	SNF Amendment 2 (1992): Grazing Monitoring Procedures	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Range	Key areas will be selected and monitored for utilization to determine the effects of grazing management strategies. A key area is a small area representative of a much larger primary forage area. Key areas will meet the following criteria: a. Specific sites in each allotment will be identified as key areas with the assistance from the livestock permittees and other interested parties, New key areas can be added or old ones deleted as needed. b. Key areas will be tied to specific resource management objectives as outlined in AMP's or the Salmon National Forest Land Resource Management Plan (FLRMP), if an approved AMP for the allotment has not been formulated or approved. c. Key areas will not be placed at salt grounds or immediately adjacent to water developments, fences, or roads, but will be located to show the effects of grazing or other impacts. d. Areas heavily impacted by grazing may be chosen in addition to areas having average use, if the management objectives are directed towards improving the impacted areas. e. The number of key areas selected will be based on the amount of information needed from and the site diversity of the grazing areas being monitored. f. Key areas will be used as sites for utilization studies to help determine capacity. g. Key areas may be either permanent reference points for long term trend studies or temporary reference points used until management objectives are met.	IV-31	SNF Amendment 2 (1992): Grazing Monitoring Procedures	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Long term monitoring studies will be continued or established in key areas as needed to measure results of management activities in the AMP. These measurements will then be compared to the AMP goals and objectives to determine if the management activities are having the desired results. Long term trend studies will normally be reread on a 5 or 10 year basis. Pictures of trend study areas can be taken annually or on any year when utilization data are gathered. Long term trend studies and measured utilization values will be related to capacity as follows: a. Utilization levels for a given pasture or allotment will be determined using information from Tables I or II. The specific levels selected will be the best estimate of maximum allowable utilization that will achieve those goals and objectives for the allotment. b. Utilization levels will be verified by studies on actual use for 3 years in a 5 year period and averaged to correlate with actual use grazing capacity. These data will then be used with long term trend studies and the goals and objectives of the AMP for the allotment to set the final grazing capacity. c. If the utilization studies, in conjunction with available trend studies, indicate that AMP goals and objectives will not be achieved by current management, an action plan to correct the problems will be prepared and implemented. The action plan may necessitate changes in management, facilities, stocking, or season of use. Other available monitoring information, such as soils or water quality, will be considered as needed.	NA	SNF Amendment 2 (1992): Grazing Monitoring Procedures	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	The various categories of riparian habitat will be managed to maintain or improve conditions to meet the following described future conditions: Category I: Potential key herbaceous and woody species for the identified riparian complex are present, reproducing, and in high vigor in root, stem and leaf length, and basal area. At least 85% of the riparian area is covered with vegetation and 90% of the species present are those expected for the complex. Streambanks should be at least 90% covered with rock or native hydric and mesic species characteristic of the complex. The riparian area is defined by fluvents and gleying and mottling of the soils down to 40 inches below the ground surface or by other soil features, as inventoried on the site. Category II: Potential herbaceous and woody species for the identified riparian complex are present, reproducing, and in good vigor in root, stem and leaf length, and basal area. At least 75% of the riparian area is covered with rock or hydric and mesic species characteristic of the complex. The riparian area is defined by fluvents and gleying and mottling of the soils down to 40 inches below the ground surface or by other soil features, as inventoried on the site. Category III: Potential key woody species for the identified riparian complex are present, but intermingled with secondary woody species. Potential key herbaceous species are present and reproducing. At least 65% of the riparian area is covered with vegetation and 40% of the species present are those expected for the complex. Streambanks should be at least 60% covered with rock or hydric and mesic species characteristic of the complex. The riparian area is defined by fluvents and gleying and mottling of the soils in the 35 to 40 inch depth range or by other soil features, as inventoried on the site. Consideration may also be given to managing Category III riparian areas in a manner consistent with management for adjacent uplands. For example, forage utilization limits for riparian areas, found in Table II, may be exceeded in Category III riparian areas which are intermingled with large upland forage areas. However, the riparian areas must be stable wet area springs or seeps or small streams with stable banks. In these cases utilization limits for the upland will take precedence for management. Specific detail on utilization standards can be found and made available by the Supervisor's Office in Salmon, ID.	NA	SNF Amendment 2 (1992): Grazing Monitoring Procedures	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Range	Where wildlife ungulates are consuming considerable forage on suitable livestock range, use will be monitored and an effort made to differentiate between wildlife and livestock utilization. This should be done as per the interagency agreement signed in September of 1991 by Region 7 Supervisor of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Forest Supervisors of the Challis and Salmon National Forests, and District Manager of the Bureau of Land Management, Salmon District.	NA	SNF Amendment 2 (1992): Grazing Monitoring Procedures	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Construct no new permanent range improvements. Existing range improvements will meet or exceed adopted scenery management standards	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Manage livestock to minimize adverse impacts on vegetation, historic properties and recreation facilities within the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Range improvements will meet or exceed adopted scenery management standards.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Construction of new, or replacement of deteriorated grazing allotment improvements is permitted only if in accordance with the Allotment Management Plans. Non-structural improvements can be approved if they were part of management at the time the wilderness was established, and where their continuance is needed to maintain livestock grazing operations. Unneeded improvements will be phased out. Reconstruction of facilities requires the use of native materials that harmonizes with the wilderness character.	2-40	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Range	Priorities for the use of available forage are: a. Wildlife b. Domestic livestock under term grazing permits c. Forest Service administrative pack and saddle stock d. Recreational pack and saddle stock (includes both outfitter stock authorized by livestock use permits and recreational non-outfitter stock, which may not require a permit).	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not allow introduction of visual elements that are out of character with the property and its setting. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not permit visual quality objectives (VQO) lower than retention. (**AMENDED BY 2000 AMENDMENT FOR MANAGEMENT AREA 6A AND 6.1)	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management Prescription 6A - Emphasis is on management of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Access to Forest land will be assured by acquisition of road and trail rights-of-way. Four to five rights-of-way cases for existing roads and tracts will be processed annually until needs are met. Forest boundary survey and posting will proceed at a rate of 14 to 17 miles per year.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Achieve enhancement of landscapes through addition, subtraction or alteration of elements of the landscape such as vegetation, rockform, water features or structures. Examples of these include: A. Addition of vegetation species to introduce unique form, color or texture to existing vegetation; B. Vegetation manipulation to open up vistas or screen out undesirable views.	IV-8	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Acquire four to five road or trail right-of-way agreements for existing roads or trails per year.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Acquire rights-of-way on existing and proposed Forest System roads and trails that cross lands other than National Forest System lands.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Acquire scenic easements from willing sellers on private lands in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River during the first decade.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Act on special use applications according to the following priorities: A. Land and land use activity requests relating to public safety, health and welfare, e.g., highways, powerlines and public service improvements. B. Land and land use activities contributing to increased economic activity associated with National Forest resources. e.g., oil and gas, and energy minerals. C. Land and land use activities that benefit only private users. e.g., road permits, rights-of-way for powerlines, telephones, waterlines, etc.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Additional special use permits for Big Game Outfitting will be considered if demand shows more of these services are needed and if adequate resources are available to accommodate the increased use. Presently, there is no apparent need to increase this service. Other types of Outfitter/Guide permits will be handled when proposed in accordance with manual direction.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Allow no motorized use on Meadow Lake, Iron Lake, Wallace Lake, or Yellowjacket Lake.	IV-14	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	An average of 16 miles of road will be reconstructed during the first decade.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	An average of 50 miles of new road will be constructed annually during the first decade.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Apply the Visual Management System to all national Forest System (NFS) lands. Travel routes, use areas and water bodies determined to be of primary importance are sensitivity Level 1 and appropriate Visual Quality Objectives (VQO's) are established according to the visual management system.	IV-8	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Approximately 614 M acres or 35 percent of the total Forest area are assigned prescriptions that are essentially incompatible with roading. Of this area, 426 M acres are in existing wilderness. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, costs will be higher in these areas due to the lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect the soil, water quality, and other surface resource. Administration of operating plans will assure that surface resource are protected and that sites are rehabilitated upon completion of operations.	IV-91	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Blend soil disturbance into natural topography to achieve a natural appearance, reduce erosion and rehabilitate ground cover.	IV-9	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Bury electrical utility lines of 34.5 KV or less and telephone lines except when: A. Visual quality objectives of the area can be met using an overhead line. B. Burial is not feasible due to geologic hazard or unfavorable geologic conditions. C. Greater long-term site disturbance would result. D. It is not technically feasible or economically feasible. E. When an overhead line causes less environmental impact.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	By the end of the planning period, approximately 24 percent of the Forest will appear preserved in a natural condition, 62 percent will appear essentially natural, and 14 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities. The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Choose facility and structure design, color of materials, location and orientation to meet the adopted Visual Quality Objective(s) for the management area.	IV-9	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Classify areas as to whether off-road vehicle use is permitted.	IV-62	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Classify lands for disposal according to the following priorities: A. To States, counties, cities, or other Federal agencies when disposal will serve a greater public interest; B. Small parcels intermingled with mineral or homesteads patents. ; C. When suitable for development by the private sector. if development (residential, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.) is in the public interest.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Classify lands or interest in lands for acquisition where lands are valuable for NFS purposes according to the following priorities: A. In designated wilderness areas and other Congressionally classified areas. B. Where lands or rights-of-way are needed to meet resource management goals and objectives. C. Lands which provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of animals and plants. D. Lands which include floodplain or wetlands.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Close or rehabilitate dispersed sites where unacceptable environmental damage is occurring or where required by other management objectives.	IV-14	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Complete trail maintenance on priority trails in designated wilderness, national historic trails, national scenic trails, national recreation trails, and in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities to assigned maintenance standards.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Complete two miles of new trail construction or reconstruction annually during the first decade.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Consider jurisdictional transfers which achieve the following objectives: A. Reduce duplication of efforts by users and agencies in terms of time, cost, and coordination. B. Improve or maintain user access to the administering agency. C. Decrease travel and enhance management. D. Improve public understanding of applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. E. Develop more effective and efficient work units. F. Reduce administrative cost.	IV-57	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct a new picnic ground at the Newland Ranch (50 PAOT).	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct and reconstruct local roads to provide access for specific resource activities such as campgrounds, trailheads, timber sales, range, allotments, mineral leases, etc., with the minimum amount of earthwork.	IV-65	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct fences and cattleguards as necessary to keep livestock out of developed sites.	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct new boating sites at Owl Creek and the Newland Ranch.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct new campgrounds at Spring Creek Bar (200 PAOT) and Ebenezer Bar (50 PAOT).	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct no new recreation facilities immediately adjacent to the shoreline of lakes, rivers, or streams unless the facilities are directly related to water activities or access.	IV-12	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct or reconstruct trails when needed as part of the transportation system.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct, reconstruct and maintain developed sites in accordance with the established Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classification for the management area.	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Cooperate with the private sector to provide appropriate recreation opportunities at the Lost Trail Ski Area.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Cooperate with users and other agencies to provide a system of managed cross country ski trails.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Cooperate with users and other agencies to provide a system of managed snowmobile trails.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Cross drains and structures are planned according to Forest design standards.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Design and implement, management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Design and locate local roads in the permitted area to facilitate management of tree stands and wildlife as well as recreation.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Design, construct, and operate developed sites which are adjacent to or provide an access point into a wilderness to complement wilderness management objectives.	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Designate existing transportation and utility uses, if they originate on or cross National Forest System lands, as rights-of-way corridors, consistent with Forest Plan goals.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not approve special use applications for areas adjacent to developed sites unless the proposed use is compatible with the purpose and use of the developed site.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not exceed an average motorized trail corridor density of 2 miles per square mile in nonforested areas of fourth-order watersheds.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not exceed Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than Partial Retention.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not permit Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than modification.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not permit Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than Partial Retention.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not permit Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than Partial Retention.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Emphasize semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities. Specific land areas or travel routes may be opened seasonally and with specific authorization to accomplish resource management activities. The area is never open for motorized recreation activities except for snowmobiles operating on snow when such use is compatible with the overall recreation and wildlife management objectives.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Emphasize visually appealing landscapes (vista opening, rock outcroppings, diversity of vegetation, etc.).	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Encourage development of private sector recreation oriented support services.	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Encourage use during weekdays and other slack periods and on sites that receive low use (e.g., weekly recreation report).	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Ensure that all publics are provided equal access to all National Forest programs regardless of ethnic origin, religion, color, age, sex, or handicap.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Ensure that new site plans or redesign of existing facilities and administrative sites include provisions for handicapped access.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Extraction of saleable, common-variety minerals from the river or the study area shall not be authorized until the study is complete and recommended actions are enacted.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing compatible with intended use.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing compatible with intended use.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Follow construction/reconstruction standards specified in the approved Master Development Plan.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	For purposes of visual analysis, in areas with a VQO of retention or partial retention, an opening is considered no longer an opening when the trees have reached an average height of 22-25 feet.	IV-9	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Habitat will be maintained for big game populations of approximately 7,300 elk, 18,600 deer, 2,000 bighorn sheep, and 600 mountain goats. Ten percent of the forested lands outside of designated wilderness areas will be maintained as old growth for species dependent on that habitat. Mitigation measures necessary to ensure the full spectrum of habitat needs for big game species as provided will include travel restrictions and coordinated timber sale design and operation. Winter range habitat improvement projects such as prescribed burning and browse regeneration will be conducted. Unroaded key elk summer ranges and big game winter ranges will continue to support the majority of the population of hunted species.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Improve the condition of priority trails in designated wilderness, management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities and nationally designated trails and maintain other high use system trails in a usable condition.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Improve the quality of recreation experience and increase the PAOT (Person At One Time) capacity of developed recreation sites in heavy use areas.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	In accordance with guidelines in the approved Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan, and the approved Management Plan for the Salmon Wild and Scenic River, the Forest will encourage the County to develop and implement zoning of private riverside lands that is compatible with the Forest Management Guidelines. Where the County does not implement compatible zoning requirements, the Forest will schedule and acquire scenic easements to meet the objectives of the Plan.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Increase emphasis on managing dispersed recreation use in areas providing Semi-primitive and Roaded Natural recreation opportunities and maintain the generally high quality of these settings.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Limit manmade improvements to those necessary to meet the management objectives and designated development scale of the site.	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain all roads to the following minimum requirements: A. All arterial and open collectors - Level 3; B. All open local roads - Level 2; and, C. All closed roads - Level 1.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain all trails for foot and horse travel unless specifically closed to either or both class of user.	IV-67	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain all trails to the following minimum requirements: A. Structures (bridges, corduroy, etc.) are structurally sound and safe for specified class of user; B. Maintain drainage structures to prevent unacceptable resource damage; and, C. Remove hazards from trails to allow safe passage for specified class of users. A safety hazard is a physical condition of a trail which may cause injury, is unusual or unexpected, and not readily identifiable by the trail user. It is not a condition which is easily identifiable and normally encountered for the type or location of the trail involved. The following examples illustrate this distinction: A hazard is a rotten bridge decking or handrail. A stream crossing where no bridge is provided and the user would expect this on the type and location of the trail is not a hazard. A hazard is a stable-appearing loose rock in a constructed treadway where all other rocks are stable. A trail treadway made up of rocks in a near-natural position. many of which are loose. is not a hazard. A hazard is a perennial boghole on a horse trail. An intermittent boghole which will dry up by early summer or within a few days following a rain storm is not a hazard. A hazard is a section of trail treadway supported by rotten cribbing. A section of trail where the treadway is obviously slippery is not a hazard. A hazard is a marked ford with holes deeper than the normal channel. A deep ford with a consistent streambed is not a hazard.	IV-67	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain an inventory of historic (nonsystem) trails.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain at least 10 percent of the forested lands outside wilderness as old growth for dependent species.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain cost-effective developed recreation facilities which complement non-Forest Service developments.	IV-12	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain current motorized access character and avoid any changes to the potential Wild and Scenic River classification.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain existing motorized routes or construct- new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain free-flowing characteristics and water quality during the study and Congressional review period.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain identified trailless areas in their trailless condition with the exception of those trail segments necessary for completion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail and winter travel routes.	IV-67	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain sediment yield within threshold limits. The effects on water and sediment yields from vegetation manipulation and road construction will be determined through use of appropriate models and/or quantification procedures to determine sediment yields.	IV-109	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic Habitat Management	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage 338,269 acres in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage 426,114 acres of the Salmon National Forest as designated wilderness.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage development scale 3 and 4 sites to standard when at least one of the following are met: A. A campground is designated as a fee site; B. More than 20 percent of theoretical capacity is being utilized; C. A group campground or picnic ground has a reservation system and/or user fee; or D. The site is a boating site with a constructed ramp, or a staffed visitor information center.	IV-14	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage dispersed recreation opportunities consistent or compatible with designated management areas.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage forest cover types on the permitted area to enhance visual quality, diversity, and recreation opportunities, and to provide for a healthy forest cover.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail in accordance with the November 6, 1985 Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan incorporated herewith by reference. See Appendix F for proposed route location.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the designated Salmon Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; and the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; both of which are incorporated herewith by reference.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness in accordance with the February 1985 Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan incorporated herewith by reference.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness in accordance with the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan incorporated here with by reference only.	IV-157	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	7B Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in accordance with the January 1982 Comprehensive Plan for management and use incorporated herewith by reference.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Nez Perce National Historic Trail in accordance with the Management Plan to be developed by 1988 as directed by the 1986 legislation establishing the trail.	IV-68	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the river corridors and Bighorn Crags portions of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness to standard and the remainder of the wilderness at less than standard.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage tree stands within the study area to maintain or enhance potential Wild and Scenic River values. Protect scenic values by sizing and shaping timber harvest units to achieve a natural appearance and to harmonize with the surrounding landscape.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage visual quality in assigned sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes to achieve the following classification standards: Category Acres Preservation 426,004 Retention 191,906 Partial Retention 480,941 Modification 451,719 Maximum Modification 226,424	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis for hot springs and their immediate environs will be for noncommercial public recreation use.	IV-16	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel will be restricted to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources and to provide a range of recreation opportunities. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur. Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.	IV-101	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel may be seasonally prohibited and/or restricted in areas or to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur. Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, crosscountry skiing, etc., are available. Motorized use is not permitted. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big-game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, etc.) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities, are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate. Investments in compatible resource uses and protection such as livestock grazing, mineral exploration and development, mechanical fireline construction, etc., occur; but roads are closed to public use.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis is on maintaining or improving soil and vegetation conditions. Condition is improved through use of vegetation and soil restoration practices, improved livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Investment in structural and nonstructural improvements may occur. Structural improvements benefit or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, plowing, and undesirable plant control. Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on big game winter ranges. Winter habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to increase forage production, alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, and mechanical treatments may occur. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific cover-forage ratio, stand design, and juxtaposition objectives. Investments in compatible resources occur. Livestock compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat. Improvements benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress during the primary use period.	IV-110	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on key big game summer ranges. Summer habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to create and maintain proper forage-cover ratios and increased forage are applied. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific habitat objectives for various big game species. Management is for specific size, shape, interspersions, crown closure, age, structure and edge characteristics of the stands. Recognized and managed for special habitat components such as elk wallows, calving grounds, solitude and security cover. Recreation and other human activities including motorized travel are managed to provide overall habitat requirements for selected species. Investments in compatible resources occur but will be dictated by big game habitat requirements. Livestock grazing may be compatible but must be managed to favor wildlife habitat. Vegetation will be maintained in good or better range condition. Structural range improvements must benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and/or existing roads and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during primary use period.	IV-113	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis is on river segments designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System and those whose eligibility for designation is to be retained. "Wild Rivers" are managed to be free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. "Recreational Rivers" are managed to be readily accessible by road, and to maintain developments that may have occurred along the shoreline and impoundments or diversions that may have occurred in the past.	IV-153	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis provides for downhill skiing on existing sites. Management integrates ski area development and use with other resource management to provide healthy tree stands, vegetative diversity, forage production for wildlife and opportunities for nonmotorized recreation. Visual resources are managed so that the character is one of forested areas interspersed with openings of varying widths and shapes. Facilities may dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.	IV-97	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing Winter Sports Sites	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maximum use and capacity levels are: Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 25 other parties per day.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maximum use and capacity levels are: Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 25 other parties per day.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maximum use and capacity: Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 25 other parties per day.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-109	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic Habitat Management	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-130	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5B Uniform forest (medium TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-135	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5C Uniform forest (low TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-141	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-145	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5E Uniform forest (Medium TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-148	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5F Uniform forest (low TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Meet the Visual Quality Objectives of retention and partial retention one full growing season after completion of a project. Meet modification and maximum modification objectives three full growing seasons after completion of a project.	IV-9	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	None of the existing inventoried roadless areas will be designated as wilderness. Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will receive high intensity management. The remainder of the wilderness will be managed at a moderate to low level of intensity. The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will generally remain high.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Operations in designated wilderness will be conducted to preserve the wilderness character of the lands involved to the maximum extent possible compatible with legal rights of claimants and lessees.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Permit special uses which are compatible with the objectives of the management area and which do not change the ROS classification.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Priority for trail maintenance will be public safety, resource damage, protection of the facility, and user convenience.	IV-67	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Prohibit or restrict motorized vehicle use.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed Recreation - No Motor Vehicles	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Prohibit special uses and permitted land uses which degrade or have directly adverse effects on values which make the river segment eligible.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Protect that segment of the Salmon River that has been determined eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System from activities which could diminish or change the free-flowing character, water quality, or the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values which make the river eligible for designation.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide a broad spectrum of dispersed recreation opportunities in accordance with the established Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classifications for the management area.	IV-14	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide a full range of trail opportunities in coordination with other Federal, State, and Municipal jurisdiction and private industries both on and off NFS lands.	IV-66	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide appropriate development facilities where the private sector is not meeting the demand.	IV-12	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide for a quality wilderness experience in the Salmon National Forest portion of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness consistent with Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan objectives.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide for pleasing visual landscapes in areas viewed from major travel routes crossing the Salmon National Forest.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Reconstruct Meadow Lake Campground to expand its present capacity from 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Reconstruct the boating site at Spring Creek Bar.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	<p>Recreation use and capacity range during the snow-free period (PAOT/Acre):* Very low applies to nonforested (60 Class) Low applies to nonproductive (40 Class); PP mature and immature sawtimber. Moderate applies to PP poles and seed/sap; DF mature and immature sawtimber, poles, and seed/saps; LP mature and immature sawtimber. High applies to LP poles and seed/sap.</p> <p>Trail use and capacity range (PAOT/Mile of trail):</p> <p>Capacity Range</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Use Level</td> <td>Very Low</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Moderate</td> <td>High</td> </tr> </table> <p>ROS Class - Primitive</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>On Trails</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> </table> <p>PAOT/Mile</p> <p>Area Wide</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PAOT/Acre</td> <td>.002</td> <td>.006</td> <td>.014</td> <td>.025</td> </tr> </table> <p>ROS Class - Semi-Primitive</p> <p>Non-Motorized On Trails</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PAOT/Mile</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Area Wide</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PAOT/Acre</td> <td>.008</td> <td>.027</td> <td>.058</td> <td>.083</td> </tr> </table> <p>ROS Class - Semi-Primitive Motorized On trails</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PAOT/Mile</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Area Wide</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PAOT/Acre</td> <td>.008</td> <td>.027</td> <td>.058</td> <td>.083</td> </tr> </table> <p>ROS Class - Roaded Natural</p> <p>On TrailsPAOT/Mile</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </table> <p>Area Wide</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>PAOT/ Acre</td> <td>.083</td> <td>.89</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </table>	Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	On Trails	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	PAOT/Acre	.002	.006	.014	.025	PAOT/Mile	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	PAOT/Acre	.008	.027	.058	.083	PAOT/Mile	2.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	PAOT/Acre	.008	.027	.058	.083		--	--	--	--	PAOT/ Acre	.083	.89	1.7	2.5	IV-15	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Use Level	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High																																																		
On Trails	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0																																																		
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PAOT/ Acre	.083	.89	1.7	2.5																																																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Reference the ROS Users Guide.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N																																													
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	<p>Rehabilitate all existing projects and areas .which do not meet the adopted Visual Quality Objective(s) (VQO) specified for each management area. Set priorities for rehabilitation, considering the following:</p> <p>A. Relative importance of the area and the amount of deviation from the adopted VQO. Foreground areas have highest priority:</p> <p>B. Length of time it will take natural processes to reduce the visual impacts so that they meet the adopted VQO:</p> <p>C. Length of time it will take rehabilitation measures to meet the adopted VQO: and</p> <p>D. Benefits to other resource management objectives to accomplish rehabilitation.</p>	IV-8	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N																																													
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	<p>Removal of trees in and immediately adjacent to developed and potential sites will only be permitted under one of the following circumstances:</p> <p>A. Safety Hazard</p> <p>B. As needed to clear for facilities</p> <p>C. To open desirable vistas</p> <p>D. When silviculturally desirable to maintain the recreation values of the stand</p> <p>E. Fire suppression</p>	IV-14	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N																																													
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Request that Federal Lands which constitute the bed or bank. or which are within 1/4 mile of either bank, be temporarily withdrawn from appropriation and entry under the mining laws. Withdrawal should continue until the river segment is: a) Found to be ineligible; b) not recommended for inclusion in the National System; or, c) added to the System by Act of Congress.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N																																													
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Restricted camping areas may be established by special order. Overnight camping would be permitted in designated areas only. Where unrestricted camping is permitted: permit continued use of sites in Frissell condition classes 1 through 3, permit continued use or close and restore Frissell condition class 4 sites on case by case basis, close and restore Frissell condition class 5 sites.	IV-14	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N																																													

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The area is to be managed for recreation use substantially in its natural condition as authorized under 36 CFR 294.1a.	IV-151	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic Habitat Management	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Site Development ROS Class* Scale** P Not to Exceed 1 SPNM Not to Exceed 2 SPM Not to Exceed 2 RN Class 3 or 4 * P = Primitive SPNM = Semi-Primitive NonMotorized SPM = Semi-Primitive Motorized RN = Roaded Natural **FSM 2331.47	IV-13	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. *LANGUAGE DELETED FROM SNF PLAN BY 09/2009 SCNF TRAVEL PLAN AMENDMENT	IV-62	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Temporary access will be rehabilitated to semi-primitive conditions when no longer needed.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will be managed as a Class II Air Shed.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The requirement to borrow line from natural features may be relaxed when harvesting cable logging units in sensitivity Level 3 areas (unseen or seldom seen from visually sensitive viewpoints).	IV-9	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Standards and Guidelines as described here assume situations of low visual absorption capability. These Standards and Guidelines (e.g., unit size, rotation age) may be relaxed at project level planning depending on site specific considerations such as existing vegetative screening, duration of view, etc.	IV-9	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period. Developed capacity will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.	IV-87a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There will be a substantial amount of improvement and construction of developed sites. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. New campgrounds will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar (200 PAOT) and Ebenezer Bar (50 PAOT). A new picnic ground will be constructed at the Newland Ranch (50 PACT). The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed. New boating sites will be constructed at Owl Creek and at the Newland Ranch. There will be new trailhead facilities constructed at Saddle Creek, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Lost Trail Pass, Spring Creek, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, North Fork of Hat Creek, and Big Timber Creek.	IV-87a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There will be increased emphasis on management of dispersed recreation. There will be approximately 338,300 acres in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. These areas will be managed to standard. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. The capacity for dispersed recreation will exceed demand in both the roaded natural and semi-primitive settings throughout the planning period. The approximate mix of recreation opportunities will be 60 percent roaded and 40 percent unroaded by the end of the planning period.	IV-87a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There will be increased emphasis on operation and maintenance of all developed sites. All developed sites will be managed to standard with emphasis on quality of experience.	IV-87a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There will be no significant land acquisitions. Approximately 68 acres will be acquired during the first decade with no additional acquisitions in subsequent decades. Disposal of minor amounts of land under the Small Tracts Act will occur. Scenic easements will be acquired on private lands in the classified recreation section of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Corridor as funds and opportunities are available.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The visual quality objectives are: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Change From Present</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Preservation</td> <td>426,004</td> <td>No change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retention</td> <td>191,906</td> <td>-983</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partial Retention</td> <td>480,941</td> <td>-9,595</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Modification</td> <td>451,719</td> <td>-138,375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum Modification</td> <td>226,424</td> <td>+148,953</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Acres	Change From Present	Preservation	426,004	No change	Retention	191,906	-983	Partial Retention	480,941	-9,595	Modification	451,719	-138,375	Maximum Modification	226,424	+148,953	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Category	Acres	Change From Present																									
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Maximum Modification	226,424	+148,953																									
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	When projects require clearing of vegetation and/or soil disturbance, use irregular clearing edges and shapes to blend with natural landscapes	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	When the Visual Quality Objective is modification or maximum modification the following S&G will apply: Rotation Age: Standard - Unit Size: Standard The regenerated stand shall meet or exceed all of the following characteristics before" a cutover area is no longer considered an opening: Minimum Stocking Level: 150-190 " Trees/Acre Tree Stand Height: 8 Feet	IV-12	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N																		
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	When the Visual Quality Objective is partial retention the following S&G may apply: Foreground Average Minimum Rotation Age: PP 50% 300, 50% 170 DF 150 LP 120 Unit Size: CC 1-5 Acres SW 2-7 Acres, LP Stems/ Ac 35-40 , PP Stems/Ac 15-25 , DF Stems/Ac 15-25 The regenerated stand characteristics are the same for partial retention as retention. Middleground Average Minimum Rotation Age: PP 150 DF 130 LP 100 Unit Size: CC 5-10 Acres SW 7-15 Acres LP Stems/ Ac 30-35 PP Stems/Ac 15-20 DF Stems/Ac 15-20 Background Average Minimum Rotation Age: Standard Unit Size: CC 7-15 Acres SW 10-25 Acres LP Stems/Ac 10-25 PP Stems/Ac 10-20 DF Stems/Ac 10-20	IV-11	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N																		

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	When the Visual Quality Objective is partial retention the following S&G may apply: Foreground Average Minimum Rotation Age: PP 50% 300, 50% 170 DF 150 LP 120 Unit Size: CC 1-5 Acres SW 2-7 Acres, LP Stems/ Ac 35-40 , PP Stems/Ac 15-25 , DF Stems/Ac 15-25 The regenerated stand characteristics are the same for partial retention as retention. Middleground Average Minimum Rotation Age: PP 150 DF 130 LP 100 Unit Size: CC 5-10 Acres SW 7-15 Acres LP Stems/ Ac 30-35 PP Stems/Ac 15-20 DF Stems/Ac 15-20 Background Average Minimum Rotation Age: Standard Unit Size: CC 7-15 Acres SW 10-25 Acres LP Stems/Ac 10-25 PP Stems/Ac 10-20 DF Stems/Ac 10-20	IV-9	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will receive high intensity management. The remainder of the wilderness will be managed at a moderate to low level of intensity. The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will generally remain high.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Coordinate Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail management activities with the Beaverhead Deerlodge and Bitterroot National Forests, Lemhi Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Tribes, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, and adjoining private landowners to ensure protection and enhancement of the heritage values and recreation resource values of the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Developed recreation sites within the Trail Management Area will be permitted only where cultural resource scenery management and sense of place can be met.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Except for established motor routes, provide semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities.	4	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6 Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Except for motor route segments, provide semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities within the Trail Management Area.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	For land trail segments, utilize the existing trail where possible, maintaining the original design (tread, grade, clearing). Maintain and manage use of trails to protect the historic properties, scenic and sense of place values of the Trail.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Introduction of audible elements that are out of character with the property and its setting will not be permitted.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage Agency Creek Road (Forest Service Road 013) and the first two miles of Warm Springs Road (Forest Service Road 185) north of the Landmark to provide safe travel for vehicles under 26 feet in length (maintenance level 3). Maintenance and any necessary construction or reconstruction activities will meet scenery management and sense of place characteristics.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage dispersed camping to maintain the visual resources and natural conditions appropriate for the area. No new facilities will be constructed for dispersed recreation sites except to further appropriate protection, use and interpretation of the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage recreational uses, activities and developments to comply with the Salmon Forest Land and Resource Management Plan direction for wildlife, including Forest Service Region 4 sensitive species and federally listed Threatened, Endangered and Proposed species.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Mark the Trail route using standard Lewis and Clark Trail signs.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Mountain bikes will be permitted as long as they meet the natural conditions and sense of place objectives for the Trail and activities do not adversely affect historic properties.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	New road or trail construction will be permitted within the Trail Management Area only where historic properties, scenery management and sense of place can be met. (standard)	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Protect historic properties (i.e., cultural properties eligible to the National Register of Historic Places) along the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide a natural appearing landscape and sense-of-place, similar, to the extent possible, to the landscape encountered in 1805 by the Lewis and Clark expedition.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide an opportunity for the public to travel segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and provide a variety of recreational opportunities along the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide information and interpretive services to allow visitors to gain a better understanding of the Expedition, native cultures and the landscape existing at the time of Lewis and Clark and the changes created over time.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide interpretation and information for visitors to enhance understanding and enjoyment of the Trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide recreation opportunity oriented to traveling, understanding and appreciating the Lewis and Clark Trail while maintaining the Trail's natural characteristics and historic value	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Scenery management will be retention in the foreground and partial retention in the middleground and background.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Seek protection of and access to the Lewis and Clark Trail through available means such as scenic easements, cooperative agreements, or acquisition for Trail route sections on private land. (guideline)	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Introduction of audible elements that are out of character with the property and its settings will not be permitted.	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	New road or trail construction will be permitted within the Landmark only where historic property, scenery management and sense of place can be met.	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Scenery management will be retention in the foreground and partial retention in the middleground and background with emphasis on: 1. Lemhi Pass saddle between Idaho and Montana 2. Point for a view of the Western Barrier Mountains (Lemhi Range) barriers 3. First Taste of the Columbia (Horseshoe Bend Creek where it meets Agency Creek)	4	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage dispersed camping to maintain the visual resources and natural conditions appropriate for the area. No new facilities will be constructed for dispersed recreation sites except to further appropriate protection, use and interpretation of the trail.	2	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The area is to be managed for day use recreation substantially in its natural condition.	4	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Recreation Special Uses, including outfitting and events, will be permitted only when the proposed activities meet the natural conditions, sense of place and interpretive objectives for the Landmark and do not adversely affect historic properties.	4	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6 Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Recreation Special Uses, including outfitting and events, will be permitted where compatible with the Recreational Opportunities Spectrum and travel management plan for the involved trail segments, where such proposed activities meet the natural conditions and sense of place objectives for the Trail and do not adversely affect historic properties. (standard)	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	A permit is required for float boating year-round. (er 1 – February 29): Emphasis is on a primitive experience and non-boating recreation activity.	2-56	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Acquire rights-of-way for trail access, both within and to the wilderness, across State and private lands.	2-33	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Acquire scenic easements on all private lands in the Salmon and Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild Rivers corridors that are not available in fee from willing sellers, using the following guidelines: a. Minimize further development of the property. b. Permit new structures essential for continuance of existing land uses. To the extent possible, such structures should be located out of sight from the river and in harmony with surroundings. c. Encourage alteration of existing improvements to cure adverse effects. d. Permit no reflective roofs on new buildings; convert existing ones to fire resistant shingle, or earth-toned composition or metal.	2-34	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Administer commercial and guide permits in coordination with the State of Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board (IOGLB) in accordance with the current MOU.	2-50	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Administer outfitter and guide permits in accordance with the Court-ordered Remedial Plan (Appendix G), dated March 15, 1994, and the FC-RONR Wilderness Outfitter and Guide Policy Implementation Guide (available at the Salmon-Challis National Forest).	2-50	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Administrative facilities are the minimum necessary to administer the wilderness. All structures are appropriately sized, harmonize with the local environment, and support wilderness purposes. Sites are maintained and reflect a professional appearance to the public.	2-3	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Adopt the existing trail access to and from the Soldier Bar landing strip as part of the trail system. Identify the trail designation and maintenance level.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	After five years evaluate the effects of increasing private jetboat use levels on other users and the overall recreation experience. Make adjustments as needed to maintain the ROS setting.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Airstrip maintenance operations will adhere to the wilderness concept of using the "minimum tool." Non-motorized methods will be used for recurring and routine maintenance, in conformance with general wilderness management policy and prohibitions against use of motorized equipment or types of mechanical transport.	2-12	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Airstrip Operations and Maintenance Plans (O&M) will be developed and implemented for the 8 airstrips managed by the FS for public use. These plans will reflect the Goal to maintain these facilities to a safe operating standard but not enhanced over conditions typical of 1980. The O&M Plan will define the airstrip vicinity, establish baseline design standards for landing strip dimensions and safety areas, and address the retention and maintenance of ancillary facilities provided to accommodate public use within that vicinity.	2-12	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Airstrips on two previously acquired private properties – Crofoot and Falconberry– will not be available for public use as landing strips and will not be maintained. Rehabilitation/reclamation will be pursued where needed to restore and naturalize these sites.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Airstrips operated by the Forest Service for public use and access are routinely maintained to provide for safe aircraft operations, but are not enhanced over conditions typical of 1980. Pilots practice appropriate Leave No Trace ethics at the airstrips. Aircraft fly as high and as quietly as practicable to reduce effects to other users and to wildlife. Aircraft landings are for wilderness-dependent activities, keeping take-offs and landings to a minimum.	2-10	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	All boaters are required to use portable toilets, and properly pack out and properly dispose of their human waste while boating on tributaries of the Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers.	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	All float launches will be assigned campsites for the duration of their trips during the lottery control season. Assignments may be made during other high use time periods during other seasons of the year.	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	All float launches will be assigned campsites for the duration of their trips during the lottery control season. Assignments may be made during other high use time periods during other seasons of the year.	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	All pack and saddle stock facilities will be located at least 200 feet from lakes and streams, where terrain permits.	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Ancillary facilities – such as toilets, fire rings, aircraft tie-downs, information boards or horse-handling facilities – provided to accommodate airstrip operations or recreation use activities in the vicinity of airstrips, will adhere to the wilderness management concept of “minimum requirements.” The Minimum Requirements Analysis for Facilities provides general guidance. For each airstrip, periodically review any facilities and maintain for retention or schedule removal, as dictated by this evaluation. Reflect such determinations for each airstrip in each O&M Plan. The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, prior to implementation, will review O&M Plans.	2-13	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Annually complete range condition analysis on 10% of pastures assigned to outfitter assigned camps.	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Annually the Forest Service and State of Idaho will coordinate and conduct scheduled inspections for all seven (7) designated public use airstrips operated and maintained by the Forest Service.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Annually the Forest Service and State of Idaho will coordinate and conduct scheduled inspections on the one (1) designated private use airstrip – Wilson Bar – operated and maintained by the Forest Service for public use.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Any need for an exception to the general wilderness prohibition against the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport for airstrip maintenance will be based on a site-and-job specific minimum requirements evaluation using the Minimum Requirements Analysis for Airstrip Maintenance as guidance. The District Ranger will be responsible for conducting and documenting such a minimum requirement review and if a motorized equipment or mechanical transport exception appears warranted, provide a recommendation to the Forest Supervisor for review and with concurrence, forward the request to the Regional Forester for specific approval to use motorized equipment or mechanical transport for airstrip maintenance or repair. (Note: Region 1 Forest Supervisors are currently delegated the authority to approve motorized equipment or mechanical transport.)	2-12	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Any powerboat use of a day constitutes full use of the day. The day after one permitted boat leaves the river corridor another permitted boat can launch in its place a. For this purpose the definition of “river corridor” does not prevent a private recreational jet boater from going outside of the Wild River section to Vinegar Creek, Spring Bar, or Corn Creek launch portals. b. Returning to these launch sites for provisions of camping does not terminate a “permitted trip”.	2-69	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	<p>Base camps, or assigned sites, are camps located on sites designated and authorized for occupancy and use by a permit holder during the authorized period of occupancy. Permit holders are assessed a fee for use of assigned sites. Sites will be assigned and authorized by the District Ranger on an annual basis and documented in the Annual Itinerary and Operating Plan. Sites will be posted on site and at wilderness trailheads during period of authorized occupancy. Base camp standards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Structures and improvements will be capable of being removed or dismantled when not in use during periods of authorized occupancy. b. Temporary structures and improvements must be dismantled when not in use during the authorized season. Temporary facilities may be erected up to 15 days before regular occupancy and must be removed no later than 10 days after season ending occupancy. Re-useable poles may be stored vertically and inconspicuously against trees outside the camp perimeter. c. All camp facilities and improvements should be at least 200 feet from trails, streams, and lakes, where terrain permits. Consider relocating, if possible, to where terrain permits. d. Camps will be relocated from overused degraded sites. e. No permanent corrals, hitchracks, base logs, or permanent water collection systems, including spring boxes, will be authorized unless determined to be necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purposes of the Wilderness Act. f. No caching of non-native materials or supplies is authorized. g. No in-camp plumbing fixtures connected to water systems, underground piping, and permanent water delivery systems will be authorized. h. Maximum group size is 20 people without prior approval. 	2-50	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N																	
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	<p>Both commercial and non-commercial boaters can choose, under a variable trip length option, their party size with a corresponding maximum length of stay that could vary between six and eight days (Table 2.6).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 2.6. Variable Trip Length of Stay by Party Size – Middle Fork Salmon River</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Party Size</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Length of Stay</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Non-commercial</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21-24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 6 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">11 – 20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">21 – 24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 8 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Commercial</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21 – 30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 6 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">11 – 20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 7 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 – 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 8 days</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Party Size	Length of Stay	Non-commercial	21-24	Up to 6 days	11 – 20	Up to 7 days	21 – 24	Up to 8 days	Commercial	21 – 30	Up to 6 days	11 – 20	Up to 7 days	2 – 10	Up to 8 days	2-56	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
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Non-commercial	21-24	Up to 6 days																								
	11 – 20	Up to 7 days																								
	21 – 24	Up to 8 days																								
Commercial	21 – 30	Up to 6 days																								
	11 – 20	Up to 7 days																								
	2 – 10	Up to 8 days																								
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Campsite overnight use within the river corridor is on a first-come, first-serve basis, except during the control season. During the control season, a portion of the camps are available for reservation on the day the permit is issued.	2-74	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N																	
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	<p>Campsites are unobtrusive and dispersed. Campsite activity, experiences, and campsite resource conditions do not exhibit a downward trend. Degraded campsite conditions will be addressed using the following sequence of efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Educate visitors to change behavior or to encourage protection of certain resource attributes at a campsite. b. Decrease use in the spring and fall to allow for natural green-up and recovery. c. Restore and block certain areas of a campsite with native material barriers. d. Designate kitchen areas, tent sites, and social trails. e. Provide appropriate structures when needed to protect the wilderness resource. f. Close campsites (seasonally first, year-round as needed). 	2-73	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N																	

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Campsites at airstrips will be managed for primitive recreation use opportunities appropriate within wilderness.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Chainsaw use within the Salmon River Wild corridor will be authorized by permit only. Permitted use will be very restricted during the control season.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Charter services that provide transportation services or make other commercial use of Forest Service-operated and maintained public airstrips cooperate in providing recreation opportunities and communicating a Leave No Trace use philosophy to the public.	2-10	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Close campsites as needed to provide for public health and safety or to protect resources.	2-61	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Commercial float activity on the Middle Fork will be limited to a maximum of 28 companies, including institutional permits, such as the Boy Scouts.	2-60	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Complete campsite condition surveys for all campsites with the FC-RONR Wilderness. Establish a schedule for long term monitoring of these campsites.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Condemnation authority may be used, as needed, to acquire scenic easements on private lands in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.	2-34	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Consider location, design, and material compatibility within the Wild River environment when reconstructing bridges and trails.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Consider site-specific assessments for all degraded camps (primarily Frissell Classes IV and V). The results of the individual assessments should lead to one of the following management options: a. Encourage visitors to stay at the existing degraded campsite; b. Undertake rehabilitation/restoration actions on all or parts of the campsite; or c. Close the site, either seasonally or yearlong for a specified time. d. Consider encouraging visitors to stay at existing degraded campsites if campsites are not causing adverse impacts to water quality, riparian areas, or TES species, contributing to the spread of noxious weeds, or located in a heavily-used portion of the wilderness or there are virtually no other options for camping in the area.	2-49	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct no new trails in Research Natural Areas.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct no new trails in RNAs; short re-routes of existing trails shall be allowed to better protect wilderness and scientific values.	2-81	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Construct trail berm only where necessary to control drainage.	2-88	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Continue and expand information and education efforts by Wilderness and River Rangers in the wilderness.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Continue and improve efforts for all users, both float boaters and land based users, to apply and use appropriate Leave No Trace wilderness ethics for river and land based activities.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Continue the water quality monitoring program on the Salmon River and Middle Fork of the Salmon River, and expand to other stream and lakes to establish baseline data for existing and potential heavy use areas.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Continue to provide wilderness visitors with Leave No Trace messages.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Continue to pursue the acquisition of easements and Rights of Way for public trail access across State and private lands.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Cooperate with and assist County officials in developing zoning ordinances compatible with wilderness and Wild and Scenic River System objectives.	2-33	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Coordinate any proposed powerboat use by all adjacent Forest Service units with the Salmon River or North Fork Ranger Districts.	2-69	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Coordinate with Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation on Statewide non-motorized trail plans.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Corduroy puncheons will be used only where trail relocation is impractical.	2-88	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Dead heading generally occurs when the river is too high or too low to safely operate trips from Boundary Creek. The following conditions must be met: a. Only one boatman will be authorized by craft, with exception of one additional swamper needed for safety on sweep boats. b. The deadhead is to be conducted in one day. The group may stay at Airplane Camp to avoid congestion at Indian Creek launch beach. The exception to a one-day deadhead relates to extremely low water conditions that necessitate trips starting from Thompson Creek rather than Indian Creek. Permission must be granted on a case-by-case basis from the District Ranger for a 2-day deadhead to Thomas Creek. c. Deadhead groups must leave Boundary Creek prior to 9 a.m. to ensure ramps and launches are not crowded or impacted. d. Deadheads are to be conducted in a professional manner. Stops at hot springs and other popular areas are not allowed.	2-60	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Develop information and education strategies to provide needed information to various users compatible with the preservation of the values for which the wilderness and wild and scenic rivers were designated to protect. Within five years complete an information and education plan for the FC-RONRW.	2-29	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Develop trailhead educational displays regarding wilderness ethics.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Do not develop any additional aircraft landing areas or convert any newly acquired private airstrips to public use airstrip facilities.	2-12	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Drop camps are undesignated campsites used by parties whose camp equipment and supplies are packed in and/or out by an outfitter. Drop camps may be assigned or unassigned, however, they are usually not reserved for exclusive occupancy. The location is generally chosen by the client. The outfitter may or may not furnish camp equipment and supplies. Equipment shall be left in place only during the period it is actually in use. The outfitter is responsible for cleanup of the drop camp campsite used by their clients. The site is considered reserved if the camp is used or in place more than 14 days.	2-52	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	During the control season, both commercial and non-commercial float boaters can choose, under the variable trip length option, their party size with a corresponding length of stay (Table 2.9). Table 2.9. Variable Trip Length of Stay by Party Size - Salmon River Control Season Party Size Length of Stay ----- Commercial and 21 – 30 Up to 6 days Non-commercial 11 – 20 Up to 7 days float boaters 1 – 10 Up to 8 days	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	During the control season, non-commercial recreational powerboats are limited to no more than 6 boats on the river at one time, with a maximum 7 days length of stay.	2-69	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	During the non-control season, permits are issued on a first-come, first-serve basis. Permits are unlimited and may be self-issued.	2-67	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Educate users on the value of camping at sites already impacted by human activities. Minimize dispersal of groups to new areas that are not impacted by past use.	2-31	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Emphasize the need for all visitors to the river corridors to use fire pans, pack out ashes, and pack out human waste.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Emphasize visitor contact and education to inform the public of appropriate wilderness use behaviors, rules, and regulations. Use both on-site and off-site efforts when appropriate. Educate users to prevent over-use at all known points of interest. Use personal portal contacts to improve visitor orientation and explain rules and regulations. Develop maps and brochures to inform the public on use problems, minimum impact camping techniques, and conditions of occupancy and use. Emphasize Leave No Trace practices to the public and outfitters to promote wilderness appropriate use behaviors.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Encourage visitors to camp at established campsites, using existing fire rings, if a fire is needed. Encourage the use of low impact campfires, including the use of fire blankets and fire plans, using only down woody material in forested areas.	2-49	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Encourage visitors to select established campsites that do not encroach on water or riparian areas.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Encourage visitors to use established campsites rather than to create new campsites in order to minimize their effects.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Evaluate all trails not part of the approved trail system for either inclusion in the system or for appropriate rehabilitation actions.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Evaluate conditions and gazing capacities of high lakes, hot springs, and other high use sites.	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Evaluate, define, and interpret (off-site) cultural values of trails with historic trail potential when managing these trails. They include: a. South Nez Perce Trail (Parker Trail) b. Three Blaze Trail c. Thunder Mountain Trail d. Sheepeater Campaign Trail	2-88	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Examine recorded but unevaluated historic sites to determine significance and interpretative potential. Priority should be given to the Salmon and Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild Rivers.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Fall and spring visitors to the Salmon River cause a disproportionate amount of resource impacts. Focus on river etiquette and leave-no-trace practices for these visitors during spring and fall.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Fish stocking should normally be accomplished outside the heavy recreational use season.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Four acquired and previously abandoned airstrips – Dewey Moore, Mile Hi, Simonds, and Vines – along Big Creek will be available for “emergency use only”. These locations will not be managed as public use landing areas.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Four use seasons are defined for the Middle Fork: a. Spring Season (March 1 – May 27): Float boating recreational activities with opportunity for a primitive recreation experience will be emphasized. b. Lottery Control Season (May 28 – September 3): Float boating recreation activities with opportunities for a primitive or semi-primitive recreational experience will be emphasized. c. Fall Season (September 4 – November 30): Emphasis is on float boating recreational activities with opportunities for a primitive recreational experience. d. Winter Season (December 1 – February 29): Emphasis is on a primitive experience and non-boating recreation activity.	2-56	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Generally, do not provide public recreation facilities. Facilities may be provided to correct a continuing resource problem. Encourage use of temporary stock containment systems.	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Identify the need for and locations of “stock friendly” sites in and adjacent to the river corridors.	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Identify trails used primarily by outfitters and discontinue Forest Service maintenance. Develop cooperative agreements with outfitters to maintain these trails.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	If powerboat use for private land access grows toward the maximum possible (70), other uses such as commercial powerboat operations, non-commercial powerboat use and float boat launches may be reduced to meet Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS objectives.	2-73	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	If unable to acquire the appropriate level access across non-federal lands pursue the establishment of an alternative route.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Implement a yearlong road closure between Mackay Bar Campground and the old Painter Bar homestead.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Improve degraded campsites in Frissell Condition Classes IV and V. Focus management on campsite conditions and measurable adverse effects to resources.	2-73	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Improve degraded campsites in Frissell Condition Classes IV and V. Focus management on campsite conditions and measurable adverse effects to resources.	2-61	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Information and education efforts are effective in helping visitors enjoy and protect wilderness and Wild River resources.	2-29	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Interior roads providing no bona fide access shall be closed and rehabilitated, where practicable, or restored and managed as a trail.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Interpret historic sites and themes appropriate to their significance, condition, location, or other management need.	2-18	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Interpretation of historic and prehistoric sites along the Middle Fork of the Salmon Rivers will occur outside of wilderness.	2-21	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Issue no new special use permits except for those activities that are determined appropriate in wilderness, such as: a. Research b. Cultural resource investigation c. Essential mining access d. Resource information gathering.	2-36	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Issue no new special use permits for the following activities: a. Contests or organized competitive events. (FSM 2323.11e) b. Commercial filming c. Soliciting d. Hydroelectric power proposals, except in the Threemile and Jersey Creeks as provided by section 7(a)(4) of the CIWA.	2-37	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	It is prohibited year-round to enter or be upon the Salmon Wild and Scenic River with any powerboat or flotation craft without a permit.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Itinerant or Progressive Travel trips are trips of parties that travel progressively through the wilderness for extended periods of time. Camps are normally used only one night. Sites are ordinarily not reserved, although they may be reserved if they are scheduled or reassigned for some of the larger groups or in areas or seasons of relatively heavy use to assure availability of camping space. Progressive travel permits may be issued for horse trips, backpacker trips, cross-country ski tours and boat trips.	2-52	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Jet skis, airboats, motorized surfboards, wind surfboards, hovercraft, winged watercraft, amphibious craft, mini-submarines, powerboats under 8 feet in length and/or designed to carry a maximum of 2 passengers, and motorized watercraft that must be straddled when ridden by the operator and/or passenger, are prohibited.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Jet-backs are considered retrieving any floating party and/or equipment from Vinegar Creek or locations within the river corridor and then returning to Corn Creek boat launch. Jet-backs will be one-way, in an upriver direction.	2-73	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Limit recreational and other uses as needed to protect the scientific values of designated and proposed RNAs.	2-80	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Limit signs to those essential for resource protection, not river user orientation or interpretation.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Limit signs to those essential for resource protection, not river user orientation or interpretation.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Limited interpretation of historic and prehistoric sites along the Salmon River may occur within the river corridor provided it maintains or enhances the values for which the river was designated.	2-21	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Locate borrow areas out of view of trails.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain a current listing for all public use airstrips in the Idaho Aviation System Plan by service level and designation.	2-12	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain existing trails and encourage pass through use rather than overnight occupancy.	2-81	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain numbers and distribution of land-based outfitter and guides at approximately current levels. Continue to monitor and analyze public service needs and make appropriate adjustments.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maintain water of outstanding high quality and ecological significance that surpasses criteria for primary contact recreation, cold-water biota, and salmonid spawning.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Make visitors aware that they should not camp on or impact cultural sites, to the extent that the sites are identified or recognizable.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage and maintain airstrip dimensions, conditions and function, to those existing in 1980 at the time of wilderness designation.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage commercial and other special use permits that are authorized in wilderness in a manner that results in the least possible impact on the wilderness resource.	2-36	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage Dewey-Moore, Mile-Hi, Simonds, and Vines airstrips for "emergency use only". The Forest Service will use only designated public use airstrips for non-emergency aircraft landings. These emergency use-landing areas will not be included on wilderness maps.	2-12	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage outfitter and guide use consistent with the Outfitter and Guide Handbook. Take action to resolve concerns with priority versus temporary use allocations.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage outfitter and guide use consistent with the Outfitter and Guide Handbook. Take action to resolve concerns with priority versus temporary use allocations.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Cache Creek and Corn Creek boating facilities primarily as a Wild River access point. If conflicts in use occur between Salmon River Recreation River activities, and Wild River ingress/egress activities, the conflicts will be resolved to favor Wild River access use.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Recreation Opportunity Setting (ROS) for visitor management as Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Semi-Primitive Motorized per the ROS inventory. Manage the ROS inventory acres in transition zones of Roaded-Natural Appearing as if they were Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the ROS social setting (encounters) as Primitive, except allow standard for number of encounters to be exceeded as a managed inconsistency on a seasonal basis. Usually encounters with other groups will be less than 6 parties per day encountered on rivers and trails and less than 3 other parties visible at campsite.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the ROS social setting (encounters) as Semi-Primitive Motorized. Number of encounters with other groups will have low to moderate contact frequency.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the Salmon River to provide a wide variety of river recreation experiences within physical and ecological carrying capacities, while providing opportunities for powerboat use at not less than the estimated 1978 level.	2-63	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Manage the trail system and its components to provide access to the wilderness for a spectrum of user groups and experience levels.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis for the Middle Fork Management Zone is to protect and enhance wilderness resources while permitting some seasonal fluctuations above the Primitive ROS. Conflicts will be resolved in favor of the wilderness resource when possible.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Management emphasis on river tributaries of the Salmon River and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River is to provide opportunities for primitive wilderness non-boating recreation experiences. Opportunities for primitive wilderness whitewater boating recreation experiences will be provided for within physical and ecological carrying capacities in these areas.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Maximum of 2 kicker motors are allowed per float boat party. No float boat travel upriver is allowed with kicker motors except as needed for landing, rescue, or safety. Motors cannot exceed 10 horsepower. a. With prior approval by the District Ranger, exception may be granted to the 2 kicker motor limit per party and to the 10 horsepower limit. Exceptions would be made based on safety concerns.	2-67	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Monitor air particulate matter at established collection sites.	2-7	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Monitor private land powerboat access to evaluate whether it affects other uses within the Management Zone.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Motorized equipment and mechanical transport will not be permitted for maintenance of water developments unless they are determined to be the minimum tool by site-specific analysis and approved by the Regional Forester.	2-84	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No additional commercial powerboat permits will be approved.	2-70	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No additional National Recreation trails will be designated.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No additional outfitter float permits above the present number of 30 will be issued.	2-68	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No conversion of float boat launch permits to multiple single day launch permits will be allowed with or without jet-back assistance.	2-67	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No more than 25 percent of available launch dates are allowed to be controlled by a single outfitter.	2-60	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No more than 30 percent of river campsites will be in Frissell Condition Class IV, and no more than one percent will be in Condition Class V (see Table 2.5 in the XIV. Recreation – Land Based section).	2-73	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No more than 45 percent of river campsites will be in Frissell Condition Class IV and no more than 7 percent will be in Condition Class V.	2-61	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No multiple day trips that reuse one or more sections of the river during a given launch period, and where craft do not progressively travel down the river, are allowed.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No multiple-day trips that reuse one or more sections of the river during a given launch period, and where crafts do not progressively travel downriver, are allowed.	2-60	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No new through trail paralleling the river within the river corridor will be constructed. Existing trails may continue in their present location.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No single outfitter will be permitted to control more than 25 percent of the total number of launches per season.	2-68	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	No through trail paralleling the river within the river corridor will be constructed. Existing trails may continue in their present location.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	One of the most important benefits to humans from wilderness is the opportunity to enjoy the solitude often found only in wilderness. Visitors understand the need for those limits to protect the physical and social resource and to allow opportunities for solitude.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Opportunities are provided to access the area by aircraft, using airstrips that have been traditionally operated and maintained by the Forest Service for public access since 1980.	2-10	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Outfitter services will not be permitted for boating-related activities except on the Middle Fork and Main Salmon Rivers. The Forest Service will not issue commercial float permits for the tributaries without additional analysis. If an outfitter proposes a commercial use of the tributaries, a site specific analysis, with appropriate public involvement, will be conducted before a decision is made on issuance of a special use permit.	2-49	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Outfitters and guides are full partners with the Forest Service in providing recreation opportunities to the public and in providing education and interpretation to their clients	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Outfitters and guides are partners with the Forest Service in providing recreation opportunities to the public.	2-54	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Outfitters who provide services only to private, restricted, institutional or semi-public, or whose performance ratings are less than acceptable, are not eligible for assignment of priority use.	2-68	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Outside the lottery control season, launch permits are available on a first come, first serve basis for either commercial or non-commercial boaters, with a maximum of 7 launches total per day.	2-60	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Overnight camping on the south side of the Salmon River within a 250-yard radius of Barth Hot Springs is prohibited.	2-74	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Overnight river visitors will be directed to campsites appropriate to their party size to protect campsite conditions and reduce visitor conflicts. Assign small groups to small camps and large groups to large camps as needed.	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Overnight river visitors will be directed to campsites appropriate to their party size to protect campsite conditions and reduce visitor conflicts. At reserved sites, assign small groups to small camps and large groups to large camps as needed.	2-74	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Overnight use of campsites by commercial powerboat permit holders is not allowed except as provided for by special use permit.	2-74	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Pack and saddle stock must be ridden or led, and not permitted to run loose on trails or travel routes (except in exceptional situations where it is required for safety).	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Perform Level 1 maintenance on all Way system trails to the extent practicable.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Perform Level 2 maintenance on all Secondary system trails to the extent practicable.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Perform Level 3 maintenance on all Mainline system trails to the extent practicable.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Permit no occupancy, including outfitter assigned camps under special use permit.	2-81	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Priorities for the use of available forage are: a. Wildlife b. Domestic livestock under term grazing permits c. Forest Service administrative pack and saddle stock d. Recreational pack and saddle stock (includes both outfitter stock authorized by livestock use permits and recreational non-outfitter stock, which may not require a permit).	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Private property landowners who are eligible for powerboat access under the 1987 Policy Guidelines will be provided a private land access powerboat permit. The sole purpose of these permits is to allow access to private land (Appendix K).	2-73	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Promote minimum impact camping techniques at portals and in visitor information. Update the information from time to time through visitor contacts, depending on the condition of the resources.	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Proposed research projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the managing unit as to the project's desirability, priority, and compatibility. Project proposals that extend across administrative boundaries will be jointly reviewed with a coordinated response.	2-77	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide a rationale for why wilderness structures are appropriate to protect the wilderness resource, but not provided for visitor comfort of convenience.	2-30	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Provide for voluntary registration of visitors accessing the area by air or using the public airstrips as destination points.	2-13	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Reasonable access will be located to have the least lasting impact in wilderness values. To accomplish this, the use of motorized access by ground or air to claims shall be authorized only when proven essential. Road, trail, bridge, or aircraft landing area construction or improvements is limited to those clearly identified as essential to the operation.	2-43	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Recreation/wildlife conflicts will be evaluated and seasonal use restrictions will be initiated as needed to eliminate measurable problems.	2-27	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Reduce maximum trip length, do not reissue cancelled permits or take other management actions if there is a high likelihood of camp capacities being exceeded.	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Reduce maximum trip length, do not reissue cancelled permits or take other management actions if there is a high likelihood of camp capacities being exceeded.	2-74	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Require fire-pans for all visitors in the corridor. Ashes and other fire residue must be packed out.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Require fire-pans for all visitors in the corridor. Ashes and other fire residue must be packed out.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Require self-contained stoves at specified, designated sites when lack of fuel wood or resource conditions warrant.	2-49	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Require the use of portable toilets, packing out and properly disposing of human waste. Human waste must be removed from the river corridor.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Require the use of portable toilets, packing out and properly disposing of human waste. Human waste must be removed from the river corridor.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Require visitors to pack out all non-burnable litter and refuse material.	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Research projects on wildlife and fish resources, recreational use, human carrying capacities, cultural resources, and methodologies for monitoring ecological and sociological carrying capacity, will be permitted in the Wild River corridor.	2-78	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Reserved interest deeds and scenic and conservation easement provisions will include identification, protection, and interpretation of significant heritage resources.	2-34	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Restrict fire prevention and signing and contacts to wilderness trailheads and portals, except where essential to wilderness preservation and resource protection. Reduce interior visitor contacts as much as practical.	2-24	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Restrictions may be imposed or modified at airstrips where site-by-site resource evaluations indicate a need. Existing restrictions include: a. No floatplanes are allowed to land outside of approved airstrips. b. Overnight camping with stock at landing strips is limited to one night. c. Fire pans are required for campfires at airstrips within river corridors (Bernard, Indian Creek, Mahoney, Wilson Bar). Stoves may be required where firewood is not available. d. Visitors using airstrips in river corridors (Bernard, Indian Creek, Mahoney, Wilson Bar) must pack out human waste where a public toilet is not provided.	2-13	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Retain all existing areas over 10,000 acres without Forest Service-maintained trails in their current condition. No new trails, facilities or designated sites will be established in these areas.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	River campsites are designated and assigned. No camping is allowed in undesignated areas.	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	River corridor campsites are managed primarily for boating activities. Conflicts regarding campsite use will be resolved to favor boating activities.	2-74	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Rock cairns or standard blazes will be used sparingly when trail is otherwise indistinguishable. Paint and/or flagging will not be used.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Routine river patrols will be used as needed during the control season, with emphasis primarily on cleanup and maintenance rather than visitor contact. At other times of the year, river patrols will be used for cleanup, maintenance and visitor contact.	2-67	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Salt in block form must be secured off the ground in a waterproof container, located away from camps, trails, and live water, and removed when livestock are removed.	2-40	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Screen and block access to unused abandoned trails when possible.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Should a launch pool be established as a result of allocation changes, the pooled launches are only available for outfitters who experienced reductions. For the pooled launches, outfitters must apply for available launches by May 1. If more than one outfitter applies for the same date(s), the following criteria will be considered: a. Past record of permit performance and compliance b. Knowledge of the area c. Balanced operations d. Economic viability e. Potential to add diversity and stability to the local community economies f. Diverse range of services/opportunities provided for the public g. Ability to carry out the activity, including financial capability, certifications, training, safety, knowledge, etc.	2-68	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Soils around lakes, rivers, creeks, meadows, and bogs are maintained in a natural condition. Management action is taken to reduce or eliminate degradation of soil resources, such as soil erosion on trails and compaction from human-caused activities.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Special use permits for commercial powerboats associated with other permitted activities or facilities on the river will be considered for transfer only when transferred as part of the other permitted activities or facilities.	2-70	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Spike camps are unassigned campsites approved for use by the District Ranger for use by the permit holder and those served on a temporary basis in conjunction with permitted operations. Spike camps will meet the same standards as base camps except that: a. Spike camps are not reserved, and are available for use on a first-come, first-serve basis for either outfitted or non-outfitted camping purposes. b. Unless otherwise approved by the District Ranger, camps cannot be set up more than three days in advance of use, and are to be removed within three days after use. Occupancy shall not exceed 14 consecutive days, beginning with camp setup and ending with camp removal. c. Temporary corrals or permanent hitchracks may be permitted with case-by-case approval of the District Ranger, based on resource protection needs relative to the use of the site by the non-outfitted public. Electric fences may be approved.	2-50	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Stock salting may be permitted if mixed with grain or in block form, if located to minimize trampling and soil disturbance, and outside riparian areas, according to allotment management plans, outfitter and guide operating plans or livestock use permits.	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The FC-RONR Wilderness is a place where visitors can escape the modernized, mechanized, populated society. It is a place visitors can use as a refuge from noise and pollution, a place where visitors can experience the wild and free forces of nature at work.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The FC-RONR Wilderness is one of the last intact wild places in the lower 48 states, and is therefore managed to provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation experiences, including the opportunity for solitude on its rivers and land. Solitude can be found anywhere within the wilderness at some time, but is not necessarily found in all places at all times.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The FC-RONR Wilderness land, lakes, and streams provide a variety of consumptive (i.e., hunting and fishing) and non-consumptive (i.e., viewing, photography) recreation opportunities. Wilderness managers cooperate with fish and wildlife management agencies to emphasize native species and their habitats. Managers will favor fish and wildlife resources when they resolve or eliminate identified conflicts between recreational uses and fish and wildlife populations or habitats. Natural forces primarily affect fish and wildlife resources, and management actions recognize the predominance of natural forces. Anadromous fish migration corridors on the rivers are unimpeded.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The FC-RONR Wilderness provides a broad range of wilderness oriented recreation experiences, including outstanding opportunities for solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation, in a manner that protects and preserves the wilderness. Management strives to minimize user conflicts. Visitors practice Leave No Trace skills in the wilderness.	2-46	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Forest Service will require tributary use permits for noncommercial tributary floaters. These permits will allow boaters to exit from Big Creek onto the Middle Fork or from the South Fork Salmon River onto the Salmon River without an additional permit for the river. Floaters entering from Big Creek or from the South Fork must exit the Middle Fork or Salmon River corridor the same day they enter. Floaters on other tributaries will be required to have a valid Middle Fork or Salmon River permit to enter or camp on those rivers. Use of tributary permits will provide information and education to floaters and will be used to collect accurate data and monitor tributary use.	2-49	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Forest Service, in consultation with the State of Idaho and Federal Aviation Administration, will define an appropriate maintenance standard for the 4 emergency use only airstrips along Big Creek, with the understanding that conditions will not be enhanced at these locations over what existed in 1980. An O&M Plan will be developed and implemented to identify the maintenance needs and hazardous conditions on these airstrips.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Middle Fork Campsite Heritage Management Plan and Middle Fork Campsite Restoration Plan will guide the management of campsites where cultural resource sites are present. This plan specifies protective measures to be implemented using least restrictive and intrusive measures first and proceeding to more intrusive and restrictive measures to protect significant archaeological sites that are impacted by human use. (This plan available at the Salmon-Challis National Forest.)	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Middle Fork of the Salmon River is managed to recognize its status as a premier river resource providing an array of river opportunities including world class whitewater floating. Outstanding opportunities for river-related primitive experiences are sustained, including solitude and challenge. The Middle Fork retains its wilderness character with social interaction between groups continued at low to moderate levels. There are opportunities for small to moderate group sizes to enjoy longer stays within the corridor. Outstanding cold water fishing (non-anadromous) opportunities exist, and conflicts with non-fishing float groups are minimal. Other river corridor uses do not materially conflict with whitewater float recreation activities.	2-54	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Middle Fork of the Salmon will be managed to maintain its Outstanding Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Middle Fork are fish and wildlife, historic and cultural, recreational, scenic, water of high quality (including chemical, physical and biological components), and geologic. For a discussion on the ORVs for the Middle Fork Salmon River, see Appendix F.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The one (1) designated private use airstrip operated and maintained by the Forest Service (Wilson Bar), will be managed for unrestricted public and commercial use until use levels and evaluations dictate a need to establish use limits.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Painter Bar road is closed to motorized vehicles.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The river will be managed as a main access route to both the FC-RONR and Gospel Hump Wildernesses.	2-64	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Salmon River is managed to recognize its status as a premier river resource providing an array of river opportunities including world class whitewater floating. Historical use of spring and fall fisheries is sustained to the extent possible as a unique heritage of the Salmon River resource. Outstanding opportunities for river related primitive experiences are sustained, including solitude and challenge. Recreation opportunities for activities within these areas are provided and managed as allowed under CIWA and compatible with the wilderness. Jet boat power boating in a primitive setting is recognized as a unique experience on the Salmon River.	2-63	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The Salmon River will be managed to maintain its Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Salmon River are fish and wildlife, historical and cultural, recreational, scenic, and water of high quality (includes chemical, physical and biological components). For a discussion on the ORVs for the Salmon River, see Appendix F.	2-63	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The seven (7) designated public use airstrips operated and maintained by the Forest Service will be managed for unrestricted public and commercial use until use levels and evaluations dictate a need to establish use limits.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	The trail system provides the public with access to the wilderness without detracting from the wilderness experience or adversely affecting the physical resources.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There are currently three assigned outfitter camps on the Salmon River (Stub Creek, Smith Gulch, and Artic Creek). No additional outfitter assigned camps will be permitted.	2-74	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There are currently two assigned outfitter camps on the Middle Fork (Trail Flat Camp and Dome Camp). No additional outfitter assigned camps (base camps, transfer camps, drop camps) will be permitted in river corridors.	2-62	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There are no increases in improvements and no reductions in access.	2-54	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	There are no increases in improvements and no reductions in access.	2-63	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Trail location or relocation guidelines are: (G) a. Locate to avoid campsites. b. Locate to take advantage of vistas and scenic areas. c. Locate to stay a minimum of 200 feet from lakes and meadows, terrain permitting. d. Avoid straight alignment. e. Avoid grades over 10 percent f. Avoid tread width in excess of 24 inches. g. Locate where primitive means of maintenance would most often be assured.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Trailhead information boards should be installed at all trailheads (including landing strips) to emphasize: a. Wilderness laws, regulations and policy. b. Management requirements such as low-impact camping, fire restrictions, hazards, permit requirements, etc. c. General information such as natural and heritage histories. d. Provide space or separate signboards for Idaho Department of Fish and Game information. e. Signboards should be outside of proclaimed boundaries except at landing strips. f. Information on Noxious Weeds identification and prevention.	2-88	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Trails designated as Mainline trails have a Level 3 management objective. Level 3 is defined as: resource protection, protection of the investment, and the safety of the user. Trails are maintained for the efficient use of stock. Traffic is medium to heavy.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Trails designated as Secondary trails have a Level 2 management objective.	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Trails designated as Way trails have a Level 1 management objective. (Refer to Appendix H and Trails Handbook 2709.18 and to R1 Supplement to FSM 2353 pages 4 – 6 for maintenance objectives, definitions, and standards.)	2-86	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Transfer camps are generally located near roads, road and trail junctions, or airfields. They should be located inconspicuously and allow adequate space for non-outfitted facilities and use. They are used primarily for holding pack stock and equipment and serve as jumpoff points to trails, but hunting, fishing, or other activities may be permitted from these camps. The site may provide for parking space, toilets, corral, hitchracks, and tent space when located outside of the wilderness. Standards for base camps will also apply to transfer camps located within the wilderness.	2-50	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Two use seasons are defined for the Salmon River Management Zone. If conflicts arise between motor and float visitors, arbitration and resolution would generally favor the visitor with seasonal emphasis. a. Control Season (June 20 – September 7): During the summer season, opportunities for float boating activities will be emphasized. b. Non-Control Season (September 8 – June 19): During these seasons (fall, winter, spring) opportunities for power boating, fishing, and hunting recreation activities will be emphasized.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Unless approved by permit and determined to be consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and necessary for administration of the area, use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport is prohibited, except as allowed by law.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Unless approved by permit and determined to be consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and necessary for administration of the area, use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport is prohibited, except as allowed by law.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Unless approved by permit, and determined to be consistent with the Wilderness Act and necessary for administration of the wilderness, use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport is prohibited, except as allowed by law.	2-56	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Use interpretive monographs, off-site brochures, portal contacts, wilderness ranger contacts and other appropriate methods to educate and enhance public appreciation and protection of heritage resources and the wilderness experience. Make heritage resource training available to outfitters and guides.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Use of soap in rivers (below mean high water level) or in hot springs is prohibited.	2-56	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Use of soap in rivers (below mean high water level) or in hot springs is prohibited.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Use river patrols as needed during the prime lottery season, with emphasis primarily on cleanup and maintenance rather than visitor contact. During other times of the year, use river patrols for both cleanup, maintenance, and visitor contact.	2-61	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Utilize only the structures and facilities that are the minimum necessary to administer the wilderness, and only in a manner that minimizes their physical and visual impact on the wilderness resource. Each administrative facility will be used, managed, and maintained in accordance to an approved O & M Plan.	2-3	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Visitor contact and education efforts will emphasize personal portal contacts to improve visitor orientation and explain rules and regulations. Both on-site and off-site efforts will be used when appropriate.	2-31	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Visitor group size limit is 20 people and 20 head of stock.	2-47	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Visitor stay limit per campsite is 14 days.	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Visitors are aware of special rules and the reason for those rules needed to protect wilderness and Wild River resources within the FC-RONR Wilderness.	2-29	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Visitors practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the rights of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Visitors understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.	2-54	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Visitors using the Forest Service-operated and maintained public airstrips practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the right of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Users understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.	2-10	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	When campsite condition surveys indicate a need for change in visitor use policy, consider the following actions in sequence: a. Make overused sites less appealing or accessible. Remove fire rings and other evidence of human use. b. Post a restoration message at portals and an unobtrusive sign at the site. Suggest alternative camping locations on the portal notice. Convey in a positive way the rationale for the public to avoid certain degraded campsites undergoing restoration. c. For specific campsites, set limits on party size, length of stay and equipment requirements, such as use of stoves rather than campfires. d. Undertake site rehabilitation, such as scarification, seeding and planting. e. Site-specific closures that involve informing the public, posting notices on portals and at administrative sites, and signing sites as closed to all camping until further notice.	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	When campsite condition surveys indicate a need for change in visitor use policy, consider the following actions in sequence: a. Make overused sites less appealing or accessible. Remove fire rings and other evidence of human use. b. Post a restoration message at portals and an unobtrusive sign at the site. Suggest alternative camping locations on the portal notice. Convey in a positive way the rationale for the public to avoid certain degraded campsites undergoing restoration. c. For specific campsites, set limits on party size, length of stay and equipment requirements, such as use of stoves rather than campfires. d. Undertake site rehabilitation, such as scarification, seeding and planting. e. Site-specific closures that involve informing the public, posting notices on portals and at administrative sites, and signing sites as closed to all camping until further notice.	2-50	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Whenever possible, inform wilderness visitors about mining operations that may affect their wilderness experience, to provide for safety and reduce the possibility of conflicts.	2-44	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Where conflicts develop in management of the airstrips, decisions will favor the wilderness resource to the extent allowed by law.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Where recreational sites or other activities impact significant or unevaluated cultural resource sites, the following guidelines will apply: a. Conduct surface collections and, where warranted, subsurface testing to determine significance and the range of impacts that are occurring. (See also 36 CFR 293.15c.) b. If significant values are threatened, develop a protection or mitigation plan in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.	2-17	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Where roads are open to public use within roaded sections of the corridor at Mackay Bar and Whitewater, the length of stay will be consistent with limits applied outside the River Management Zone.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Where user conflict, congestion, or resource degradation warrants it, consider designating single-purpose trails.	2-88	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Wilderness ethics will be emphasized to the public, outfitters, agencies, clubs, civic groups, and educational institutions to promote wise use of the wilderness.	2-31	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Within 5 years, complete an evaluation to assess the need for use limits at public use airstrips and establish trigger points for initiation of use limits or controls.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Recreation	Within 5 years, complete an evaluation to determine the operators and activities currently occurring on public use airstrips managed by the Forest Service. Results of the evaluation will be used to determine which commercial air charter services will be required to operate under Forest Service Special Use permit.	2-11	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Socioecon	Encourage participation in the Volunteers in the National Forest Program and expand opportunities to include a full range of forest projects.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Socioecon	Ensure that all publics are provided equal access to all National Forest programs regardless of ethnic origin, religion, color, age, sex, or handicap.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Socioecon	Implement a law enforcement program that protects the using public, employees, resources, and administrative facilities.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Socioecon	In cooperation with Job Service and the Department of Labor provide four enrollee years of annual employment through human resource programs such as Senior Community Service Employment Program, job training, or other employment programs.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Socioecon	Provide for Forest Service preparedness to assist local communities coping with natural disasters, defense emergencies, and rural community fires.	IV-4	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Socioecon	Provide the opportunity for human resource programs that assist the disadvantaged with employment opportunities.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Socioecon	Provide visitor information services at all Ranger District Offices and the Supervisor's Office.	IV-84	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Avoid the following areas (for utility and/or transportation corridor development) unless studies indicate that the impact of the corridor can be mitigated: 1. Developed recreation sites and winter sports sites. 2. Riparian areas. 3. Special interest areas and municipal watersheds. 4. Recreation rivers.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	A Federal reserved water right will be asserted for water needed for programs of timber management and watershed management including fire protection. A reserved right will also be used to acquire water needed in the form of instream flow sufficient to maintain stability of the stream channel for the purposes of securing favorable conditions of water flow and protecting against the, loss of productive timber lands adjacent to the stream channels.	IV-47	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Access to Forest land will be assured by acquisition of road and trail rights-of-way. Four to five rights-of-way cases for existing roads and tracts will be processed annually until needs are met. Forest boundary survey and posting will proceed at a rate of 14 to 17 miles per year.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Achieve the optimum land ownership pattern to provide for resource uses to meet the needs of the public now and in the future.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Acquire four to five road or trail right-of-way agreements for existing roads or trails per year.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Acquire rights-of-way on existing and proposed Forest System roads and trails that cross lands other than National Forest System lands.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Acquire rights-of-way, easements, or other agreements needed to provide for the optimum protection and use of National Forest resources.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Acquire scenic easements from willing sellers on private lands in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River during the first decade.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Act on special use applications according to the following priorities: A. Land and land use activity requests relating to public safety, health and welfare, e.g., highways, powerlines and public service improvements. B. Land and land use activities contributing to increased economic activity associated with National Forest resources. e.g., oil and gas, and energy minerals. C. Land and land use activities that benefit only private users. e.g., road permits, rights-of-way for powerlines, telephones, waterlines, etc.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Additional special use permits for Big Game Outfitting will be considered if demand shows more of these services are needed and if adequate resources are available to accommodate the increased use. Presently, there is no apparent need to increase this service. Other types of Outfitter/Guide permits will be handled when proposed in accordance with manual direction.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Administer special use permits at the level needed to maintain public health and safety.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Be responsive to public and private needs for use of National Forest lands and authorize occupancy by special use permit when it is determined to be in the public's interest.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Bury electrical utility lines of 34.5 KV or less and telephone lines except when: A. Visual quality objectives of the area can be met using an overhead line. B. Burial is not feasible due to geologic hazard or unfavorable geologic conditions. C. Greater long-term site disturbance would result. D. It is not technically feasible or economically feasible. E. When an overhead line causes less environmental impact.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Classify lands for disposal according to the following priorities: A. To States, counties, cities, or other Federal agencies when disposal will serve a greater public interest; B. Small parcels intermingled with mineral or homesteads patents. ; C. When suitable for development by the private sector. if development (residential, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.) is in the public interest.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Classify lands or interest in lands for acquisition where lands are valuable for NFS purposes according to the following priorities: A. In designated wilderness areas and other Congressionally classified areas. B. Where lands or rights-of-way are needed to meet resource management goals and objectives. C. Lands which provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of animals and plants. D. Lands which include floodplain or wetlands.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Common variety minerals withdrawals are unnecessary since full authority for disposal is held by the Forest Service.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Complete withdrawal revocations or modifications by 1989.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Consider jurisdictional transfers which achieve the following objectives: A. Reduce duplication of efforts by users and agencies in terms of time, cost, and coordination. B. Improve or maintain user access to the administering agency. C. Decrease travel and enhance management. D. Improve public understanding of applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. E. Develop more effective and efficient work units. F. Reduce administrative cost.	IV-57	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Current mineral withdrawals will be evaluated as requested by law.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Designate existing transportation and utility uses, if they originate on or cross National Forest System lands, as rights-of-way corridors, consistent with Forest Plan goals.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Do not approve any special use applications that can be reasonably met on private or other Federal lands unless it is clearly in the public interest.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Do not approve special use applications for areas adjacent to developed sites unless the proposed use is compatible with the purpose and use of the developed site.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Encourage the legitimate exploration and extraction of leasable and locatable minerals from National-Forest lands while maintaining or improving other resource values.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Future transportation and utility corridors are excluded from wilderness unless authorized by the President: Research Natural Areas and Wild Rivers.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	In accordance with guidelines in the approved Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan, and the approved Management Plan for the Salmon Wild and Scenic River, the Forest will encourage the County to develop and implement zoning of private riverside lands that is compatible with the Forest Management Guidelines. Where the County does not implement compatible zoning requirements, the Forest will schedule and acquire scenic easements to meet the objectives of the Plan.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Lands managed under special order (such as power site withdrawals, National Historic sites. etc.) will be managed to protect those values for which they were designated or withdrawn compatible with the legal rights of mining claimants and lessees.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Leasing, permitting, or licensing of National Forest System lands will generally be allowed with appropriate stipulations to minimize adverse effects on other resources. Specific stipulations and the situations where they will be considered are found in Appendix B.	IV-52	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Locate, mark, and post landlines according to the following priorities: A. Lines needed to meet planned activities; B. Lines needed to protect National Forest System lands from encroachment; and C. All other lines.	IV-57	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Maintain at least 10 percent of the forested lands outside wilderness as old growth for dependent species.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Management of Salmon National Forest lands will be within State air quality standards.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	None of this direction shall abrogate any existing privileges or contracts affecting National Forest System lands held by any private party without consent of said party. Activities affecting the applicability of U.S. Mining and Mineral Leasing laws are subject to valid existing rights.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	On unclassified lands, mineral and energy activities will be managed to prevent unreasonable and unnecessary surface disturbance during operations, and to provide for reclamation of disturbed lands after operations cease.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Operations in designated wilderness will be conducted to preserve the wilderness character of the lands involved to the maximum extent possible compatible with legal rights of claimants and lessees.	IV-49	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	IV-101	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Permit unscheduled timber harvesting on lands classified as not biologically capable or technically suitable. only to meet other land management objectives except where specifically reserved by law such as wilderness.	IV-40	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Process three to five small tract sales or interchange applications per year until all cases are resolved.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Protect, maintain, find an adaptive use for, or interpret all cultural resources on National Forest System (NFS) lands which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the National Register of Historic Landmarks, or have been determined to be eligible for the National Registers.	IV-6	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Provide for common variety mineral materials (including gravel pit sources) by lease, sale or free use in accordance with the following criteria: a) Grant permits on lands covered by other mineral leases or permits only when removal will not unduly interfere with the prior authorization. b) Do not grant permits in the following areas except where conditionally provided: 1) Lands withdrawn from mineral entry or under study for withdrawal such as developed recreation sites. 2) Riparian zones. 3) Within 1/4 mile of or in view of high recreation use areas such as campgrounds (developed or undeveloped), travel routes (including trails), and water bodies. Where screened adequately from view by natural topographic features, mineral material sources may be developed closer than 1/4 mile on a site specific basis. 4) Areas with high mass stability problems. 5) Areas with moderate to high mass stability problems will be dependent on a site specific review. 6) Primary bald eagle and osprey nest zones, elk wallows and special wildlife areas. 7) Special use sites such as corrals, wells, etc. 8) On a valid mining claim which has retained surface rights, except with owner's consent.	IV-53	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Request that Federal Lands which constitute the bed or bank, or which are within 1/4 mile of either bank, be temporarily withdrawn from appropriation and entry under the mining laws. Withdrawal should continue until the river segment is: a) Found to be ineligible; b) not recommended for inclusion in the National System; or, c) added to the System by Act of Congress.	IV-155	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Special Use administration will remain at the minimum level required to provide for public health and safety.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Survey and post 14 to 17 miles of National Forest boundary annually.	IV-83	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	The following definition is given as a guide only in determining which watersheds might qualify as municipal supply watersheds where no specific designation has been made: A municipal supply watershed refers to a unit of land which provides the principle source of water that is being piped to a public water system for human consumption. The system should have at least 15 service connections or regularly serve an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year. The facility for water withdrawal should be within or in close proximity to a National Forest boundary and the watershed must contain some National Forest land.	IV-44	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	There will be no significant land acquisitions. Approximately 68 acres will be acquired during the first decade with no additional acquisitions in subsequent decades. Disposal of minor amounts of land under the Small Tracts Act will occur. Scenic easements will be acquired on private lands in the classified recreation section of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Corridor as funds and opportunities are available.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Withdrawals from entry under the general mining laws will be in conformance with Section 204 Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579).	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Withdrawals must be for the purpose of protecting specific existing or proposed uses. Initiate action for withdrawal from entry when other applicable laws require protection of the surface resources and uses. Initiate action for withdrawal from entry when other applicable laws require protection of the surface resources and uses. a. Withdrawals from entry under the general mining laws will be in conformance with Section 204 Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579). b. Withdrawals under the Minerals Leasing Act will be in exceptional situations because of the discretion allowed for each case for disposal. c. Common variety minerals withdrawals are unnecessary since full authority for disposal is held by the Forest Service.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Withdrawals under the Minerals Leasing Act will be in exceptional situations because of the discretion allowed in each case for disposal.	IV-55	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Clearly identify and monument all comers and boundaries within the Landmark.	5	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Authorize new utilities, utility corridors or electronic sites only within scenery management objectives for the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Authorize no new utilities, utility corridors or electronic sites within the Landmark.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Seek protection of and access to the Lewis and Clark Trail through available means such as scenic easements, cooperative agreements, or acquisition for Trail route sections on private land. (guideline)	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Where appropriate, clearly identify and monument all corners and boundaries within the Trail Management Area	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Recreation Special Uses, including outfitting and events, will be permitted only when the proposed activities meet the natural conditions, sense of place and interpretive objectives for the Landmark and do not adversely affect historic properties.	4	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6 Special Interest Areas	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Recreation Special Uses, including outfitting and events, will be permitted where compatible with the Recreational Opportunities Spectrum and travel management plan for the involved trail segments, where such proposed activities meet the natural conditions and sense of place objectives for the Trail and do not adversely affect historic properties. (standard)	3	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Issue no new special use permits except for those activities that are determined appropriate in wilderness, such as: a. Research b. Cultural resource investigation c. Essential mining access d. Resource information gathering.	2-36	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Issue no new special use permits for the following activities: a. Contests or organized competitive events. (FSM 2323.11e) b. Commercial filming c. Soliciting d. Hydroelectric power proposals, except in the Threemile and Jersey Creeks as provided by section 7(a)(4) of the CIWA.	2-37	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Special Use Management	Special use permits for commercial powerboats will identify number of boats permitted, activities authorized and the contingent facilities/activities related. Year-round permitted activities for commercial powerboats during the control season and outside the control season are displayed in Tables 2.10 and 2.11.	2-70	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Limited timber harvest may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may occur to the extent it does not impair the integrity of the Landmark.	IV-152	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	A combination of silvicultural harvest systems will be applied. Approximately 95 percent of the area cutover will be treated using even-aged management strategies. This cutting will provide about 97 percent of the volume produced. The remaining acres and volume cut will result from application of uneven-aged management strategies. The distribution by type of cut will be clearcut 52 percent, shelterwood 43 percent, selection (uneven-aged) 5 percent, and intermediate (commercial thinning) less than 1 percent. The species mix will be ponderosa pine 18 percent, Douglas-fir 50 percent, and white woods (lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir) 32 percent.	IV-89	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	A Federal reserved water right will be asserted for water needed for programs of timber management and watershed management including fire protection. A reserved right will also be used to acquire water needed in the form of instream flow sufficient to maintain stability of the stream channel for the purposes of securing favorable conditions of water flow and protecting against the loss of productive timber lands adjacent to the stream channels.	IV-47	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	A safe, functional, and environmentally sound transportation system will be developed. All areas designated for timber management will eventually be roaded with permanent roads (to permit scheduling of harvest around wildlife security areas, and to control infestation). Timber roads will remain closed except when used for harvesting: recreational roads will generally remain open, and will be maintained for recreation traffic.	IV-93	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Administer a personal use and commercial firewood program that provides approximately 814 MCF to dependent Forest communities annually through the first decade.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	As needed to meet habitat capability objectives, and where logging systems permit, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of roads to be left open.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Commercial sale of forest products will be made in a variety of sizes and species mix in order to provide a wide range of timber purchaser opportunities.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Complete approximately 950 acres of timber stand improvement treatments annually through the first decade.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Construct and reconstruct local roads to provide access for specific resource activities such as campgrounds, trailheads, timber sales, range, allotments, mineral leases, etc., with the minimum amount of earthwork.	IV-065	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Created openings will be separated by stands of timber of varying sizes, but no less than that which would comprise logical stand size. Dispersal of openings is defined in the Regional Guide.	IV-41	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Design timber sales to encourage greater utilization and enhance the availability of firewood.	IV-32	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Dwarf Mistletoe: Where feasible, clearcuts for DM control will use a low perimeter to area ration. This may be tempered by specific management direction for wildlife, visuals, or regeneration needs.	IV-74	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Even-age harvest units (clearcuts and seed cuts of a shelterwood system) will no longer be considered forage areas when regeneration reaches the stage of growth and density such that at a distance of 200 feet 90 percent of an adult elk is hidden from view. On the average, this condition would be met when regeneration is 8 feet tall with a minimum stocking of 200 trees per acre, but may vary on a site specific basis depending on slope, terrain, species, and uniformity of stocking.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	For Strategy I - Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	For Strategy II - The same General Direction and Standards would apply as for Strategy I during this planning period except as follows: Reforestation would be appropriate on areas suitable for future timber management.	IV-115	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Habitat will be maintained for big game populations of approximately 7,300 elk, 18,600 deer, 2,000 bighorn sheep, and 600 mountain goats. Ten percent of the forested lands outside of designated wilderness areas will be maintained as old growth for species dependent on that habitat. Mitigation measures necessary to ensure the full spectrum of habitat needs for big game species as provided will include travel restrictions and coordinated timber sale design and operation. Winter range habitat improvement projects such as prescribed burning and browse regeneration will be conducted. Unroaded key elk summer ranges and big game winter ranges will continue to support the majority of the population of hunted species.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Improve growth, health, and vigor of timber stands through silvicultural treatments while maintaining or improving other resource values.	IV-002	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Manage Forest Cover Types using the following primary harvest methods: (These would apply about 80% of the time). - Clearcut and plant, or shelterwood in Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine-mesic timber classes. - Clearcut with natural regeneration (or planting) in lodgepole and associated species. - Group shelterwood-selection in the ponderosa pine-xeric Timber Class.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Manage suitable forest land to provide an average annual first decade allowable sale quantity of 21.1 MMBF of sawtimber.	IV-82	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Manage tree stands within the study area to maintain or enhance potential Wild and Scenic River values. Protect scenic values by sizing and shaping timber harvest units to achieve a natural appearance and to harmonize with the surrounding landscape.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Management emphasis is on a high commercial sawtimber production and utilization while maintaining habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife. Regeneration - Although individual areas would vary, on the average, harvest cuts and regeneration methods would be aimed at an average regeneration period of one decade. This average is based on compartment sized areas (1000-2000 acres) with a similar management prescription. Clearcutting and planting would normally average five years to regenerate and this would offset the longer regeneration period for shelterwoods. This would require a higher percentage of clearcutting and planting in the DF and PP-mesic types and higher investments than in the "Medium" prescription. A higher percentage of clearcutting and higher fuels treatment standards would be used on most of the North Fork District than in other areas. A high percent of the plantable areas over 40 percent slope will be clearcut and planted or underplanted. Machine scarification will be used on most shelterwood areas under 40 percent slope. Precommercial thinning would normally be planned for most regenerated stands. Existing natural seedling-sapling stands would be thinned where they are accessible and where age and crown conditions indicate a release. Commercial thinning would be planned in the future for most regenerated DF and PP-mesic types and in existing natural stands of these types, but only where age and crown conditions indicate a need for intermediate harvest. Primary harvest methods would include clearcut or shelterwood in DF and PP-mesic types, clearcut with natural regeneration or clearcut and plant for the lodgepole type and group shelterwood-selection for the PP-xeric type. The primary special harvest methods for localized areas follows: Selection-group selection in identified riparian areas; clearcut in aspen patches; no harvest in identified and mapped old growth stands and group selection in stands with well developed multiple size/age classes. An irregular shelterwood, where removal cuts are delayed, may be needed in some cases to meet established visual quality standards. The High Prescription may be applied to areas that have already been heavily logged, in which case the emphasis will be on treatments that regenerate the areas already logged. Small commercial sales and "land management" contracts with salvage rights will be used where trees must be removed for site preparation, release, and insect and disease protection. The area will generally eventually have a mosaic of relatively even-aged stands that follow natural patterns and avoid geometric shapes. Vertical diversity will be provided in the following areas: Riparian areas; old growth stands; forest land unsuitable for timber management; and inaccessible areas.	IV-116	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	Y	Y	Y	Y

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-100	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	IV-103	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Permit unscheduled timber harvesting on lands classified as not biologically capable or technically suitable only to meet other land management objectives, except where specifically reserved by law such as wilderness.	IV-40	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, wind throw or other catastrophe.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow, or other catastrophe.	IV-106	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Protect regeneration from livestock damage when necessary to achieve timber management objections.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Provide a personal use and commercial firewood program to meet the demands of local Forest communities.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Reforestation activities will be necessary to establish regeneration following both timber harvest and natural catastrophic events such as fire. The emphasis will be on natural regeneration in selection cuttings, shelterwood cutting, and lodgepole clearcuts. Other clearcuts will mostly be planted. The reforestation program will cover 2,520 acres per year during decades one and two and 3,070 acres per year during the remainder of the planning horizon.	IV-90	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned in riparian areas but limited harvest may be appropriate. First entries may occur as adjacent areas are accessed.	IV-35	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Strategy II - Timber management activities will be deferred, during the planning period, in key big game summer range areas. Other compatible resource management activities may occur which would enhance or maintain elk habitat management objectives.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Strategy III - Manage timber on key big game summer range areas in compliance with standards and guidelines presented in "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho." Other resource management which would enhance or maintain elk habitat conditions may occur.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	The "Technical Guide to Erosion Control on Timber Sale Areas" developed by R-4 Soil and Water Management, will be the guide used on timber sales and road construction projects, and all other ground disturbing projects where appropriate.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	The allowable timber sale quantity will be 21.1 MMBF per year during the first decade and is projected to rise to 25.7 MMBF per year in the third decade, and remain at that level through the year 2030. Approximately 407 M suitable acres will be available for the application of timber management prescription. Those acres not managed for timber production will not be logged unless the timber removal would benefit the resource that area is managed for, and the removal can be accomplished in a manner compatible with the management objectives of that area.	IV-89	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a Forestwide basis.	IV-90	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	The condition of the timber stands will be improved over the current situation due to the conversion of slow growing overmature stands to younger more vigorous stands and the application of coordinated forest insect and disease management strategies. Harvest of susceptible stands will be emphasized within the applicable management strategies.	IV-90	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	The suitability of lands for timber production will be determined in accordance with 36 CFR 219.14 and the Regional Guide.	IV-37	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together. Approximately 4,000 acres per year will receive fuel treatment during the first decade. The fuels treatment and fuel break program will gradually increase to about 7,090 acres per year in the fourth decade and then decrease.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on a low investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization. Regeneration methods in DF and PP-Mesic could result in an average regeneration period over 20 years. Clearcutting and planting with a 5-year regeneration period is still needed for certain PP and DF stand conditions. This would offset the longer natural regeneration period on many sites. The average includes all "harsh" sites that are still listed as suitable for timber management in addition to the better sites. Various low cost site preparation methods will be tried in an attempt to lower the natural regeneration period. There would be a lower percentage of clearcutting and planting in PP and DF then in MEDIUM. Steep plantable areas will not be clearcut and planted just because machine scarification cannot be used as in HIGH, but clearcutting is still needed for other reasons. The shelterwood method would be allowed in more decadent stands than in MEDIUM. Some dwarf mistletoe would be allowed. Regeneration methods in LP would be similar to HIGH and MEDIUM because this type can be regenerated at less expense. A one decade goal would still be in effect for LP clearcuts. Precommercial thinning would primarily be limited to stands where stagnation or serious growth reduction is expected. Commercial thinning would be limited the same as in MEDIUM. Except for the greater reliance on natural regeneration, primary harvest methods and special harvest methods remain the same as HIGH. The multi-age stand structure may predominate in the future forest. Portions of many stands will regenerate rapidly with other areas gradually filling in. Damage from western budworm will be higher than MEDIUM or HIGH.	IV-134	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5C Uniform forest (low TM)	Y	Y	Y	Y

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Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on a medium level of commercial sawtimber production and utilization. Regeneration methods in DF and PP-Mesic would be aimed at an average regeneration period less than two decades, rather than one, as in HIGH. Clearcutting and planting with a 5-year regeneration period is still needed for certain PP and DF stand conditions and to offset the longer natural regeneration period on many sites. The average includes all "harsh" sites that are still listed as suitable for timber management in addition to the better sites. Various site preparation methods will be tried in an attempt to lower the natural regeneration period. There would be a lower percentage of clearcutting and planting in PP and DF than in HIGH. Steep plantable areas will not be clearcut and planted just because machine scarification cannot be used as in HIGH, but clearcutting is still needed for other reasons. Regeneration methods in LP would be the same as in HIGH because this type can be regenerated at less expense. A one decade goal would still be in effect for LP clearcuts. Precommercial thinning would be essentially the same as HIGH because our current research on the Salmon National Forest indicates that failure to thin many stands can result in a dramatic loss of future sawtimber growth. Commercial thinning usually lowers the viability or value of a sale and is therefore looked at more as a cost item. Commercial thinning primarily to increase board foot growth is not planned at the MEDIUM level until the economics of this treatment improves. It may be needed to reduce insect and disease hazards, especially in ponderosa pine and to allow extended rotations. Commercial thinning usually cannot be used as a substitute for prompt precommercial thinning. In fact, the failure to precommercial thin often precludes commercial thinning. Except for the greater reliance on natural regeneration, primary harvest methods and special harvest methods remain the same as HIGH. The future forest will look similar to that resulting from HIGH, but with a longer period to attain this mosaic of relatively even-aged stands.	IV-129	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5B Uniform forest (medium TM)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species. Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5B MEDIUM. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.	IV-144	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5E Uniform forest (Medium TM/WL)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	This summary and part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species. Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5B MEDIUM. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.	IV-147	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5F Uniform forest (low TM/WL)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on relatively high investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for at least current population levels of big game and other demand species. Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5A HIGH. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.	IV-140	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber harvest and management is compatible, but activity, intensity and timing will be appropriate to meeting habitat quality goals.	IV-107	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber harvest will be scheduled where necessary to meet the direction of the management area.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing winter sports sites	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber harvest, road construction, mining, range revegetation and similar activities which have a significant soil disturbing impact will not be permitted on lands identified in soil resource inventories as exhibiting high mass stability hazard. These activities will be permitted on lands identified in soil resource inventories exhibiting moderate mass stability hazard only if it can be shown that a design can satisfactorily mitigate or prevent potential soil movement.	IV-43	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber management activity will be at a level compatible with maintaining aquatic habitat quality tied to sediment levels.	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) activities will be conducted to increase growth rate, improve quality, maintain desirable species composition, manage insect and disease activity, improve aesthetics, and generally maintain healthy stand conditions. These activities will consist mostly of pre-commercial thinning and release cuttings which involve removal of overtopping unmerchantable trees.	IV-90	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	IV-128	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	IV-143	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	IV-146	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5E Uniform forest (Medium TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal, of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	IV-149	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5F Uniform forest (low TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Utilize firewood material using both commercial and noncommercial methods.	IV-78	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage forest cover types using the silvicultural and visual resource standards and guidelines in the Timber Management Prescription assigned to the area and in the General Forest Direction, except as shown here.	IV-108	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	3A Aquatic habitat management	Y	Y	Y	Y
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	Manage forest and rangelands to prevent adverse impacts upon historic properties and scenery. Consider forest product harvest opportunities, including firewood gathering, where necessary for long-term maintenance of the historic landscape of the Trail	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Timber Management	The Landmark is removed from the suitable timber base. Limited vegetative practices may be compatible with maintenance of the historic landscape of the Landmark.	5	SNF Amendment 7: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction (2000)	MA 6A Special Interest Areas	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Anthropogenic disturbance is focused in non-habitat areas outside of priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas.2 Disturbance in general habitat management areas is limited, and there is little to no disturbance in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas except for valid existing rights and existing authorized uses.	75	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Bedding sheep and placing camps within 1.2 miles from the perimeter of a lek during lekking (from March 1 to April 30) should be restricted.	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (table 1).	81	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Development of tall structures within 2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks, as determined by local conditions (e.g., vegetation or topography), with the potential to disrupt breeding or nesting by creating new perching/nesting opportunities for avian predators or by decreasing the use of an area, should be restricted within nesting habitat.	78	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Do not authorize new surface disturbing and disruptive activities that create noise at 10dB above ambient measured at the perimeter of an occupied lek during lekking (from March 1 to April 30) from 6 p.m. to 9 a.m. Do not include noise resulting from human activities that have been authorized and initiated within the past 10 years in the ambient baseline measurement.	78	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Do not conduct or allow road and trail maintenance activities within 2 miles from the perimeter of active leks during lekking (from March 1 to April 30) from 6 p.m. to 9 a.m.	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	During breeding and nesting (from March 1 to June 15), surface disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting birds should be avoided.	78	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	During the breeding and nesting season (from March 1 to June 15), trailing livestock through breeding and nesting habitat should be minimized. Specific routes should be identified; existing trails should be used; and stopovers on active leks should be avoided.	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Every 10 years for the next 50 years, improve greater sage-grouse habitat by removing invading conifers and other undesirable species based upon the number of acres shown in table 2. Table 2. Treatment Acres per Decade. 1 Forest: Salmon-Challis Mechanical (acres) 5000 Prescribed Fire (acres) 1000 Grass Restoration (acres) 0 1 These are estimates of treatments required to achieve and/or maintain desired habitat conditions over a period of 10 years. There are many dynamic and highly variable disturbances that may happen over that period of time that could have a significant effect on the amount, type, and timing of treatment needed. Those disturbances are factored into the 10-year simulation using stochastic, not deterministic, techniques. Probabilities of events such as large wildfires are used in the model to make the simulation as realistic as possible, given empirical data about such events in the past, but the results of the simulation cannot be used to predict the future occurrence of such events, including their timing, size, or location, which are essentially random. 2 Removal of conifers that have invaded sagebrush including phase-one juniper that is 10% or less and reducing sagebrush cover in areas over 30% canopy cover. 3 Acres are those that are greater than 30% sagebrush canopy cover and/or invaded by 10% or greater conifer. 4 Acres presently dominated by annual grasses that could be improved by herbicide application and seeding of perennial vegetation.	81	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Fences should not be constructed or reconstructed within 1.2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks unless the collision risk can be mitigated through design features or markings (e.g., mark, laydown fences, or other design features).	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	<p>Grazing guidelines should be applied in each of the seasonal habitat in table 3. If values in table 3 guidelines cannot be achieved based upon a site-specific analysis using Ecological Site Descriptions, long-term ecological site potential analysis, or other similar analysis, adjust grazing management to move towards desired habitat conditions in table 1 consistent with the ecological site potential. Do not use drought and degraded habitat condition to adjust values. Grazing guidelines in table 3 would not apply to isolated parcels of National Forest System lands that have less than 200 acres of greater sage-grouse habitat.</p> <p>Table 3. Grazing Guidelines for Greater Sage-grouse Seasonal Habitat.</p> <p>SEASONAL HABITAT: Breeding and nesting (1) within 6.2 miles of occupied leks GRAZING GUIDELINES: Perennial grass height (2): When grazing occurs during breeding and nesting season (from March 1 to June 15) manage for upland perennial grass height of 7 inches.(3,5) Measure average droop height, assuming current vegetation composition has the capability to achieve these heights. Heights will be measured at the end of the nesting period (Connelly et al. 2000). When grazing occurs post breeding and nesting season (from June 16 to October 30) manage for 4 inches (5,6) of upland perennial grass height</p> <p>SEASONAL HABITAT: Brood rearing and summer (1) GRAZING GUIDELINES: When grazing occurs post breeding and nesting season (from June 16 to October 30), retain an average stubble height of 4 inches for herbaceous riparian/mesic meadow vegetation in all (7) greater sage-grouse habitat. (8,9)</p> <p>SEASONAL HABITAT: Winter (1) GRAZING GUIDELINES: <math>\leq 35\%</math> utilization of sagebrush.</p> <p>1 For descriptions of Seasonal Habitat and Seasonal Periods of the greater sage-grouse, see table 1.</p>	82	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	<p>If a hard trigger is identified, management direction applying to priority habitat management areas will be applied to important habitat management areas within the Conservation Area in Idaho, and the Sage-Grouse Implementation Task Force will evaluate available and pertinent data and recommend additional potential implementation level activities to the appropriate Forest Service line officer in both Idaho and Southwest Montana (Appendix C).</p>	78	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	<p>If a soft trigger is identified, the Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with the Sage-grouse Implementation Task Force, which may recommend potential implementation level activities to the appropriate agency line officer (Appendix C).</p>	78	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	<p>In all greater sage-grouse habitat, including all seasonal habitat, 70% or more of lands capable of producing sagebrush have from 10 to 30% sagebrush canopy cover and less than 10% conifer canopy cover. In addition, within breeding and nesting habitat, sufficient herbaceous vegetation structure and height provides overhead and lateral concealment for nesting and early brood rearing life stages. Within brood rearing habitat, wet meadows and riparian areas sustain a rich diversity of perennial grass and forb species relative to site potential. Within winter habitat, sufficient sagebrush height and density provides food and cover for the greater sage-grouse during this seasonal period. Specific desired conditions for the greater sage-grouse based on seasonal habitat requirements are in table 1.</p> <p>Table 1. Seasonal Habitat Desired Conditions for Greater Sage-grouse at the Landscape Scale.</p> <p>BREEDING AND NESTING (1,2,3) (Seasonal Use Period from March 1 to June 15) Apply 6.2 miles from active leks. (4)</p> <p>ATTRIBUTE: Lek Security INDICATOR: Proximity of trees (5) DESIRED CONDITION: Trees or other tall structures are absent to uncommon within 1.86 miles of leks. (6,7); INDICATOR: Proximity of sagebrush to leks (6) DESIRED CONDITION: Adjacent protective sagebrush cover within 328 feet of lek. (6)</p> <p>ATTRIBUTE: Cover INDICATOR: Seasonal habitat extent (7) (Percent of seasonal habitat meeting desired conditions)</p> <p>DESIRED CONDITION: >80% of the breeding and nesting habitat; INDICATOR: Sagebrush canopy cover (6,7,8) DESIRED CONDITION: 15 to 25%; INDICATOR: Sagebrush height (7) DESIRED CONDITION: Arid sites (6,7,9): 12 to 32 inches. DESIRED CONDITION: Mesic sites (6,7,10): 16 to 32 inches. INDICATOR: Predominant sagebrush shape (6) DESIRED CONDITION: >50% in spreading. (11) INDICATOR: Perennial grass canopy cover (6,7) DESIRED CONDITION: Arid sites (7,9): >=10%. DESIRED CONDITION: Mesic sites (7,10): >=15%. INDICATOR: Perennial grass height (6,7,8) DESIRED CONDITION: Provide overhead and lateral concealment from predators. (7,15); INDICATOR: Perennial forb canopy cover (6,7,8), DESIRED CONDITION: Arid sites (9): >=5%. (6,7) DESIRED CONDITION: Mesic sites (10): >=10%.6,7</p> <p>BROOD-REARING/SUMMER 1 (Seasonal Use Period from June 16 to October 31)</p> <p>ATTRIBUTE: Cover INDICATOR Seasonal habitat extent (7) (Percent of seasonal habitat meeting desired conditions) , DESIRED CONDITION: >40% of the brood-rearing/summer habitat.INDICATOR: Sagebrush canopy cover (6,7,8) DESIRED CONDITION: 10 to 25%. INDICATOR: Sagebrush height (7,8) DESIRED CONDITION: 16 to 32 inches. INDICATOR: Perennial grass and forb canopy cover (7,8) DESIRED CONDITION: >15%.INDICATOR: Riparian areas/mesic meadows DESIRED CONDITION: Proper functioning condition. (12)INDICATOR: Upland and riparian perennial forb availability (6,7) DESIRED CONDITION: Preferred forbs are common with several preferred species present (13) INDICATOR: Sagebrush cover adjacent to riparian areas/mesic meadows (6) DESIRED CONDITION: Within 328 feet. WINTER 1 (Seasonal Use Period from November 1 to February 28) ATTRIBUTE: Cover and Food INDICATOR: Seasonal habitat extent (6,7,8) (Percent of seasonal habitat meeting desired conditions.) DESIRED CONDITION: >80% of the winter habitat.INDICATOR: Sagebrush canopy cover above snow (6,7,8) DESIRED CONDITION: >10%.INDICATOR: Sagebrush height above snow (6,7,8) DESIRED CONDITION: >10 inches. (14)</p>	76	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In general habitat management areas, any new leases must include appropriate controlled surface use and timing limitation stipulations to protect the greater sage-grouse and its habitat.	87	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In general habitat management areas, authorize new transmission line corridors, transmission line right-of-ways, transmission line construction, or transmission line-facility construction associated with fluid mineral leases with stipulations necessary to protect the greater sage-grouse and its habitat, consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In general habitat management areas, new lands special-use authorizations may be issued for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, distribution lines, and communication tower sites, if they can be located within existing designated corridors or rights-of-way and the authorization includes stipulations to protect the greater sage-grouse and its habitat. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized.	79	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In important habitat management areas, new solar and wind energy utility-scale and/or commercial development should be restricted. If development cannot be restricted due to existing authorized use, adjacent developments, or split estate issues, then ensure that stipulations are incorporated into the authorization to protect the greater sage-grouse and its habitat.	80	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In nesting habitat, retrofit existing tall structures (e.g., power poles, communication tower sites) with perch deterrents or other anti-perching devices within 2 years of signing the ROD.	79	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In or near priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, a greater sage-grouse resource advisor should be assigned to all extended attack fires.	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In planned fuels management activities or part of an overall vegetative management strategy to mitigate the impacts of wildfire in priority and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when reseeding in fuel breaks, fire-resistant native plant species should be used if available, or consider using fire-resistant non-native species if analysis and/or best available science demonstrates that non-native plants will not degrade greater sage-grouse habitat in the long-term.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when authorizing development of fluid mineral resources, work with the operator to minimize impacts to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat, such as locating facilities in non-habitat areas first and then in the least suitable habitat.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, where the federal government owns the surface and the mineral estate is in non-federal ownership, coordinate with the mineral estate owner/lessee to apply appropriate stipulations, conditions of approval, conservation measures, and required design features to the appropriate surface management instruments to the maximum extent permissible under existing authorities.	89	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and general habitat management areas, sagebrush focal areas, and within lek buffers, livestock grazing is managed to maintain or move towards desired conditions (table 1).	82	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, closed-loop systems should be used for drilling operations with no reserve pits, where feasible.	89	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not allow public motor vehicle use on temporary energy development roads.	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not approve construction of water developments unless beneficial to greater sagegrouse habitat.	82	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not authorize employee camps.	89	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not authorize new appurtenant facilities related to existing underground mines unless no technically feasible alternative exists. If new appurtenant facilities associated with existing mine leases cannot be located outside of priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, locate them within any existing disturbed areas, if possible. If location within an existing disturbed area is not possible, then construct new facilities to minimize disturbed areas while meeting mine safety standards and requirements as identified by the Mine Safety and Health Administration mine-plan approval process and locate the facilities in an area least harmful to greater sage-grouse habitat based on vegetation, topography, or other habitat features.	90	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not authorize temporary lands special-uses (i.e., facilities or activities) that result in loss of habitat or would have long-term (i.e., greater than 5 years) negative impact on the greater sage-grouse or its habitat.	79	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not authorize temporary recreation uses (i.e., facilities or activities) that result in loss of habitat or would have long-term (i.e., greater than 5 years) negative impacts on greater sagegrouse or its habitat.	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, free-use mineral material collection permits may be issued and expansion of existing active pits may be allowed, except from March 1 to April 30 between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. within 2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks, within the Biologically Significant Unit and proposed project area if doing so does not exceed the disturbance cap.	91	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, new recreational facilities or expansion of existing recreational facilities (e.g., roads, trails, campgrounds), including special-use authorizations for facilities and activities, should not be approved unless the development results in a net conservation gain to the greater sage-grouse or its habitat or the development is required for visitor safety	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, new roads and road realignments should be designed and administered to reduce collisions with the greater sage-grouse.	87	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, only approve Plans of Operation if they include mitigation to protect the greater sage-grouse and its habitat, consistent with the rights of the mining claimant as granted by the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended.	90	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, restrict issuance of new lands special-use authorizations for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, distribution lines, and communication tower sites. Exceptions may include co-location and must be limited (e.g., safety needs) and based on rationale (e.g., monitoring, modeling, or best available science) that explicitly demonstrates that adverse impacts to the greater sage-grouse will be avoided by the exception. If co-location of new infrastructure cannot be accomplished, locate it adjacent to existing infrastructure, roads, or already disturbed areas and limit disturbance to the smallest footprint or where it best limits impacts to the greater sage-grouse or its habitat. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized.	79	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, road construction within riparian areas and mesic meadows should be restricted. If not possible to restrict construction within riparian areas and mesic meadows, roads should be designed and constructed at right angles to ephemeral drainages and stream crossings, unless topography prevents doing so.	87	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, vegetation treatment projects should only be conducted if they maintain, restore, or enhance desired conditions (table 1).	82	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when approving the Surface Use Plan of Operation portion of the Application for Permit to Drill on existing leases that are not yet developed, require that leaseholders avoid and minimize surface disturbing and disruptive activities consistent with the rights granted in the lease.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when facilities are no longer needed or leases are relinquished, require reclamation plans to include terms and conditions to restore habitat to desired conditions as described in table 1.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when feasible, do not locate tanks or other structures that may be used as raptor perches. If this is not feasible, use perch deterrents.	89	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority and important habitat management areas, any new oil and gas leases must include a No Surface Occupancy stipulation. There will be no waivers or modifications. An exception could be granted by the authorized officer with unanimous concurrence from a team of agency greater sage-grouse experts from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and state wildlife agency if: a)There would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to the greater sage-grouse or its habitat; or b) granting the exception provides an alternative to a similar action occurring on a nearby parcel; and the exception provides a clear net conservation gain to the greater sage-grouse.	87	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3% of the total greater sage-grouse habitat within the Biologically Significant Unit and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3% cap. Southwestern Montana will use a 3% disturbance cap until the State of Montana Strategy, which uses a 5% disturbance cap for all lands and all disturbances, is fully implemented. The BLM in Montana has developed conditions to be met before the change in the disturbance cap. Discretionary activities that might result in disturbance above 3% (5% in Montana when fully implemented) at the Biologically Significant Unit and proposed project area would be prohibited unless approved by the forest supervisor with concurrence from the regional forester after review of new or site-specific information that indicates the project would result in a net conservation gain at the Biologically Significant Unit and proposed project area scale. Within existing designated utility corridors, the 3% disturbance cap may be exceeded at the project scale if the site specific NEPA analysis indicates that a net conservation gain to the species will be achieved. This exception is limited to projects that fulfill the use for which the corridors were designated (e.g., transmission lines, pipelines) and the designated width of a corridor will not be exceeded as a result of any project co-location. Consider the likelihood of surface disturbing activities as a result of development of valid existing rights when authorizing new projects in priority habitat management areas.	77	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not authorize new mineral material disposal or development.	91	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not authorize new solar and wind utility-scale and/or commercial energy development except for onsite power generation associated with existing industrial infrastructure (e.g., mine site).	80	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority management areas and sagebrush focal areas, outside of existing designated corridors and rights-of-way, new transmission lines and pipelines should be buried to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint unless explicit rationale is provided that the biological impacts to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat are being avoided. If new transmission lines and pipelines are not buried, locate them adjacent to existing transmission lines and pipelines.	80	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, general, and important management areas and sagebrush focal areas, only allow new authorized land uses if, after avoiding and minimizing impacts, any remaining residual impacts to the greater sage-grouse or its habitat are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, subject to valid existing rights by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix B).	78	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas with minority federal ownership, consider landownership adjustments to achieve a landownership pattern (e.g., consolidation, reducing fragmentation) that supports improved greater sage-grouse population trends and habitat.	80	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas within the forest transportation system and on roads and trails authorized under a special-use authorization, the greater sage-grouse experiences minimal disturbance during breeding and nesting (from March 1 to June 15) and wintering (from November 1 to February 28) periods.	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, abandoned mine sites should be closed or mitigated to reduce predation of the greater sage-grouse by eliminating tall structures that could provide nesting opportunities and perching sites for predators.	91	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, actions and authorizations should include design features to limit the spread and effect of undesirable non-native plant species.	81	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, any permit for existing mineral material operations must include appropriate requirements for operation and reclamation of the site to maintain, restore, or enhance desired habitat conditions (table 1).	91	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, at the time of issuance of prospecting permits; exploration licenses and leases; or readjustment of leases, the Forest Service should provide recommendations to the BLM for the protection of the greater sage-grouse and its habitat.	91	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, consider adjusting appropriate management levels, consistent with applicable law, if greater sage-grouse management standards are not met due to degradation that can be at least partially be attributed to wild horse or burro populations.	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, consider using fire retardant and mechanized equipment only if it is likely to result in minimizing burned acreage, preventing the loss of other high value resources, or increasing the effectiveness of other tactical strategies. Agency administrators, their designee, or fireline leadership should consider fire suppression effects while determining suppression strategy and tactics; the use of fire retardant and mechanized equipment may be approved by agency administrators, their designee, or fireline leadership.	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, cross-country vehicle travel during fire operations should be restricted. When needed to best provide for firefighter or public safety or to minimize fire size in greater sage-grouse habitat, impacts to the greater sage-grouse should be considered and removal of sagebrush should be limited.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, dams, impoundments, and ponds for mineral development should be constructed to reduce potential for West Nile virus. Examples of methods to accomplish this include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the depth of ponds to accommodate a greater volume of water than is discharged. • Build steep shorelines (greater than 2 feet) to reduce shallow water and aquatic vegetation around the perimeter of impoundments to reduce breeding habitat for mosquitoes. • Maintain the water level below that of rooted aquatic and upland vegetation. Avoid flooding terrestrial vegetation in flat terrain or low-lying areas. • Construct dams or impoundments that restrict down-slope seepage or overflow by digging ponds in flat areas rather than damming natural draws for effluent water storage or lining constructed ponds in areas where seepage is anticipated. • Line the channel where discharge water flows into the pond with crushed rock or use a horizontal pipe to discharge inflow directly into existing open water. • Line the overflow spillway with crushed rock and construct the spillway with steep sides. • Fence pond sites to restrict access by livestock and other wild ungulates. • Remove or re-inject produced water. • Treat waters with larvicides to reduce mosquito production where water occurs on the surface. 	89	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not approve landownership adjustments, including land exchanges, unless the action results in a net conservation gain to the greater sage-grouse or it will not directly or indirectly adversely affect greater sage-grouse conservation.	80	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not conduct or allow new road or trail construction (does not apply to realignments for resource protection) except when necessary for administrative access to existing and authorized uses, public safety, or to access valid existing rights. If necessary to construct new roads and trails for one of these purposes, construct them to the minimum standard, length, and number and avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts.	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not use prescribed fire in 12-inch or less precipitation zones unless necessary to facilitate restoration of greater sage-grouse habitat consistent with desired conditions in table 1 or for pile burning.	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, during drilling operations soil compaction should be minimized and soil structure should be maintained using the best available techniques to improve vegetation reestablishment.	89	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, dust abatement terms and conditions should be included in road-use authorizations when dust has the potential to affect the greater sage-grouse.	87	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, fuel treatments should be designed to maintain, restore, or enhance greater sage-grouse habitat.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, locate upgrades to existing transmission lines within the existing designated corridors or rights-of-way unless an alternate route would benefit the greater sage-grouse or its habitat.	79	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, native plant species should be used, when possible, to maintain, restore, or enhance desired conditions (table 1).	81	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, operators should be encouraged to reduce disturbance to greater sage-grouse habitat. At the time of approval of the Surface Use Plan of Operation portion of the Application for Permit to Drill, terms and conditions should be included to reduce disturbance to greater sage-grouse habitat where appropriate and feasible and consistent with the rights granted to the lessee.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, prescribed fire prescriptions should minimize undesirable effects on vegetation and/or soils (e.g., minimize mortality of desirable perennial plant species and reduce risk of hydrophobicity).	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, protect sagebrush habitat from loss due to unwanted wildfires or damages resulting from management-related activities while using agency risk management protocols to manage for firefighter and public safety and other high priority values. In all fire response, first priority is the management of risk to firefighters and the public. Greater sage-grouse habitat will be prioritized as a high value resource along with other high value resources and assets.	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, recreation activities are balanced with the ability of the land to support them while meeting greater sage-grouse seasonal habitat desired conditions (table 1) and creating minimal user conflicts.	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, require protective stipulations (e.g., noise, tall structure, guy wire removal, perch deterrent installation) when issuing new authorizations or during renewal, amendment, or reissuance of existing authorizations that authorize infrastructure (e.g., highvoltage transmission lines, major pipelines, roads, distribution lines, and communication tower sites).	79	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, road and road-way maintenance activities should be designed and implemented to reduce the risk of vehicle- or human-caused wildfires and the spread of invasive plants. Such activities include but are not limited to the removal or mowing of vegetation a carwidth off the edge of roads; use of weed-free earth-moving equipment, gravel, fill, or other materials; and blading or pulling roadsides and ditches that are infested with noxious weeds only if required for public safety or protection of the roadway.	87	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, roads and natural fuel breaks should be incorporated into planned fuel-break design to improve effectiveness and minimize loss of existing sagebrush habitat.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, terms and conditions that protect and/or restore greater sage-grouse habitat within the permit area should be included in new recreation special-use authorizations. During renewal, amendment, or reauthorization, terms and conditions in existing permits and operating plans should be modified to protect and/or restore greater sage-grouse habitat.	86	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, the Forest Service should recommend to the BLM that expansion or readjustment of existing leases avoid, minimize, or mitigate the effects to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat.	91	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, to keep habitat disturbance at a minimum, a phased development approach should be applied to fluid mineral operations wherever possible, consistent with the rights granted under the lease. Disturbed areas should be reclaimed as soon as they are no longer needed for mineral operations.	90	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, to keep habitat disturbance at a minimum, a phased development approach should be applied to operations consistent with the rights granted under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended. Disturbed areas should be reclaimed as soon as they are no longer needed for mineral operations.	90	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, use fire management tactics and strategies that seek to minimize loss of existing sagebrush habitat. The safest and most practical means to do so will be determined by fireline leadership and incident commanders.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when a lands special-use authorization is revoked or terminated and no future use is contemplated, require the authorization holder to remove overhead lines and other infrastructure in compliance with 36 CFR 251.60(i).	79	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when coal leases are subject to readjustment, additional requirements should be included in the readjusted lease to conserve, enhance, and restore the greater sage-grouse and its habitat for long-term viability	90	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when decommissioning roads and unauthorized routes, restoration activity should be designed to move habitat towards desired conditions (table 1).	87	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when grazing permits are waived without preference or obtained through permit cancellation, consider the agency's full range of administrative authorities for future allotment management, including but not limited to allotment closure, vacancy status for resource protection, establishment of forage reserve, re-stocking, or livestock conversion as management options to maintain or achieve desired habitat conditions (table 1).	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, where practical and available, all fire-associated vehicles and equipment should be inspected and cleaned using standardized protocols and procedures and approved vehicle/equipment decontamination systems before entering and exiting the area beyond initial attack activities to minimize the introduction of invasive annual grasses and other invasive plant species and noxious weeds.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, wild horse and burro populations should be managed within established appropriate management levels to maintain, restore, or enhance greater sage-grouse desired habitat conditions (table 1).	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general habitat management areas, to minimize sagebrush habitat loss, consider using the full range of suppression techniques to protect unburned islands, doglegs, and other greater sage-grouse habitat features that may exist within the perimeter of wildfires. These suppression objectives and activities should be prioritized against other wildland fire suppression activities and priorities.	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In priority, important, and general management habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, if it is necessary to use prescribed fire for restoration of greater sage-grouse habitat consistent with desired conditions in table 1, the associated National Environmental Policy Act analysis must identify how the project would move towards greater sagegrouse desired conditions, why alternative techniques were not selected, and how potential threats to greater sage-grouse habitat would be minimized.	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In sagebrush focal areas, there will be No Surface Occupancy and no waivers, exceptions, or modifications for fluid mineral leasing.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In wintering or breeding and nesting habitat, sagebrush removal or manipulation, including prescribed fire, should be restricted unless the removal strategically reduces the potential impacts from wildfire or supports the attainment of desired conditions.	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Line officers should be involved in setting pre-season wildfire response priorities and prioritizing protection of priority and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, along with other high values. During periods of multiple fires or limited resource availability, fire management organizational structure (local, regional, national) will prioritize fires and allocation of resources in which greater sage-grouse habitat is a consideration along with other high values.	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Localized maps of priority and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas should be made available to fireline, dispatch, and fire support personnel.	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Locate compressor stations on portions of a lease that are non-habitat and are not used by the greater sage-grouse and if there would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on the greater sage-grouse or its habitat. If this is not possible, work with the operator to use mufflers, sound insulation, or other features to reduce noise consistent with GRSF-GEN-ST-006-Standard.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Locating temporary wildfire suppression facilities (e.g., incident command posts, spike camps, helibases, mobile retardant plants) in priority and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas should be avoided. When needed to best provide for firefighter or public safety or to minimize fire size in greater sage-grouse habitat, impacts to the greater sage-grouse should be considered and removal of sagebrush should be limited.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	New permanent livestock facilities (e.g., windmills, water tanks, corrals) should not be constructed within 1.2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks.	83	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	On critical fire weather days, protection of greater sage-grouse habitat should receive high consideration, along with other high values, for positioning of resources.	85	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	On existing federal leases in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when surface occupancy cannot be restricted due to valid existing rights or development requirements, disturbance and surface occupancy should be limited to areas least harmful to the greater sage-grouse based on vegetation, topography, or other habitat features.	88	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The best available science and monitoring should be used to inform infrastructure siting in greater sage-grouse habitat.	80	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The landscape for the greater sage-grouse encompasses large contiguous areas of native vegetation, approximately 6-to-62 square miles in area, to provide for multiple aspects of species life requirements. Within these landscapes, a variety of sagebrush community compositions exist without invasive species, which have variations in subspecies composition, co-dominant vegetation, shrub cover, herbaceous cover, and stand structure to meet seasonal requirements for food, cover, and nesting for the greater sage-grouse.	75	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, fuel treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from greater sage-grouse desired conditions in table 1) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of greater sagegrouse attributes to move away from desired conditions (table 1).	81	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Unit-specific greater sage-grouse fire management-related information should be added to wildland fire decision support systems (currently, the Wildland Fire Decision Support System); local operating plans and resource advisor plans to be used during fire situations to inform management decisions; and aid in development of strategies and tactics for resource prioritization.	84	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	When breeding and nesting habitat overlaps with other seasonal habitat, habitat should be managed for breeding and nesting desired conditions in table 1.	78	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	When consenting to new underground coal leases, include a lease stipulation prohibiting the location of surface facilities in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas.	90	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	When removing conifers that are encroaching into greater sage-grouse habitat, avoid persistent woodlands (i.e., old growth relative to the site or more than 100 years old).	81	Greater Sage Grouse Amendment (ID and MT) (2015)	Greater Sage Grouse Habitat	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Improve elk habitat on the Forest to achieve a moderate increase over current population levels.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain adequate structural diversity of vegetation on Forest lands to ensure habitat for minimum viable or target populations of all wildlife species and to provide representations of the various ecological stages of endemic plant communities.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide wildlife habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to at least maintain minimum viable populations for all other management indicator species.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide wildlife habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain target populations of economically important management indicator species.	IV-1	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain big game habitat capability at 80% or more of potential.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.	IV-102	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A-1 Dispersed Recreation: Motorized Use on Designated Routes	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Emphasize semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities. Specific land areas or travel routes may be opened seasonally and with specific authorization to accomplish resource management activities. The area is never open for motorized recreation activities except for snowmobiles operating on snow when such use is compatible with the overall recreation and wildlife management objectives.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, crosscountry skiing, etc., are available. Motorized use is not permitted. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big-game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, etc.) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities, are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate. Investments in compatible resource uses and protection such as livestock grazing, mineral exploration and development, mechanical fireline construction, etc., occur; but roads are closed to public use.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Reduce disturbance to wildlife so that no significant long-term negative wildlife effects result.	IV-105	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2B Dispersed recreation - no motor vehicles	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Limit livestock use of browse and herbaceous plant production to that not needed by big game.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain big game habitat capability at 80% or more of winter range potential.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain hiding and/or thermal cover on at least "25% of the area (where land types are capable). Maintain at least 90% of potential cover on land types that are not capable of reaching 25% cover.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage grazing to favor big game and to achieve wildlife populations objectives.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage key big game winter ranges to achieve and maintain big game population objectives.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on big game winter ranges. Winter habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to increase forage production. alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, and mechanical treatments may occur. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific cover-forage ratio, stand design, and juxtaposition objectives. Investments in compatible resources occur. Livestock compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat. improvements benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress during the primary use period.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	See "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho" for partial list.	IV-111	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4A Key big game winter range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Coordinate livestock grazing using the standards and guidelines presented in "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain elk habitat capability at 80% or more of potential for the area after deferment period.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain elk habitat capability at 80% or more of potential for the area.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain elk habitat capability at 90% or more of potential for the area.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on key big game summer ranges. Summer habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to create and maintain proper forage-cover ratios and increased forage are applied. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific habitat objectives for various big game species. Management is for specific size, shape, interspersions, crown closure, age, structure and edge characteristics of the stands. Recognized and managed for special habitat components such as elk wallows, calving grounds, solitude and security cover. Recreation and other human activities including motorized travel are managed to provide overall habitat requirements for selected species. Investments in compatible resources occur but will be dictated by big game habitat requirements. Livestock grazing may be compatible but must be managed to favor wildlife habitat. Vegetation will be maintained in good or better range condition. Structural range improvements must benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and/or existing roads and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during primary use period.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	See "Elk Habitat Relationship for for Central Idaho."	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	See "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho".	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Strategy I - Manage key big game summer range areas to achieve and maintain optimum habitat for elk. Resource management activities which would enhance elk habitat conditions may occur.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Strategy II - Timber management activities will be deferred. during the planning period, in key big game summer range areas. Other compatible resource management activities may occur which would enhance or maintain elk habitat management objectives.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Strategy III - Manage timber on key big game summer range areas in compliance with standards and guidelines presented in "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho." Other resource management which would enhance or maintain elk habitat conditions may occur.	IV-114	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In the event of catastrophic timber mortality any decisions to harvest timber would be dependent on whether elk habitat could be maintained or enhanced.	IV-115	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	4B Key big game summer range	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis is on a high commercial sawtimber production and utilization while maintaining habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife. no harvest in identified and mapped old growth stands and group selection in stands with well developed multiple size/age classes. Vertical diversity will be provided in the following areas: Riparian areas; old growth stands; forest land unsuitable for timber management; and inaccessible areas.	IV-116	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	IV-120	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Even-age harvest units (clearcuts and seed cuts of a shelterwood system) will no longer be considered forage areas when regeneration reaches the stage of growth and density such that at a distance of 200 feet 90 percent of an adult elk is hidden from view. On the average, this condition would be met when regeneration is 8 feet tall with a minimum stocking of 200 trees per acre, but may vary on a site specific basis depending on slope, terrain, species, and uniformity of stocking.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage abrupt ridgetop ecotones to maintain the integrity of at least 75 percent of the natural linear distance. Individual cutting unit boundaries will not exceed 1,000 feet along the ecotone. "Wolfy"-type trees will be left along ridgetops even within the cutting units, unless the tree is mistletoed.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage big game summer ranges to support target* populations on each game management unit.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage long narrow stringers (less than 1/4 mile wide) and natural forested islands (less than 25 acres) on big game summer and winter ranges to support target* populations of big game.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Plan logging and road building activities to provide suitable displacement areas for big game.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	When roads to be left open traverse cover blocks. where logging systems permit, and as needed to meet habitat capability objectives, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of road through the cover block. Target populations are the State goal populations within game management units as established in the 1986-1990 big game management plans developed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.	IV-121	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM),5B Uniform forest (medium TM),5C Uniform forest (low TM)	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Stagnated lodgepole. (A portion of the lodgepole type is not growing and is not expected to grow to merchantable size.) As the lodgepole type is accessed these areas will be identified. Some accessible stagnated stands may be pushed over and burned when the following conditions are met: (1) Rapid natural regeneration is assured; (2) wildlife, timber, or insect and disease benefits are shown: and, (3) the salvage value reduces the cost of the work significantly.	IV-124	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5A Uniform forest (high TM)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	IV-141	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wild life species.	IV-141	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on relatively high investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization. while maintaining habitat for at least current population levels of big game and other demand species. Regeneration timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5A HIGH. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between 'treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.	IV-141	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	As needed to meet habitat capability objectives, and where logging systems permit, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of roads to be left open.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Do not plan logging and road building disturbance activities for those periods when big game are concentrated in the sale area and displacement areas are not available. This is especially important on helicopter sales and winter range.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage abrupt ridgetop ecotones to maintain the integrity of at least two thirds of the ecotone during any time period.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage key elk summer ranges to maintain or enhance habitat condition. Key-areas include calving areas, breeding complexes, wallows, wet meadows, natural openings and travel lanes.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage long narrow stringers (less than ~ mile width) and natural islands (less than 25 acres) of timbered cover for big game. Limit activities to those that will maintain or enhance big game habitat.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	On acceptable or marginal big game summer ranges: a. Design cutting units so that no point within the cutover area is more than 600 feet from the nearest cover, within the cutting unit. b. Maintain cover patches at least 600 feet wide between cutting units. Minimum size for cover patches is 30 acres. c. Unless exceptions are stated in management area direction, cutover areas (clearcuts and seed cuts of a shelterwood system) will no longer be considered forage areas when regeneration reaches an average of eight feet in height with a minimum stocking of 200 trees per acre. d. Maintain cover at no less than 30 percent of an elk home range (4,000 acres or larger).	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Where slash is hand piled, leave two piles per acre unburned for small mammal use unless there is hazard from insect buildup, or if regeneration would be adversely affected.	IV-142	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5D Uniform forest (highTM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species. Regeneration, timber stand improvement and stands selected for treatment would be the the wildlife cover standards may require a treatment units and will usually require a adjacent areas can be treated.	IV-144	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5E Uniform forest (Medium TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	IV-145	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5E Uniform forest (Medium TM/WL)	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	IV-145	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5E Uniform forest (Medium TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Use the Wildlife Standards and Guidelines in 5D HIGH TM/WL.	IV-145	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5E Uniform forest (Medium TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	This summary and part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM). Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species. Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5B MEDIUM. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.	IV-147	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5F Uniform forest (low TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	IV-148	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5F Uniform forest (low TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	IV-148	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5F Uniform forest (low TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Use the Wildlife Standards and Guidelines in 5D HIGH TM/WL.	IV-148	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	5F Uniform forest (low TM/WL)	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Protect that segment of the Salmon River that has been determined eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System from activities which could diminish or change the free-flowing character, water quality, or the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values which make the river eligible for designation.	IV-154	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	6B Wild and Scenic Rivers	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Forage use by livestock on critical big game winter range sites will not be increased.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain habitat capability for viable. or target populations of all species of vertebrate wildlife.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis is on maintaining or improving soil and vegetation conditions. Condition is improved through use of vegetation and soil restoration practices, improved livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Investment in structural and nonstructural improvements may occur. Structural improvements benefit or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, plowing, and undesirable plant control. Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Structural improvements will not adversely affect big game movement.	IV-159	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	8A Rangeland	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In forested areas 10% or more should be in old growth and 5% or more should be in grass/forb stages.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain adequate structural diversity (horizontal and vertical) of vegetation on Forest lands to ensure habitat for minimum viable or target populations of all wildlife species.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide at a minimum, an average of 20-30 hard snags per 10 acres of the following minimum diameters (where feasible). -Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and spruce fir: 10 inches DBH. -Aspen and lodgepole pine: 8 inches DBH.	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Where feasible, retain an average length per acre of down-dead logs of the following minimum diameters: -Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and spruce fir - 12-inch diameter 50 linear feet/acre -Aspen and lodgepole pine - 10-inch diameter 33 linear feet/acre	IV-17	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	If determinate aspen stands are managed for regeneration, treat entire clones.	IV-18	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage aspen for perpetuation wherever it occurs.	IV-18	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Retain integrity of the natural forest, nonforest ecotones for at least 75% of the linear distance during any time period.	IV-18	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	A minimum of 10 percent of applicable forested ecosystems dispersed across the forest, will be managed and maintained (by timber class) as old growth.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Contribute to the local and State economics by providing favorable habitat for socially and economically important fish and wildlife species.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Habitat for each vertebrate wildlife species on the Forest will be managed to insure viable or target populations.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage and provide habitat for recovery of endangered and threatened species as specified in the Species Management Plan for the Salmon National Forest.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Place emphasis on improving key ecosystems including but not limited to: riparian, aspen, aquatic, snag, and old growth.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide National Forest portion of the habitat needed to meet Regional Wildlife and Fish Management objectives.	IV-19	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Explore opportunities to cooperate with Idaho Department of Fish and Game in reintroductions of bighorn sheep in areas of suitable; vacant historic habitat.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain an effective predator control program in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State agencies.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage classified threatened and endangered species habitat to maintain or enhance their current status.	IV-2	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Alter age classes of browse stands no more than 50% within a 10-year period.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Identify and place into production through cooperation with State and Federal wildlife management agencies unoccupied or underutilized wildlife and fish habitat.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	In forested areas, maintain adequate deer or elk hiding cover on the perimeter of all natural openings. and along the edge of, arterial and collector roads and along streams and rivers. Not more than one-half of the hiding cover can be contiguous to another portion, of the hiding cover.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Place priority in expenditure of wildlife and fish element dollars for habitat improvement and maintenance on those sites where habitat objectives cannot be realized within a reasonable time through coordination with other resource activities and/or uses.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Restrict timber harvesting and other human disturbance in a buffer zone around raptor nests to times when the nests are not being used. Size of "No Disturbance" zone will be 1/2 mile radius adjacent to Great Grey Owl, Goshawk, Cooper's Hawk, and Sharpshinned Hawk nests; 1/8 mile around all other raptor (except Kestrel) nests.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Use both commercial and noncommercial silvicultural practices to accomplish wildlife habitat objectives.	IV-20	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Indigenous wildlife reintroductions will be considered only where a vacant niche has been identified and conflicts with other resources are minimal.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage animal damage in cooperation with the State wildlife agency, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, other appropriate agencies, and cooperators to prevent or reduce damage to other resources and direct control toward preventing damage or, removing only the offending animal.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat diversity through vegetation treatments, in conjunction with other resource activities, designed to maintain or improve wildlife or fisheries habitat.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat for populations of all native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife.	IV-21	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Certain standards and guidelines apply to all National Forest System lands which are grazed by domestic livestock. Existing laws, regulations, and Forest Service policy will apply to all grazing management activities on the Salmon National Forest. In addition, the following standards and guidelines will be applied on the Salmon National Forest. 1. Revegetation and cultural treatments. a) Protect treated areas from grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons following treatments. b) Perform Order 2 soil surveys on all revegetation projects involving mechanical site preparation which substantially alters the A-horizon soil profile. c) Sites in less than satisfactory condition with high production potential will receive priority consideration in scheduling cultural treatments.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Complete condition/trend studies at least once every 10 years on all grazed allotments.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Conduct production/utilization studies on a minimum of 10% of grazed allotments annually.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Coordinate range improvement and management activities with wildlife habitat needs, especially on key habitat areas such as winter ranges, calving areas, riparian areas, and sagegrouse leks.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Developed springs will be fenced when needed to avoid trampling damage, maintain or improve water flow, maintain or enhance water quality and maintain or enhance vegetative cover around the spring source.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Developed springs will be fenced when needed to avoid trampling damage, maintain or improve water flow, maintain or enhance water quality and maintain or enhance vegetative cover around the spring source.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Livestock water developments will be designed to provide for wildlife access and safety.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Riparian zones supporting a fishery having moderate to high gradients (6%) with a variety of vegetative species and bank material of moderate to large size. forage utilization levels commensurate with preserving vegetation vigor and reproduction should provide adequate protection of aquatic values.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Riparian zones with low to moderate stream gradients (0-6%) and having woody species (willow included) as dominant plant community, and having small bank rock materials; forage utilization should be controlled to levels that will maintain woody vegetation in a productive stage and allow this vegetation to provide positive influences on streambank stability and stream cover.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Salt and mineral supplements will be used as a tool to improve livestock distribution. As such, they will be located outside of riparian zones and away from water sources.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Where practical, stock driveways and trailing routes will be located outside of riparian zones.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Where practical. stock driveways and trailing routes will be located outside of riparian zones.	IV-22	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Prescription 3 - ME/MI range livestock production - wildlife mitigation/low intensity Explanation - Management seeks to fully utilize the forage available to livestock grazing by distributing use over the suitable range through construction of water developments and fenced grazing units. No attempts are made to increase range forage production by vegetative manipulation. Cost effective management systems are designed and applied. Normally, a rest-rotation or deferred rotation system is used; however, a season-long grazing system could also be used. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase gradually.	IV-26	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Prescription 4 - ME/MI range livestock production - wildlife mitigation/high intensity. Explanation - Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage for not only livestock but also wildlife. From all existing range and wildlife management technology. practices may be selected and used to develop cost effective methods for achieving improved forage supplies and uniform livestock distribution and forage use. Cultural practices such as sagebrush management. undesirable plant control and site preparation and seeding of improved forage species may be used to improve quality and quantity of forage for both livestock and wildlife. The cultural practices may be combined with fencing and water developments to implement complex grazing systems. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase within management and site capabilities. The prescription has the capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflict as well as enhancing habitat values.	IV-26	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Prescription 5 - ME/MI range livestock production/high intensity. Explanation - Management seeks to maximize livestock production while maintaining basic soil and water resource values. Cost effective management systems and techniques are used to achieve this goal. May involve type conversion to introduced grass monocultures. Includes administrative pastures or other specially seeded areas under intensive management, including fertilization and irrigation. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase significantly; constrained only by maintaining viable populations of vertebrate wildlife and site potential. Level of investment would be high. Conflicts with other resources could be expected to be high; however, only livestock production would be considered.	IV-27	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	<p>Prescription 6 - ME/MI wildlife range livestock production/low intensity.</p> <p>Explanation - Management seeks to fully utilize the forage available to livestock grazing by distributing use over the suitable range through construction of water developments and fenced grazing units. No attempts are made to increase range forage production by vegetative manipulation. Cost effective management systems are designed and applied. Normally, a rest-rotation or deferred rotation system is used; however, a season-long grazing system could also be used. The level of investment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase gradually.</p> <p>The prescription has the capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflicts. For example, grazing units and use schedules can be designed to exclude or limit forage use on key big game winter ranges, riparian areas, etc. There should also be sufficient flexibility in the system to defer grazing use on elk calving areas until elk move from the area naturally.</p> <p>However, if livestock grazing/wildlife conflicts cannot be resolved to the mutual benefit of both resources then resolution would favor wildlife.</p>	IV-28	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	<p>Prescription 7 - ME/MI wildlife range livestock production/high intensity.</p> <p>Explanation - Management seeks to optimize production and utilization of forage and habitat for not only wildlife but also livestock. From all existing range and wildlife management technology, practices may be selected and used to develop cost effective methods for achieving improved forage supplies and uniform livestock distribution and forage use. Cultural practices such as sagebrush management, undesirable plant control and site preparation and seeding of improved forage species may be used to improve quality and quantity of forage for both livestock and wildlife. The cultural practices may be combined with fencing and water developments t'o implement complex grazing systems.</p> <p>The level of treatment is commensurate with the system design and economic analysis. Grazing capacities could be expected to increase within management and site capabilities. The prescription has The capability and flexibility to resolve wildlife conflict as well as enhancing habitat values. However, if wildlife habitat/livestock grazing conflicts cannot be resolved to the mutual benefit of both resources. then resolution would favor enhancement of wildlife.</p>	IV-29	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Use prescribed fire to treat hazardous fuel conditions, accomplish range improvement, wildlife habitat improvement, and to create a diversified Forest condition when it is cost efficient.	IV-3	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Continue to apply grazing treatments to riparian zones with associated aquatic habitats supporting fish populations as follows. Use the following standards to achieve long-range riparian ecosystem objectives. Low gradient (0-3%), moderate to small size 1-30'; grasses, sedges and forbs as dominant vegetation; small bank materials. Grazing guideline: Forage removal should not exceed 50% of overhanging cover.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Continue to apply grazing treatments to riparian zones with associated aquatic habitats supporting fish populations as follows. Use the following standards to achieve long-range riparian ecosystem objectives. Moderate to high gradient (4-8%), small to moderate size; willow alder or birch as dominant vegetation; medicum to large bank materials. Grazing guideline: Forage use commensurate with maintaining vegetation vigor and reproduction.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Structural improvements will not adversely affect big game movement.	IV-30	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	<p>Normally, the logical sale area combined with other resource objectives will limit the sale volume to a reasonable level.</p> <p>However, sales as large as 5MMBF will be considered when the large offerings necessary because of at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The volume is necessary to develop a logical transportation system. - There is a need to control logging activities over a large area, as is the case when subdivision control is necessary to minimize negative impacts on wildlife. - Transportation conflicts between purchasers are anticipated if the sale were split into two or more smaller sales. 	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide for wildlife habitat improvement and enhancement of other renewable resources in sale area improvement plans.	IV-31	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage forest cover types in riparian areas to perpetuate tree cover and provide healthy stands, high water quality and wildlife and fish habitats.	IV-35	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Lands determined to be not appropriate for timber production and therefore classed as unsuitable. 1. Critical wildlife habitat (suitability Class 800-809). a) Identified stands of timber retained to meet the needs of old growth dependent species. 2. Other areas selected for minimum management level (suitability Class 820-849).	IV-38	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Lands classed as suitable that may be found to meet the criteria for unsuitable. 1. Lands that meet the criteria in a.5. and a.6. may be reclassified upon examination by a certified Silviculturist (and Soil Scientist or Hydrologist for a.6.) and completion of an approved silvicultural prescription. Additional rocky areas meeting a.5.b. are expected to be identified. 2. Stands that more effectively meet the needs of old growth dependent species may be substituted for stands currently identified in b.l.a, upon examination by a certified Silviculturist and Wildlife Biologist and approved silvicultural prescription for both stands. 3. The prescriptions for stands reclassified as unsuitable must be reviewed by the District Ranger and the Forest Supervisor should be informed. The criteria for reclassification should be clearly stated and if different than listed above it must be in accordance with 36 CFR 219.14. Stands must be mapped and information included in the Forest stand data base. 4. Some land that is actually suitable may be misclassified as unsuitable in a.2. and a.5. through mapping error. Small stand sized adjustments may be made using the same standards as in 1-3. 5. These adjustments in the suitable land base will not require that the allowable sale quantity be redetermined until the next Forest Plan revision.	IV-39	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Lands suitable for timber production. 1. Recreation emphasis (suitability Class 630-639). 2. Visual emphasis (suitability Class 640-649). 3. Wildlife emphasis (suitability Class 650-659). 4. Water emphasis (suitability Class 660-669). a) Identified riparian areas where regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned. 5. Timber emphasis (suitability Class 500-599).	IV-39	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Other land management objectives may include the following: a. Enhancement or protection of other multiple use values (wildlife, insect and disease, fire management, etc.). b. Facility construction (roads, buildings, etc.). c. Other activities that meet Forest objectives	IV-40	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	A created opening will no longer be considered an opening for timber management purposes when stocking surveys carried out in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed tree stocking at or above 2-1/2 feet in height. Where watershed, wildlife, range or visual resources are the primary emphasis this definition may change to meet the stocking and height requirements of that resource.	IV-41	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide for common variety mineral materials (including gravel pit sources) by lease, sale or free use in accordance with the following criteria: a) Grant permits on lands covered by other mineral leases or permits only when removal will not unduly interfere with the prior authorization. b) Do not grant permits in the following areas except where conditionally provided: 1) Lands withdrawn from mineral entry or under study for withdrawal such as developed recreation sites. 2) Riparian zones. 3) Within 1/4 mile of or in view of high recreation use areas such as campgrounds (developed or undeveloped), travel routes (including trails), and water bodies. Where screened adequately from view by natural topographic features, mineral material sources may be developed closer than 1/4 mile on a site specific basis. 4) Areas with high mass stability problems. 5) Areas with moderate to high mass stability problems will be dependent on a site specific review. 6) Primary bald eagle and osprey nest zones, elk wallows and special wildlife areas. 7) Special use sites such as corrals, wells, etc. 8) On a valid mining claim which has retained surface rights, except with owner's consent.	IV-53	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Classify lands or interest in lands for acquisition where lands are valuable for NFS purposes according to the following priorities: A. In designated wilderness areas and other Congressionally classified areas. B. Where lands or rights-of-way are needed to meet resource management goals and objectives. C. Lands which provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of animals and plants. D. Lands which include floodplain or wetlands.	IV-56	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage road use by seasonal closure if: A. Use causes unacceptable damage to soil and water resources due to weather or seasonal conditions; B. Use conflicts with the ROS class established for the area; C. Use causes unacceptable wildlife conflict or habitat degradation; D. Use results in unsafe conditions due to weather conditions; E. They serve a seasonal public or administration need; or, F. Area accessed has seasonal need for protection or nonuse.	IV-62	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	A permit to use the road will be issued by the District Ranger, subject to the following conditions: The user will furnish the Ranger with a list of people and equipment which will be working on the "closed" road. The Ranger will issue a permit for the listed individuals and equipment to use the "closed" road for management activities only. The permit will specifically prohibit: a) using vehicles to transport firearms and/or game animals during big game hunting season, and b) using vehicles to transport people, equipment and/or supplies for the purposes of hunting and/or transporting game animals.	IV-63	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Although tractor line construction is often prudent for cost, speed, and safety reasons, suppression actions can sometimes pose a greater threat to resource values than does the fire itself. The use of tractors for fireline construction may significantly affect watershed, fisheries, wildlife, visual, and recreational values.	IV-70	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Every effort will be made. to perform rehabilitation work concurrently with line construction. Wildlife openings, at intervals no greater than 200 feet, will be built into slash windrows during construction. Water bars will be constructed as soon as possible after construction, based on intended use of the line, equipment availability, and safety considerations. FIRELINE WATER BAR SPACING GUIDELINES GRADIENT(%) QUARTZITES SEDIMENTS& VOLCANICS GRANITICS 0-10 200 FT. 80 FT. 75 FT. 10-20 160 70 65 20-30 110 55 50 30-40 80 40 35 40-50 60 35 20 50-60 45 20 10	IV-70	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Use prescribed fire to accomplish resource management objectives, such as reducing fuel load buildup, wildlife habitat improvement, etc. Resource objectives and burning prescriptions will be developed at the project level.	IV-71	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Dwarf Mistletoe: Where feasible, clearcuts for DM control will use a low perimeter to area ration. This may be tempered by specific management direction for wildlife, visuals, or regeneration needs.	IV-74	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage wildlife and fish habitat consistent or compatible with designated management.	IV-77	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain at least 10 percent (71,879 acres) of the forested lands outside of wilderness as old growth for dependent species.	IV-80	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Complete direct habitat improvement projects needed to maintain target populations of management indicator species.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Complete direct habitat improvement projects needed to maintain target populations of management indicator species.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Implementation of projects involving classified threatened and endangered species habitat will include consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain at least 10 percent of the forested lands outside wilderness as old growth for dependent species.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain habitat capability for big game populations at approximately the following levels: 7,300 elk, 18,600 deer, 2,000 bighorn sheep and, 600 mountain goats.	IV-81	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Habitat will be maintained for big game populations of approximately 7,300 elk, 18,600 deer, 2,000 bighorn sheep, and 600 mountain goats. Ten percent of the forested lands outside of designated wilderness areas will be maintained as old growth for species dependent on that habitat. Mitigation measures necessary to ensure the full spectrum of habitat needs for big game species as provided will include travel restrictions and coordinated timber sale design and operation. Winter range habitat improvement projects such as prescribed burning and browse regeneration will be conducted. Unroaded key elk summer ranges and big game winter ranges will continue to support the majority of the population of hunted species.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management of ORV use will continue to reflect the needs of the wildlife, soil, and water resources. ORV use will be permitted wherever feasible unless specifically prohibited for resource protection. ORV plans will be subject to annual revision.	IV-88	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

FOREST PLAN	RESOURCE AREA	PLAN DIRECTION	PAGE	DOCUMENT ID	APPLICABLE EXTENT	ESA	PACFISH OR INFISH	IDAHO ROADLESS RULE	FIRE POLICY
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Predator control will be provided through cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.	IV-89	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.	IV-92	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	A safe, functional, and environmentally sound transportation system will be developed. All areas designated for timber management will eventually be roaded with permanent roads (to permit scheduling of harvest around wildlife security areas, and to control infestation). Timber roads will remain closed except when used for harvesting: recreational roads will generally remain open, and will be maintained for recreation traffic.	IV-93	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis provides for downhill skiing on existing sites. Management integrates ski area development and use with other resource management to provide healthy tree stands, vegetative diversity, forage production for wildlife and opportunities for nonmotorized recreation. Visual resources are managed so that the character is one of forested areas interspersed with openings of varying widths and shapes. Facilities may dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.	IV-97	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing winter sports sites	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Design and locate local roads in the permitted area to facilitate management of tree stands and wildlife as well as recreation.	IV-97a	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	1A Existing winter sports sites	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain big game habitat capability at 80% or more of potential.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel may be seasonally prohibited and/or restricted in areas or to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur. Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.	IV-99	Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1988)	2A Dispersed Recreation	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The species selected in Alternative 3 include, (1)Pileated Woodpecker as MIS for the coniferous community/habitat type; (2) Greater Sage- Grouse for the sagebrush community/habitat type; (3) Columbia Spotted Frog for the riparian habitat/community type; and (4) Bull Trout for the aquatic habitat/community type.	1	SNF Amendment 10 (2004): Amendments to Management Indicator Species List for Salmon and Challis Land Management Plans (2004)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Cooperate with Federal, Tribal, and State wildlife management agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts that prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4 (1995): PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Design and implement fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement actions in a manner that contributes to attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4 (1995): PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Design and implement watershed restoration projects in a manner that promotes the long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, conserves the genetic integrity of native species, and contributes to attainment of Riparian Management Objectives.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4 (1995): PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Design, construct, and operate fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. For existing fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities inside Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas, assure that Riparian Management Objectives are met and adverse effects on listed anadromous fish are avoided. Where Riparian Management Objectives cannot be met or adverse effects on inland native dish avoided, relocate or close such facilities.	C-18	SNF Amendment 4 (1995): PACFISH (Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish Producing Watersheds on Federal Lands)	Forest-wide	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage recreational uses, activities and developments to comply with the Salmon Forest Land and Resource Management Plan direction for wildlife, including Forest Service Region 4 sensitive species and federally listed Threatened, Endangered and Proposed species.	3	SNF Amendment 7 (2000): Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Management Area Direction	MA 6.1 Lewis and Clark NHT	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Airstrips operated by the Forest Service for public use and access are routinely maintained to provide for safe aircraft operations, but are not enhanced over conditions typical of 1980. Pilots practice appropriate Leave No Trace ethics at the airstrips. Aircraft fly as high and as quietly as practicable to reduce effects to other users and to wildlife. Aircraft landings are for wilderness-dependent activities, keeping take-offs and landings to a minimum.	2-10	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Visitors using the Forest Service-operated and maintained public airstrips practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the right of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Users understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.	2-10	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Biological and social functions of native animal populations are not noticeably impaired by human presence or activities. Natural processes and key habitat components such as birthing/rearing areas determine population structure and numbers; winter range and migration corridors are not impaired by human activities.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Fisheries programs emphasize natural fish spawning over fish stocking. Both resident and anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat is protected.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The FC-RONR Wilderness land, lakes, and streams provide a variety of consumptive (i.e., hunting and fishing) and non-consumptive (i.e., viewing, photography) recreation opportunities. Wilderness managers cooperate with fish and wildlife management agencies to emphasize native species and their habitats. Managers will favor fish and wildlife resources when they resolve or eliminate identified conflicts between recreational uses and fish and wildlife populations or habitats. Natural forces primarily affect fish and wildlife resources, and management actions recognize the predominance of natural forces. Anadromous fish migration corridors on the rivers are unimpeded.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive (TES) plant and animal species and their habitats are protected as directed by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. State of Idaho Species of Special Concern receive protection and management consideration compatible with Department goals and objectives when consistent with wilderness objectives.	2-26	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Biological opinions, watershed biological assessments and letters of concurrence from NOAA Fisheries and US Fish and Wildlife Service will be followed. Idaho Department of Fish and Game Species Management Plans and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plans will be supported.	2-27	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Recreation/wildlife conflicts will be evaluated and seasonal use restrictions will be initiated as needed to eliminate measurable problems.	2-27	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Reintroduction or supplemental transplanting of native fish species will be permitted only when analysis shows that: a. TES species will not be adversely affected; b. Populations of native species reduced or eliminated by human activity will be restored; c. Reintroduction of native species is compatible with goals and objectives of this Wilderness Plan, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; d. Significant values of the FC-RONR Wilderness will not be impaired, such as impacts to other native aquatic species; e. Stocking occurred prior to wilderness designation.	2-27	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The FC-RONR Wilderness serves as a refuge for native threatened, endangered, proposed, and sensitive species. It protects existing remnant populations that inhabit the FC-RONR Wilderness and provides natural habitats for reintroduced native species. Wilderness managers evaluate effects of all human activities on fish and wildlife species to reduce or eliminate potential conflicts, restore populations and maintain quality habitats in a natural condition.	2-27	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Control of problem animals will be permitted only on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, APHIS-Wildlife Services and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and with Regional Forester approval.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Habitat improvements will not be conducted except as an indirect effect of reverting human-altered ecosystems back to conditions that are more natural.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Reintroduction or supplemental transplanting of native wildlife species will be permitted only when analysis shows that: a. TES species will not be adversely affected; b. Populations of native species reduced or eliminated by human activity will be restored; c. Reintroduction of historically native predatory species is compatible with goals and objectives of this Wilderness Plan, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and d. Significant values of the FC-RONR Wilderness will not be impaired.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Salting, supplemental minerals and nutrients, or supplemental feeding of wildlife is prohibited.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Stocking or introduction of non-native species, such as chukar, turkey, or gray partridge, is prohibited.	2-28	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Utilization of forage will occur in a way that maintains natural processes of plant succession. Forage will remain plentiful for wildlife.	2-38	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Manage all domestic livestock grazing to achieve and maintain upper mid-seral or higher condition and improving trend in all grazed areas, including uplands and riparian zones.	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Priorities for the use of available forage are: a. Wildlife b. Domestic livestock under term grazing permits c. Forest Service administrative pack and saddle stock d. Recreational pack and saddle stock (includes both outfitter stock authorized by livestock use permits and recreational non-outfitter stock, which may not require a permit).	2-39	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	N	N	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Forage utilization by pack and saddle stock will not exceed 30 percent.	2-40	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Grazing of pack and saddle stock will be approved and authorized on a case-by-case basis considering season, forage availability, and needs of wildlife and other wilderness users.	2-40	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Identify areas needing grazing closures or modification. Appropriate corrective action will be taken to minimize or eliminate conflicts with fish and wildlife, watershed or wilderness values. Grazing area closures or restrictions, when implemented, will be appropriately identified and administered to allow natural healing of impacted areas.	2-40	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Management emphasis within the Special Mining Management Zone is on mining as the dominant use with reasonable measures taken to protect bighorn sheep habitat.	2-43	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Restrict use of mining locations and associated access roads to mining, processing, or uses reasonably incident thereto, except that the Secretary may permit such access roads to be used by the State of Idaho to facilitate management of bighorn sheep in the designated area.	2-44	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Take all reasonable measures to insure that mineral operators avoid significant impairment of the overall habitat of bighorn sheep within, or adjacent to, the Zone. Permit only those impacts on bighorn sheep habitat that cannot be avoided without unreasonable restrictions on cobalt exploration and production.	2-44	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Permit only light to moderate forage use by pack and saddle stock.	2-48	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Spike camps are unassigned campsites approved for use by the District Ranger for use by the permit holder and those served on a temporary basis in conjunction with permitted operations. Spike camps will meet the same standards as base camps except that: a. Spike camps are not reserved, and are available for use on a first-come, first-serve basis for either outfitted or non-outfitted camping purposes. b. Unless otherwise approved by the District Ranger, camps cannot be set up more than three days in advance of use, and are to be removed within three days after use. Occupancy shall not exceed 14 consecutive days, beginning with camp setup and ending with camp removal. c. Temporary corrals or permanent hitchracks may be permitted with case-by-case approval of the District Ranger, based on resource protection needs relative to the use of the site by the non-outfitted public. Electric fences may be approved.	2-50	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Visitors practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the rights of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Visitors understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.	2-54	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The Middle Fork of the Salmon will be managed to maintain its Outstanding Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Middle Fork are fish and wildlife, historic and cultural, recreational, scenic, water of high quality (including chemical, physical and biological components), and geologic. For a discussion on the ORVs for the Middle Fork Salmon River, see Appendix F.	2-55	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Cutting standing trees (live or dead) for firewood or other purposes is prohibited, except for fire control and administrative purposes.	2-56	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The Salmon River will be managed to maintain its Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Salmon River are fish and wildlife, historical and cultural, recreational, scenic, and water of high quality (includes chemical, physical and biological components). For a discussion on the ORVs for the Salmon River, see Appendix F.	2-63	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Visitors practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the rights of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Visitors understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.	2-63	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Cutting standing trees (live or dead) for firewood or other purposes is prohibited, except for fire control and administrative purposes.	2-65	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Research projects on wildlife and fish resources, recreational use, human carrying capacities, cultural resources, and methodologies for monitoring ecological and sociological carrying capacity, will be permitted in the Wild River corridor.	2-78	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Soils around lakes, rivers, creeks, meadows, and bogs are maintained in a natural condition. Management action is taken to reduce or eliminate degradation of soil resources, such as soil erosion on trails and compaction from human-caused activities.	2-83	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Trail location or relocation guidelines are: a. Locate to avoid campsites. b. Locate to take advantage of vistas and scenic areas. c. Locate to stay a minimum of 200 feet from lakes and meadows, terrain permitting. d. Avoid straight alignment. e. Avoid grades over 10 percent f. Avoid tread width in excess of 24 inches. g. Locate where primitive means of maintenance would most often be assured.	2-87	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Emphasize conservation and recovery of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, and other species at risk.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Maintain or restore unique habitats.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Protect riparian area vegetation to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and species diversity.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Protect Threatened or Endangered plant species if found to be present in the wilderness.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Provide habitat capable of: a. Supporting viable populations of native plant species within the FCRORNRW, and, b. Supporting plant biodiversity to meet social needs, biological diversity, and ecological and functional integrity.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	The amount, distribution, and characteristics of life-stage habitats are present to maintain or reach viable populations of native species. Habitat conditions generally contribute to survival and recovery, and prevent listing on Region 1 and Region 4 Sensitive Species Lists. Populations of non-native plants are reduced or eradicated in occupied and potential rare plant habitat. Desired habitat conditions are maintained or degraded habitats restored to promote pollinator success and survival. Human activities are at levels that maintain desired conditions and dynamics during key life stages of rare plants. The public understands the importance of maintaining rare and culturally important plant species.	2-90	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N
Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	A desired component of the wilderness is the existence and preservation of thriving native ecosystems. Healthy, functioning plant communities provide the foundation upon which ecological values are based. Intact native plant communities support healthy watersheds, productive soils, and native wildlife communities, including threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. The expansion of exotic invasive weeds (noxious weeds) no longer pose a threat to the integrity of native plant communities.	2-93	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N

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Salmon (1988)	Wildlife	Restore known populations of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate and Sensitive (TEPCS) plant species, where these populations have been impacted by human influence.	2-94	SNF Amendment 9 (2004): Incorporation of the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness Plan (2003) into the SNF LRMP	Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness	Y	Y	N	N