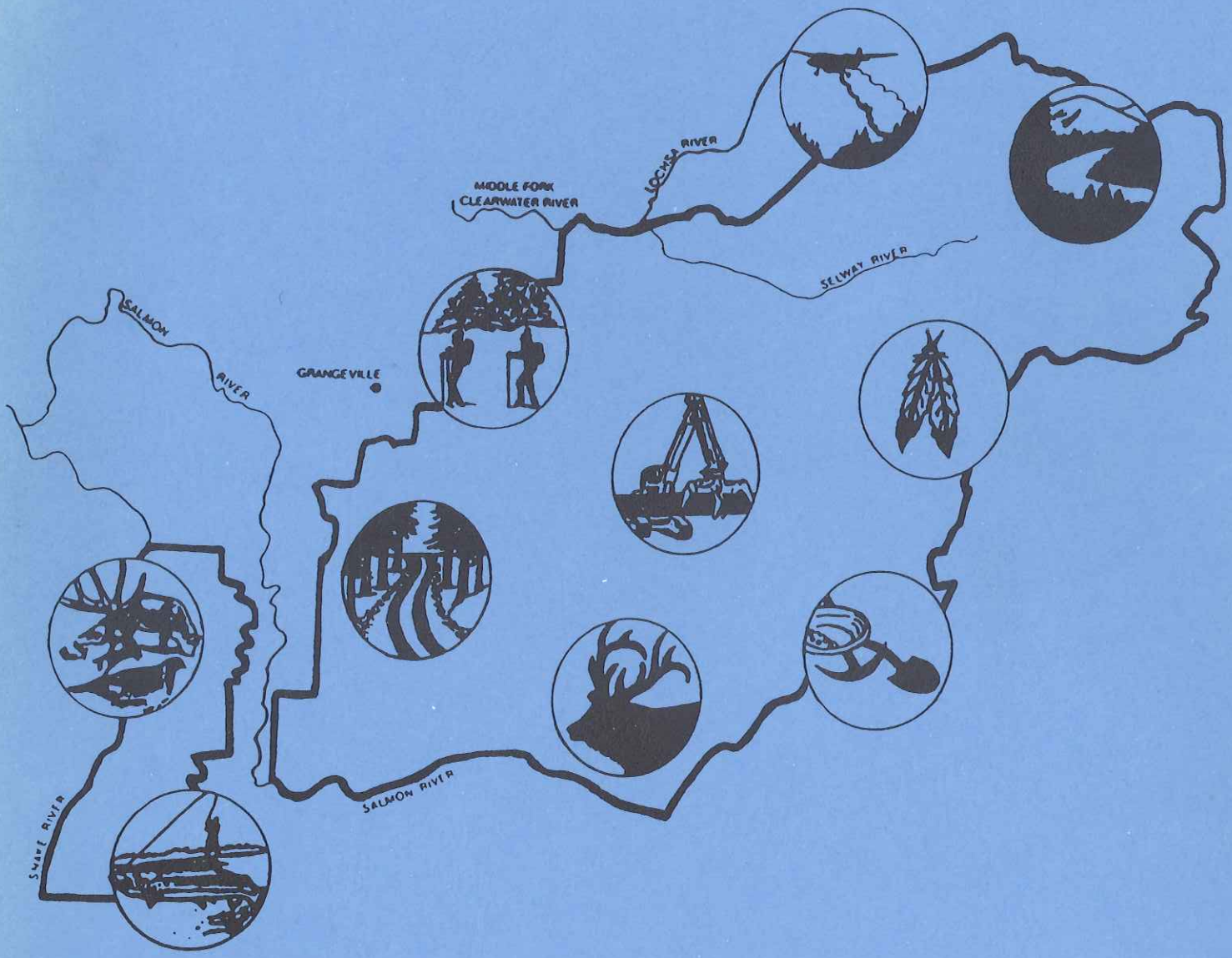
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Nez Perce National Forest Plan

FIRST ANNUAL MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT

Fiscal Year 1988



Dear Reader:

The Nez Perce National Forest Plan, released in Fiscal Year 1988, charts a new course for managing the Forest for the next 10 to 15 years. It is our contract with you, the people we serve, our pledge to continue to involve you as we strive to achieve a balance of multiple uses.

We invite you to review and comment on this, our first, Nez Perce National Forest Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report. This is our report on how well we are keeping our land management contract with you.

As always, we welcome you to work with us to improve our land stewardship responsibilities. Please feel free to call, visit, or write us anytime.

Cheers!

Tom Kovalicky
Forest Supervisor

CARING FOR THE LAND AND SERVING PEOPLE

ABSTRACT

The results of fiscal year 1988 monitoring have not shown any significant problems with the Forest Plan. Two amendments were made to the Forest Plan in fiscal year 1988. They are found in the appendix to this Report. As a result of this years monitoring and evaluation, we will be proposing several amendments to the Forest Plan. These proposals are located in the "Planned Actions" section of this Report.

Based on fiscal year 1988 allowable sale quantity data (first year of the decade), it appears that achieving the 108-million-board-foot average allowable sale quantity (ASQ) is possible. In fiscal year 1988, we offered 112 million board feet of timber for sale and sold 109 million board feet (chargeable towards the ASQ).

Timber harvesting took place on 3,207 acres and the average timber stand size was 19 acres.

Silvicultural exams on tree plantations indicate that 90 percent of the acres are progressing toward satisfactory stocking.

No projects were approved which would result in the deterioration of habitats for threatened and endangered species.

Due to the lack of appropriated funds, only 41 percent of Forest Plan targets for direct fish habitat improvements were accomplished. However, funding from outside sources accounted for an additional 41 percent, bringing the total to 82 percent of planned targets.

The Forest accomplished only 24 percent of Forest Plan targets for direct soil and water improvement, however, total soil and water improvements accomplished from all funding sources was 97 percent of planned targets.

Compliance with summer elk objectives has generally been good.

The Forest's elk herds have generally been increasing over the past few years due to an abundance of good habitat. The herd ratio of branched-antlered bulls to spikes is among the highest in the nation.

In Fiscal Year 1988, 105,943 acres were burned by wildfires. Unusually hot, dry weather conditions and regionwide wildfire emergency allowed only 1,000 acres of the planned 3,800 acres of late summer burning on elk winter range. The Forest is evaluating alternative proposals in case weather conditions continue to repeat themselves.

There is a need for cooperative research to help refine the Northern Idaho elk guidelines habitat suitability index model.

Moose populations appear to be growing slowly across the Forest.

The 5-percent-per-decade guideline for Pacific yew moose winter range was met.

Compliance with snag and replacement snag standards was mixed forestwide.

Compliance with old-growth standards was generally very good forestwide.

There is a need to more thoroughly evaluate and document riparian needs and opportunities in project development.

Mitigation measures to reduce facilities' impacts on resources were included on all projects. Nineteen miles of roads were reconstructed to improve mitigation.

All projects that had cultural resource stipulation complied with those stipulations.

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FOREST PLAN MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST

FISCAL YEAR 1988

I. INTRODUCTION

The Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) for the Nez Perce National Forest was approved by the Regional Forester on October 8, 1987. Part of the process was a commitment to monitor and evaluate how well the Forest Plan was being implemented. Monitoring and evaluation comprise the management control system, and the results of monitoring and evaluation provide the decisionmaker and the public information on the progress and results of implementing the Forest Plan.

A commitment was also made to consider modifications in the Forest Plan based on the monitoring and evaluation efforts. Monitoring and evaluation each have a distinctly different purpose and scope.

Monitoring is gathering information and observing management activities to provide a basis for periodic evaluation of the Forest Plan.

Evaluation is the analysis and interpretation of monitoring results. Evaluation will assist in the review of the conditions on the land covered by the Forest Plan as required at least every five years by the National Forest Management Act Regulations. Planned actions resulting from evaluation are reported in the Planned Actions section on page 50.

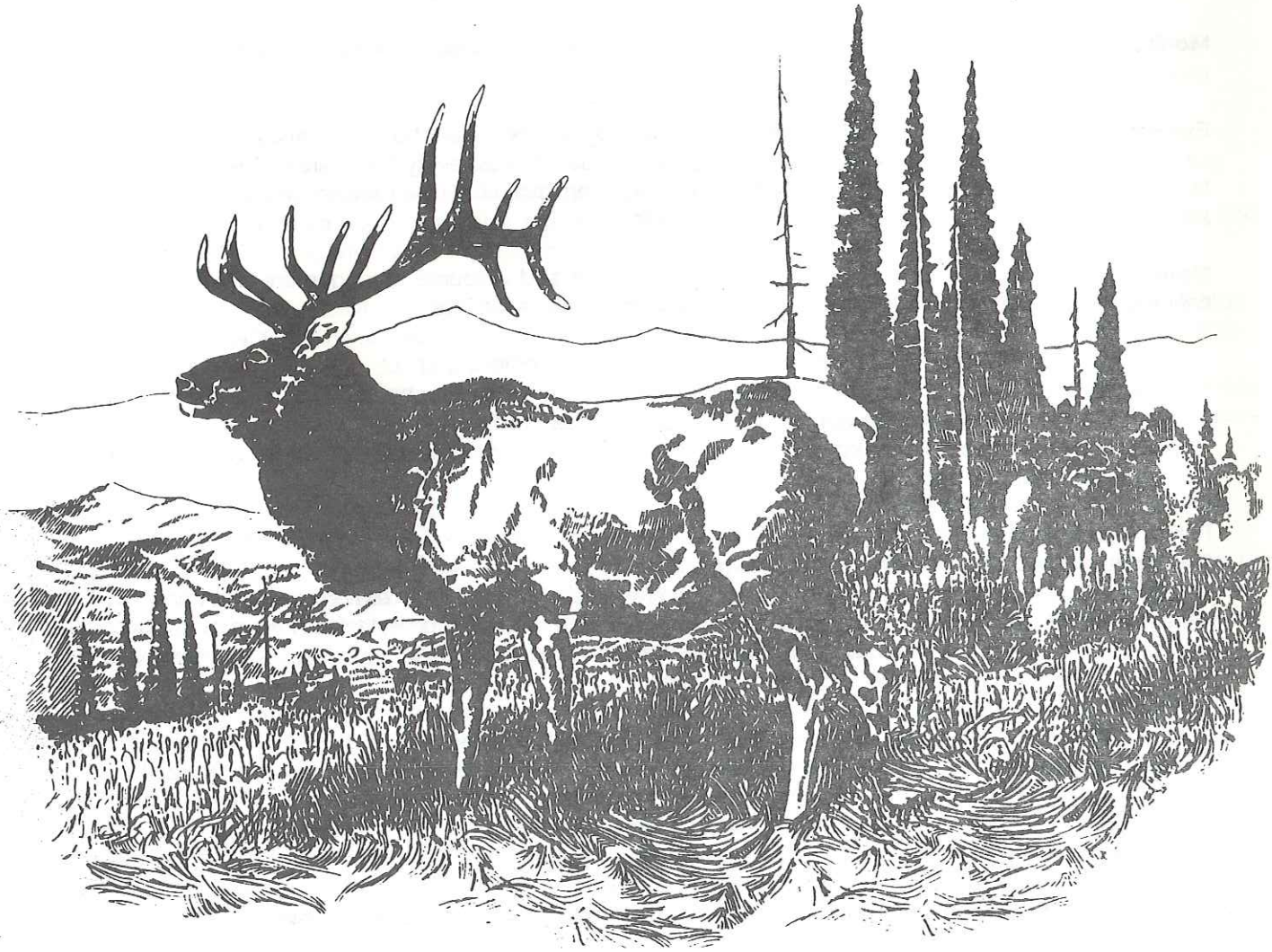
Monitoring and evaluation focus on those facets of land and resource management which could most critically affect Forest Plan implementation. Monitoring elements include:

- items on which implementation may have a potentially significant effect;
- items where achievement of a relevant goal or objective is going to be difficult;
- items where projected effects may or may not occur as predicted;
- items where accomplishment of an objective or meeting of a standard determines ability to achieve another goal or objective.

Forest Plan management activities were monitored and evaluated as outlined in the Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements section of the Forest Plan, Pages 6 and 7, Table V-1, and Appendix O to determine how well objectives were met and how closely management standards were applied. Numerous informal field reviews were also conducted on a variety of projects during 1988. These are documented in various ways, including daily diaries, file notes, and memos. These reviews are often conducted as routine inspections of timber sales, road contracts, mining operations, or other projects.

This report summarizes results of Forest Plan monitoring and evaluation conducted from October 1, 1987 through September 30, 1988. This is the first year of Forest Plan implementation for the Nez Perce National Forest. Rationale is provided for the modifications, if necessary, that will be made in the Forest Plan in the form of amendments. Any changes in the Forest Plan will follow the process outlined in Chapter V and will include appropriate public notification and completion of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures. This report also provides a communication link with the public and other levels of Federal, State, private industry, and interest groups to document the status on implementing the Forest Plan.

This Report is organized into six main sections following the introduction. Section II compares outputs and services planned to those accomplished and discusses the results of monitoring each item. Section III identifies research needed to improve our monitoring efforts. Section IV lists the Forest Plan appeals, the issues involved, and the status of each appeal. Section V and the Appendix displays the two amendments to the Forest Plan. Section VI identifies recommended changes that will result in amendments if they are approved. Section VII lists those people who contributed to the preparation of this Report.



II. MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESULTS AND TRENDS

A. Were Outputs and Services Provided as Predicted

It is anticipated that outputs will vary from year to year. The intent is to meet the 10-year average displayed in the Forest Plan, page II-9. In many instances, it is difficult with only one year's monitoring data to determine how well the Forest Plan objectives, outputs, and standards are being met. For some items, data is lacking to project trends. The Forest is still developing methodologies for data acquisition and interpretation.

Even though the reporting period for some monitoring items may be two or more years, information from all monitoring items is reported annually. This information is than evaluated at the end of the reporting period.

The following table (Table 1) displays a comparison between first decade annual average activities and outputs as published in the Forest Plan, fiscal year 1988 targets set by the Forest, and fiscal year 1988 accomplishments. Forest Plan implementation revealed some adjustment in outputs due to field verification, a need for listing some additional outputs or activities, and better data acquisition. These changes will require an amendment to the Forest Plan and are being recommended as identified in Section VI, Planned Actions.

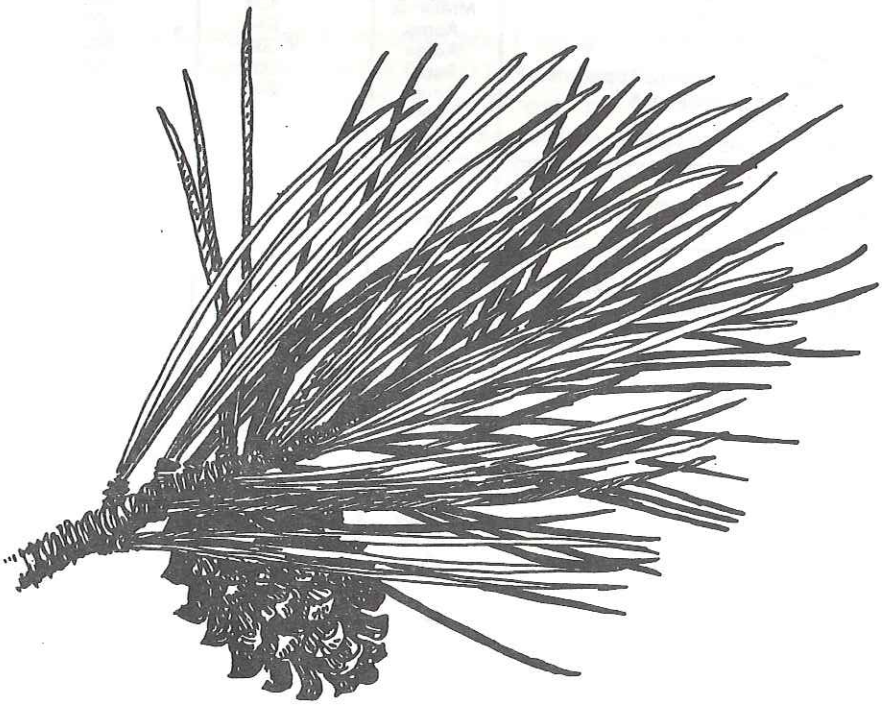


Table 1 - COMPARISON OF OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES WITH THOSE PLANNED IN THE FOREST PLAN

Target Item 1/	Output or Activity	Unit of Measure	Forest Plan Targets 2/	FY 1988 Targets 3/	Units Accomplished in FY 1988
RECREATION					
T01	Developed/Dispersed Use 4/	MRVD 5/	1,337	---	656
	Cultural Resource Inventory	Acres	8,000	4,000	3,753
WILDLIFE & FISH					
T03	Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Acres	5,000	3,800	1,000 6/
T04/T30	Fish Habitat Improvement 7/	Acres	400	144	162 8/
T05	T&E Species Habitat Improvement	Acres	64	0	0
RANGE					
T06	Permitted Grazing Use	MAUM 5/	43	43	44
T07	Range Improvement (Non-structural)	Acres	500	0	0
T07	Range Improvement (Structural)	Structures	7	7	7
T09	Noxious Weed Control	Acres	250	160	64
SOIL AND WATER	Soil & Water Resource Improvement	Acres	320	49	74 9/
LANDS					
T11	Land Exchange	Acres	25	60	0
MINERALS					
T12	Minerals Management	Actions 10/	500	453	318
TIMBER					
	Harvest Method				
	Clearcut	Acres	1,810	---	1,424
	Shelterwood/Seed Tree	Acres	2,775	---	1,487
	Shelterwood - Removal Cut	Acres	130	---	111
	Commercial Cut/Salvage/Sanitation	Acres	225	---	185
T13	Allowable Sale Quantity	MMBF 5/	108	108	109
T16-17	Reforestation-Appropriated	Acres	940	1,227	1,180
T18-19	Reforestation-KV.	Acres	4,300	1,620	1,692
T20	Timber Stand Improvement-Appropriated	Acres	700	395	674
T21	Timber Stand Improvement-KV.	Acres	300	599	273
T22	Landline Location	Miles	---	23	25
T44	Fuels Management-Brush Disposal	Acres	---	4,600	3,164
PROTECTION					
T23	Fuels Management Activity and Natural Fuels	Acres	4,540	1,300	1,372
FACILITIES					
	Trail Construction/Reconstruction 11/	Miles	20	50	48
	Trail Maintenance Level III	Miles	---	60	58
	Road Construction				
	Arterial	Miles	3	---	0
	Collector	Miles	24	---	4
	Local	Miles	26	---	49
	TOTAL	Miles	53	---	53
	Road Reconstruction				
	Arterial	Miles	2	---	2
	Collector	Miles	13	---	17
	Local	Miles	15	---	30
	TOTAL	Miles	30	---	49
	Access Management				
	Permanently Closed	Miles	33	---	77
	Unrestricted	Miles	17	---	34
	Restricted	Miles	33	---	32
	TOTAL	Miles	83	---	143
	Closure Devices				
	Gates	Numbers	---	---	6
	Concrete Barriers	Numbers	---	---	14
	Earth Berm Barriers	Numbers	---	---	13

Footnotes are located on the following page.

Footnotes for Table 1

1/ Northern Region-developed codes which identify target and activity items.

2/ Average Annual Units Planned in the First Decade from the Forest Plan.

3/ Targets set by the Forest for FY 1988.

4/ Acres of Developed and Dispersed Recreation Use are not separated out anymore because Recreation Information Management (RIM) reports do not call for the separation.

5/ MRVD = thousand recreation visitor days, MAUM = thousand animal unit months, MMBF = million board feet.

6/ East Meadow Creek spring burns on winter range.

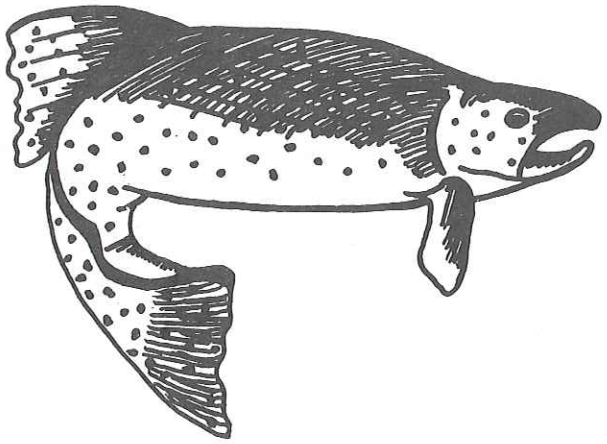
7/ Includes both structural and nonstructural improvements.

8/ Fish habitat improvement accomplished through Forest fisheries funding was 162 acres. Fish habitat improvement from all funding sources was 328 acres.

9/ Soil and water improvement accomplished through watershed funding was 74 acres. Soil and water improvement projects from all funding sources totaled 309 acres.

10/ Includes administrative actions to process and administer operating plans, Notices of Intent, leases, and permits, as well as site-specific evaluations, hearings, and appeals.

11/ Includes construction/reconstruction of the snow trail system.



B. Are the Dollars and Manpower Costs of the Plan Implemented as Expected

Table 2 - COMPARISON BETWEEN 1988 EXPENDITURES AND FOREST PLAN PROJECTIONS

Activity Code	Activity Description	Forest Plan Projections in 1988 dollars (Thousand Dollars) 1/	FY88 Expenditures in 1988 dollars (Thousand Dollars)	Percent of Projection
00	General Administration	1,808	1,649	91
01,02	Fire and Fuels	1,328	1,163	88
03-05	Timber	2,035	1,943	95
06,07	Range	236	223	94
08	Minerals	310	251	81
09	Recreation	822	528	64
10	Wildlife and Fish	861	631	73
11	Soil, Air, Water	489	270	55
12	Facility Maintenance	204	177	87
13-15, 42, 43	Lands	350	113	32
16	Landline Location	154	122	79
17	Road Maintenance	657	603	92
18	Trail Maintenance	513	423	82
19	Cooperative Law Enforcement	56	37	66
20	Reforestation-Appropriated	527	664	126
21	Timber Stand Improvement - Appropriated	67	159	237
23	Tree Improvement	46	74	161
25	Senior Community Service Employment Program	46	45	98
26-28	KV (Trust Fund)	1,665	1,098	66
29	Co-op Work,Forest Service,Other(Trust Fund)	180	310	172
30	Timber Salvage Sales (Perm. Fund)	85	100	118
31	Brush Disposal (Perm. Fund)	424	371	88
32	Range Improvement	18	25	139
33	Recreation Construction	128	83	65
34	Facility Construction - Forest Admin.,Other	136	96	71
35	Engineering Construction Support	1,711	1,267	74
36	Construction--Capital Investment Roads	2,539	698	27
37	Trail Construction/Reconstruction	205	314	153
38	Timber Purchaser Road Construction	3,872	1,786	46
	TOTAL	21,472	15,223	71

1/ Adjusted for inflation.

C. Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements

The results of monitoring and evaluation have been summarized and are discussed on the following pages. Each monitoring item lists: (1) what is being measured; (2) frequency of measurement; (3) reporting period; (4) variable which would initiate further evaluation; and (5) the results of monitoring. The items are arranged by resource and follow the requirements in the Nez Perce Forest Plan (Table V-1).

RECREATION

Item 1a:	**Recreation Visitor Days**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 Years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significantly different trends in recreation use occurring on the Nez Perce following a five-year evaluation.

During the past several years, the recreation information management (RIM) system has seen substantial changes. All that is currently being reported is recreation use by activities. In future years, this monitoring item will need to be reviewed and perhaps modified to reflect a new RIM system.

Results

RECREATION USE BY ACTIVITY - FY 1988

Activity Category	Recreation Use (MRVD) 1/
Camping, Picnicking, and Swimming	207.0
Mechanized Travel and Viewing Scenery	173.6
Hiking, Horseback Travel, and Water Travel	75.3
Winter Sports	10.0
Resorts, Cabins, and Organizational Camps	10.0
Hunting	88.9
Fishing	31.5
Non-Consumptive Fish and Wildlife Use	2.0
Other Recreational Activities	57.5
Total	655.8
Wilderness Use (included above)	
Gospel-Hump	21.5
Frank Church-River of No Return	10.0
Selway-Bitterroot	51.6
Total (included above)	83.1

1/ Thousand recreation visitor days

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 1b:	Acres of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Category
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 Years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Following a five-year period, variation which would indicate that Forest Plan direction requiring a full range of recreation opportunities is not being met, or if the semi-primitive classes are being lost more quickly than specified in the Plan.

Recreation Opportunity System (ROS) is a system for planning and managing recreation resources that describes appropriate recreation activity opportunities, settings, and experiences along a continuum or spectrum. Listings within this spectrum, from least developed to most developed, are primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban.

ROS mapping for the existing situation was completed in 1979. No subsequent mapping has been done on a forestwide basis since then to update ROS categories or to determine adopted ROS classifications for areas resulting from Forest Plan implementation. On individual projects and areas, ROS is being considered as part of the environmental analyses. This does not present a forestwide picture, however. A comprehensive review of ROS changes will be needed after a five-year period to determine if Forest Plan direction is being met.

There needs to be a forestwide effort in training and implementation of ROS procedures if it is to be a useful tool. What is needed is a review and revision of ROS maps forestwide, incorporation of ROS into all environmental analyses, and a mechanism for updating ROS acreage changes in a data base. All of these will be necessary in order to adequately monitor ROS after a five-year period.

Results

From interim reports, it is evident that timber harvest activities and road construction in previously unharvested and unroaded areas are substantially reducing areas of semiprimitive nonmotorized and motorized ROS, converting these to roaded natural ROS. This is consistent with effects identified in the Forest Plan Environmental Impact Statement. For example, the Selway Ranger District reported that timber harvest of 11 MMBF on three timber sales and 5.4 miles of new road construction in fiscal year 1988 resulted in a shift from semiprimitive motorized to roaded natural ROS. Red River Ranger District, on the other hand, reported negligible changes in ROS categories in 1988 because all of the District's current sales are near previously existing roads, already in roaded natural ROS. Other districts similarly reported trends consistent with levels of timber harvesting and road construction.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 2a:	Off-Road Vehicle Impacts
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Unacceptable impacts caused by off-road vehicle use.

The Off-Road-Vehicle (ORV) Monitoring Plan referenced in Appendix O of the Nez Perce Forest Plan is being replaced with a new access management monitoring plan for the Forest. No systematic methodology has yet been established to monitor ORV use forestwide. Instead, this year's report consists of narrative evaluations prepared by each ranger district.

ORV use on the Forest has been increasing in popularity and variety. Snowmobiles, three- and four-wheel all-terrain vehicles, and traditional four-wheel drive vehicles all contribute to this use.

The most prevalent ORV impact is illegal use of vehicles on closed roads, nearly all of which are gated. Road use is restricted on many roads for wildlife security, to prevent soil erosion, and to reduce road maintenance. Each year, gates are broken or circumvented with resultant impacts.

Efforts to reduce these impacts include posting of up-to-date orders at each gate, explanatory signs describing reasons for the closures, increased enforcement actions, publicity of successful prosecutions, and weekend hunter patrols to provide contact with visitors and an opportunity to explain road restrictions.

Several areas of the Forest have experienced impacts of vehicles off of road systems. On the Salmon River Ranger District, all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles are a problem on White Bird Ridge, with impacts of loss of wildlife security and soil erosion. Another area of concern is the use of four-wheel drive vehicles on Johnson Ridge and Little Slate Meadows. To solve the problem at Little Slate Meadows, a cow camp will be removed from the meadow. Off-road-vehicles are utilizing an old fire road from Nut Point south toward Southwest Butte.

Red River Ranger District staff are conducting an analysis to determine the best way to deal with specific ORV impacts. The areas under study include Trail #504 which is being eroded by all-terrain vehicles, an area downstream from Bridge Creek Campground impacted by motorcycles, and the south facing hillside adjacent to Road #1166 which is eroding because of hill climbing by motorcyclists.

Results

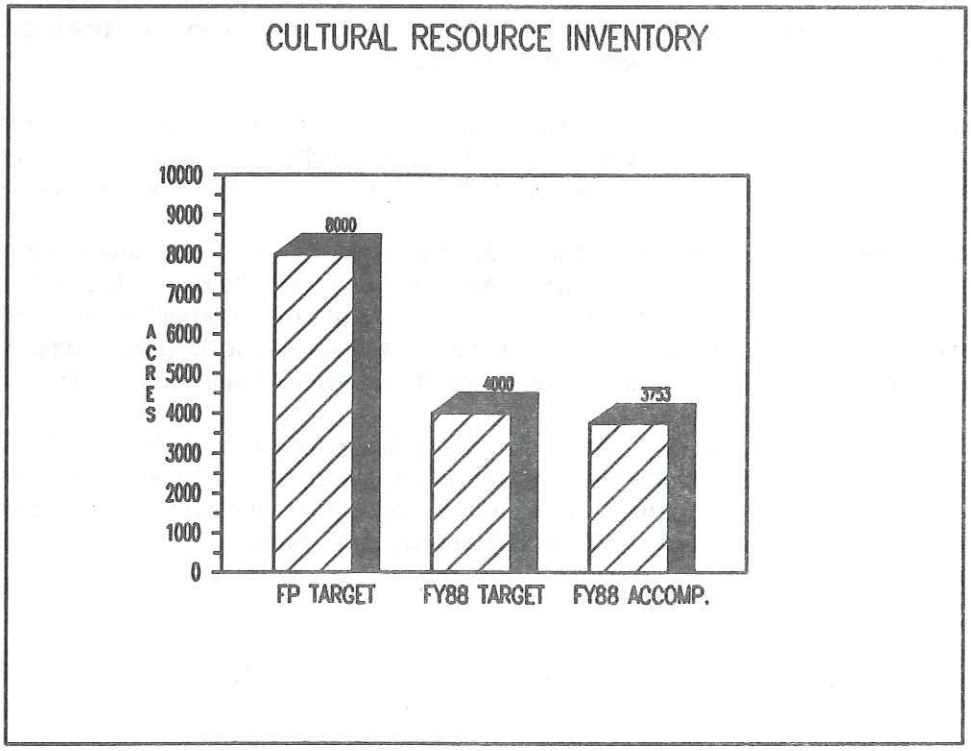
Through further development and implementation of the Access Management Plan, the Forest needs to develop a systematic method to monitor ORV use and impacts.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 2b:	Adequacy of Cultural Resource Protection, Impacts on Cultural Resources
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	A change in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 or other pertinent cultural resource laws and regulations could necessitate altering the cultural resource monitoring procedure to comply with the changes.

Results

During Fiscal Year 1988, 50 projects were field-inventoried in compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as specified in the Forest Plan. This resulted in 3,753 acres being inventoried for cultural resources and 36 new archaeological sites recorded. Of these, 28 were determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and 8 were deemed not eligible. The determinations were made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.



In addition to the new sites recorded, 10 previously recorded sites were visited and their documentation updated. These visits are done on an opportunity basis, but in the future a systematic plan for monitoring sites will be devised. Of the 10 sites inspected this year, 7 were determined not eligible to the National Register and 3 were found eligible. None of the sites had any indication of recent vandalism, but several were impacted by increased public use for recreation activities.

Two National Register properties were inspected for natural deterioration and vandalism. One of these is in the process of receiving new shakes on some of the building roofs. No vandalism was noted and the natural deterioration was not excessive.

The Southern Nez Perce Trail was inspected for damage after the fire season and was found to have had about 1/2 mile impacted by a fireline. The damaged section has been rehabilitated and the tread will be restored next summer.

All projects that had cultural resource stipulations were monitored for compliance. One timber sale was monitored as part of a multi-disciplinary monitoring team inspection. No cultural resources were located in the previously surveyed areas that were visited. In the future, it is hoped that at least two timber sales per district will be monitored in this fashion. This process should help verify the efficiency of our survey techniques.

The first step has been taken to develop a process to insure that Nez Perce Native American religious and gathering sites are protected as specified in the Forest Plan. This will entail submitting all proposed projects to the Tribe for their review.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 2c:	**Limits of Acceptable Change in Wilderness**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If, after a five-year review period, changes in wilderness exceeded acceptable limits.

Gospel-Hump Wilderness

The limits of acceptable change planning procedure has not yet begun for the Gospel-Hump Wilderness.

Management of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness is affected by past mining activity and easy accessibility. This year, there was a renewed surge in mining interest. Claimants used unauthorized motorized equipment in their exploration work. This resulted in a court decision favorable to the Forest Service.

Administration and monitoring of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness has been at a relatively low level. Most impacts occur during the fall hunting season. Expanded wilderness ranger presence and advance visitor education in low impact horse use and camping techniques would help to reduce these impacts. This is planned in upcoming years.

The majority of the outfitters in the Gospel-Hump Wilderness are in compliance with required low impact camps and removal of caches. At least one camp with structures and caches remains. The outfitter planned to remove them, but a major snowstorm prevented the cleanup. He has agreed to clean the area in early July, 1989.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness

The limits-of-acceptable-change (LAC) process has not been completed for the Frank Church-River of No Return (FC-RNR) Wilderness. The Red River Ranger District is part of the FC-RNR lead working group which is working on the LAC for the entire wilderness.

The FC-RNR on the Nez Perce National Forest is in generally very good condition. This is due to the limited access to the northern part of the wilderness and the lack of past mining activity.

There are several areas where problems are evident. The Sheep Hill Ridge system and Trail #575 receives heavy use, being a favorite hunting and fishing area. The fragile areas around lakes are showing the most use. An ROS rating of the area would still be primitive due to the large area in which to disperse people. The second area of concern is the Crofoot Ranch. This ranch was purchased several years ago by the Forest Service. When the property was purchased, it had several well built structures present. These buildings are still present. These buildings are not in keeping with the wilderness character of the area and unauthorized use of the buildings has occurred this past year.

Fires in 1988 have presented both problems and advancements in wilderness management in the FC-RNR. Fire activity brought a tremendous fire fighting effort into the wilderness. The smaller fires were attacked and suppressed; however, three fires grew too fast for the available resources and became project fires. These project fires eventually became known as the Ladder Incident.

The overall strategy was to keep the fires in the wilderness because the available resources and the fire behavior would not allow the fires to be suppressed and impact of suppression to the wilderness character was not acceptable. Impacts on the wilderness included firelines, spike camps, and helispots. Most of these impacts were confined to areas near the wilderness boundary.

The major success of this fire complex came from the tremendous effort that was placed on maintaining the wilderness character while still providing for effective fire control methods. This complex finally encompassed 62,200 acres and employed 600+ people. An incident of this size could have easily destroyed wilderness values over large areas. As it turned out, the fire was able to burn under near natural conditions.

The other major achievement was in the education of fire fighters, from the Incident Commander to the line digger, of the wilderness ethic and "no trace" fire fighting methods.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness

Ranger districts on three Forests are currently working together and with the public in the limits-of-acceptable-change planning process for the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, a process which began in 1986.

Prescribed fires and wildfires in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness caused extensive damage to the trail system in 1988. After a fire, the trail tread often has to be reconstructed and drainage structures replaced in addition to extensive clearing and brushing. This work is normally not considered to be part of the fire rehabilitation effort and is beyond the capability of the already strained trail maintenance budgets.

Despite an overall loss of service days due to fires, outfitters cooperated with each other, with the Forest Service, and the State of Idaho by shifting operations to unburned areas wherever possible.

Volunteers continue to be utilized in trail maintenance, visitor contact, and site clean up and education by the various managing units.

Over 40,000 acres burned in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness this season from natural ignitions. However, due to the national fire situation, these fires were not allowed to burn naturally. A decision was made, contrary to the approved wilderness fire management plan, to suppress all fires, including those burning within the parameters of an approved prescription.

Grizzly bear potential habitat evaluation was continued in cooperation with the Clearwater National Forest this season. This project involves ground truthing of satellite imagery.

The two year high mountain lake survey on the Moose Creek Ranger District portion of the wilderness was completed. Data is currently being analyzed and management recommendations for high lake resources are being developed.

A field evaluation of the potential and desirability of reintroducing big horn sheep in areas along the Selway River corridor was made.

A significant reduction in motorized tractor use for maintenance of the Moose Creek Airstrip was made. The District is exploring ways to totally eliminate use of the tractor and to return to the use of all horse drawn implements for the maintenance of this facility.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 2d:	**Achievement of Visual Quality**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	After 5 years of monitoring, an assessment indicates visual quality objectives are not being met.

Visual resource management (VRM) classes were mapped forestwide about ten years ago, prior to the development and implementation of the Nez Perce Forest Plan. The major task remains of reviewing these original VRM objectives and updating, or adopting them, to meet current on-the-ground conditions and Forest Plan direction. Most districts are doing this as part of project or area environmental analyses. A summary of visual resource assessments completed in 1988 which will contribute to the five-year assessment follows.

In accordance with the Forestwide Management Direction of the Nez Perce Plan, retention and partial retention visual quality objectives (VQOs) have been achieved along the Salmon River, with one exception. The Perseverance Mine, located near Berg Creek, prevents this visual quality objective for a very short distance. Because of the steep slope, it will be many years before this VQO becomes fact. Some of the nearby mining operations of similar topography and reclamation opportunity that are over 100 years old still show raw edges that look unnatural.

To date, partial retention and retention has been maintained along the Gospel-Hump Road #444, with the exception of about one-half mile on the north side of the road between mile 1 and 2. Cutting in this area was completed several years ago. A strip of uncut land was retained along the road, but the strip is so narrow that the clearcuts can be viewed easily and, therefore, are not subordinate.

Under "Standards" in the Forest Plan, Chapter II, the recommended VQOs will be reviewed, updated as necessary, and adopted during project planning. In 1988, this process was planned during the area analysis procedure. The existing VQOs need to be studied to determine if they should continue to be used or adjusted. Visual quality objectives for all timber sales and other view-disturbing activities have been reviewed and predominantly met on the Salmon River Ranger District.

Visual quality objectives were analyzed for Silver Creek and Clear Creek Analysis areas on the Clearwater Ranger District, totaling approximately 45,000 acres. The analysis, done under contract, used the perspective plot computer program and sensitivity level and viewpoint assumptions based on concerns raised in area analysis. VQO's were completed for the South Fork corridor and provided visual management for three proposed sales.

Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) for the Cove-Mallard Environmental Impact Statement on the Red River Ranger District have been completed and adopted.

VQOs for the Cole-Porter Environmental Analysis (EA) were reviewed during the EA process.

On-the-ground review of the Station Point, Cole-Porter, Schooner Face, and Pavement Pine timber sales included discussions on VQOs. These discussions lead to modifications of existing contracts and sale packages to insure that VQOs were met or mitigated.

Visual resource management was incorporated into the designs of the Elk Mountain and Dry Saddle trail-heads, and the Red River Ranger Station office.

Several units on the Schooner Face and High Soda Timber sales on the Red River Ranger District would not meet a reasonable adopted VQO for the area affected.

Activities initiated on the Selway Ranger District were planned and implemented in compliance with the established visual quality objectives (VQOs). A field review of the Pine Knob timber sale showed that the location of cutting units and roads was planned to meet the established VQOs; the sale was implemented according to that plan.

Site-specific VQO mapping was completed during fiscal 1988 on the Middle Fork Analysis area. This area contains a significant amount of the scenic corridor of the recreation portion of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater Wild and Scenic River. Planning of proposed improvements to the Selway River Road #223 resulted in an environmental assessment which directs that activity needed to increase the safety and allow for better maintenance of the road must be accomplished in a manner which preserves or enhances the visual character of the road and the surrounding environment.

The Elk City Ranger District received input from a landscape architect on seven projects during 1988.

The west boundary of the Lower Crooked River Timber Sale is Crooked River which has a VQO of partial retention. The landscape architect provided input into the environmental analysis, and based on his recommendations, units and roads were located so they met this VQO along the corridor.

A snowmobile route between Elk City and Red River goes through the Boyer Timber Sale. Proposed units would open up several areas for viewing and would meet the existing VQO of partial retention along the snowmobile corridor.

In the Chocolate Moose Timber Sale, there was a proposed unit located on the breaks above the South Fork of the Clearwater River. The unit was located so that it met the VQO of retention. Landscape architect recommendations will be incorporated into the unit layout.

Unit 7 and sections of access roads of the Proux Timber Sale will meet the VQO of retention. Landscape architect recommendations will be incorporated into the unit layout and final road location.

The Hungry Elk Timber Sale has been completed. It was reviewed by the landscape architect and district personnel on June 1, 1988 and meets the VQO of retention as viewed from Highway 14 (South Fork of the Clearwater River).

The Badger Timber Sale has been completed. It was reviewed by the landscape architect and district personnel on June 1, 1988 and meets the VQO of partial retention as viewed from the Crooked River Road (#233). The landscape architect felt that the units may be classed as enhancement VQO because they created some needed visual variety as viewed from the road.

The Emerald Mine Reclamation Project is partially visible from Highway 14. It was reviewed on May 27, 1988 and currently meets the VQO of partial retention. However, if any of the timber that currently screens the mine

from the highway is removed, either from a timber sale or blowdown, extensive rehabilitation would be required.

Results

The results of this year's monitoring have shown that the Nez Perce Forest Plan contains some inconsistencies and in some cases conflicting direction dealing with visual resources management. Forestwide standards (page II-16), for example, describe a process that is not consistent with the Forest Service visual management system and Forest Service manual direction. Some changes in management area direction and the monitoring plan are also needed to effectively and consistently consider visual resource values. A Forest Plan amendment is being proposed which will remove these inconsistencies.

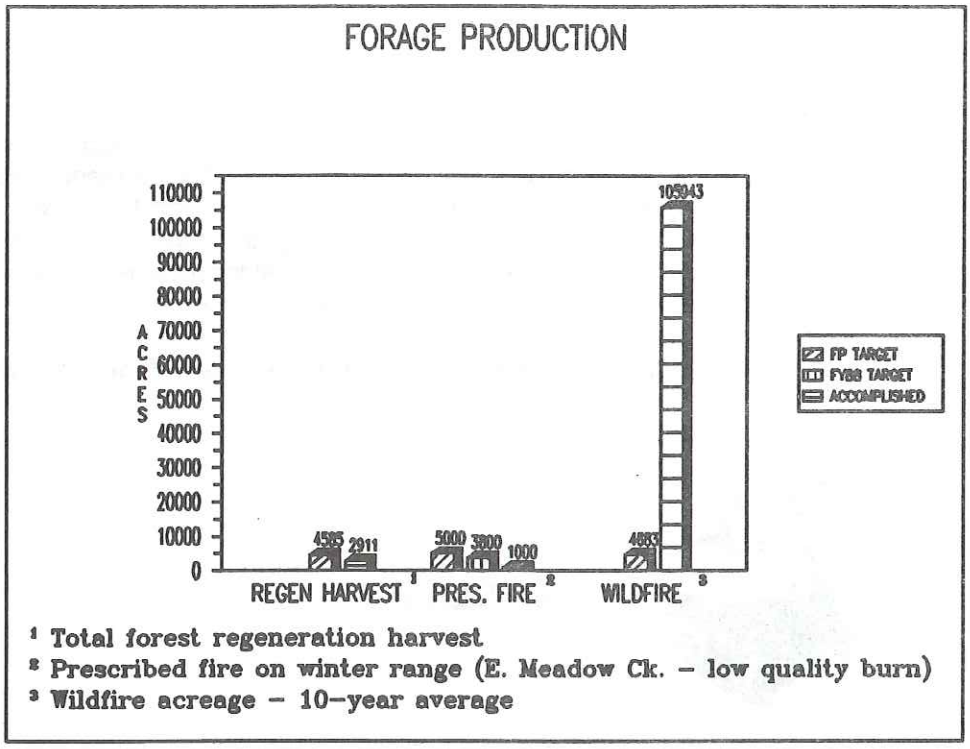
The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

WILDLIFE

Item 1c:	**Big-Game Habitat Carrying Capacity**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significant trend deviations (evaluated at 5- year intervals) from planned or expected forage generating activities or events (timber harvest, prescribed fire, and wildfire).

Forage Production - Annual tracking of forage production forestwide using standard field methods requires that browse transects and other forage studies be conducted annually. Reading of the limited transects alone cannot account for the dynamic forestwide balance between forage produced and that lost to forest successional advancement.

In order to better track relative forage production on the Forest, acres of harvest, prescribed fire accomplished, and acres burned by wildfire will be compared against planned or expected acreages to track trend annually. Data from browse transects and production/utilization studies will be used to supplement the overall review annually.



Forage production/condition surveys were conducted for the Whitebird Creek Analysis Area, Deadfoot and Twin Cabins Sale areas, and eastern portions of the South Fork Red River Analysis Area. A browse production survey was conducted in Meadow Creek and a winter range survey using land satellite technology was done on the Selway Ranger District.

Conclusions could not be drawn from one year's data.

Summer Elk Habitat - Compliance with summer elk objectives has generally been good. Elk Model runs are made for each alternative during the planning and design phase of timber sale projects on summer range.

RESULTS OF ALL SAMPLED PROJECT AREAS

Project/Sale Name	Location	Summer Elk Objectives	Level Planned/ Achieved
Lower Crooked River T.S.	Near Deadwood Mtn.	50%	51%
Chocolate Moose T.S.	Dutch Oven Creek	50%	63%
Shooting Star T.S.	Near Center Star Mtn.	50%	55%
Boyer T.S.	East of Blue Ribbon Mtn. (French Gulch Area)	50%	54%
Shingle Cr. SF	5 miles west of Riggins	75%	72%
Shingle Cr. NF	5 miles west of Riggins	50%	45%
NF Face	Whitebird Creek area	50%	53%
Baboon T.S.	Florence Basin	25%	52%

During the development of sale planning for a few areas, concern has risen over potential impacts of mountain pine beetle infestations on summer elk habitats. Review and evaluation of localized elk objectives affected by the infestations is ongoing.

Moose Winter Range - Activities affecting moose winter range in FY 1988 were field reviewed. Over 9,500 acres of Pacific yew moose winter range was identified and acknowledged during the Clear Creek and Wing Creek-Twenty Mile Area Analysis plans. Of the 2,702 acres of moose winter range identified in the Wing Creek-Twenty Mile EIS, management activity was proposed on 56 acres. The 5-percent-per-decade guideline was met.

An additional 635 acres of moose winter range was inventoried and verified on the Lower Crooked River, Chocolate Moose, and Boyer timber sales. All of the moose winter range acreage for these sales met the yew perpetuation prescriptions and no cutting is planned in the habitat on two of the sales.

Monitoring results show that moose winter range standards were maintained in nearly all FY 1988 project areas. Approximately 140 acres of moose winter range on the Burnt Backbone Timber Sale did not comply with Forest Plan standards due to sale layout before implementation of Forest Plan standards. The site will be used as an administrative study area.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 1d:	**Nongame Habitat**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significant deviation from Forest standards on a project-by-project basis triggers further evaluation.

Old Growth - Inventory and verification of dedicated old-growth stand conditions from stand exam data and field reviews on planned sale areas is being done. In one instance, an exchange of management area designation was made to dedicate equivalent acreage of a stand which better met old-growth habitat standards.

Monitoring results show that compliance with old-growth standards was generally very good forestwide. Allocation of land areas as old growth by the Forest Plan is working effectively to ensure habitat dedication.

Snag Habitats - On several sale areas, maintenance of sufficient replacement snags was an unknown. The uniformity and methodology for monitoring snags and replacement trees needs some improvement forest-wide. Despite efforts to document nongame wildlife sightings by other Forest personnel, more pre-project nongame inventory and monitoring needs to be done. A forestwide snag management workshop is planned for FY 1989 to help improve the management for this habitat.

Monitoring results show that compliance with snag and replacement snag standards was mixed forestwide. Generally, standards for existing snags are being met or are planned to be met. In some cases, additional snags are being created to compensate for those lost during harvest operations. Broadcast burning of clearcuts is resulting in loss of some existing snags within clearcut units.

Threatened and Endangered Species Habitats - The Forest is coordinating with the Region on direction for implementing the recently completed gray wolf recovery plan (USFWS 1987). Management of habitat for the gray wolf continues to focus on protection and enhancement of habitats for big game, the wolf's primary prey. A wolf habitat survey was completed in West Meadow Creek.

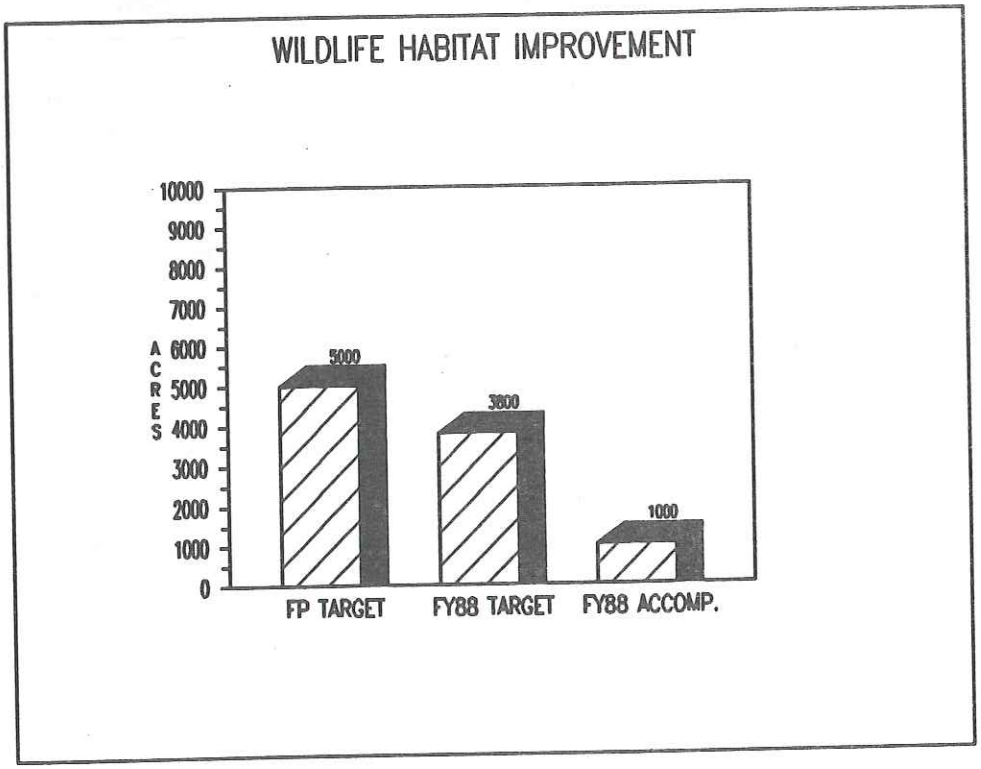
There are currently no known active bald eagle or peregrine falcon nests on the Forest. The Forest provides significant winter habitats for bald eagles along the major river corridors. Forest personnel assisted in the National Wildlife Federation's Annual Bald Eagle Winter Survey.

Monitoring results show that no projects were approved which would result in deterioration of habitats for the gray wolf, grizzly bear, bald eagle, or peregrine falcon.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 1e:	**Acres of Big-Game Habitat Improvement**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	More than one year of variability from planned improvement acreages, excepting variances due to extreme fire conditions.

Results: The unusually hot, dry weather conditions and regionwide wildfire emergency precluded the opportunity to safely conduct 3,800 acres of planned late summer burning on elk winter ranges. A thousand acres of winter range in East Meadow Creek was spring burned. Extreme wildfire conditions during the past two years have blocked the execution of most planned prescription burning. This has triggered evaluation of alternate proposals as contingency projects, if weather conditions repeat themselves.



Item 10:	Population Trends of Indicator Species--Wildlife
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	3 to 5 years (FY 1990 to 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Variability thresholds which will trigger further evaluation for each species must be tailored to each species based on the amount of existing data on a given species, natural population fluctuations; and for game species, impacts of harvesting on populations. Evaluation for big-game species will be done cooperatively with Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Variability thresholds for nongame and T&E species for which data is currently limited, inexact, or nonexistent can only be determined after sufficient baseline population data is collected. Except possibly for big-game and some T&E species, several years of population data must be collected before variability thresholds can realistically be determined.

Elk: Hunt Units 16A and 17 were surveyed using the "Elk Sightability" method by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Results are listed below:

Unit No.	Animals observed	Population estimated by sightability
Unit 16A	444	2,814 +/- 261
Unit 17	1,028	4,506 +/- 535

Monitoring results show that the Forest's elk herds have generally been increasing over the past few years, due to an abundance of good habitat and a conservative harvest strategy. Maintenance of a quality hunting opportunity remains a prime objective in herd management. The ratio of branch-antlered bulls to spikes is among the highest in the nation.

Some concern exists about bull/cow ratios in the north half of Hunt Unit 16. Information also suggests downward overall numbers in this area probably due to hunting pressure rather than habitat conditions.

Moose: Moose populations are surveyed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game coincidentally with winter range counts of elk, deer, and other ungulates. Moose populations appear to be growing slowly across the Forest. Moose are beginning to be seen in areas where they were absent before. In Units 16A and 17, 8 and 41 moose were counted respectively.

Bighorn Sheep: Populations remain relatively stable across the Forest. Reintroduction of bighorn sheep is planned for the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness early in 1989.

Gray Wolf: Population monitoring will be based on sighting reports categorized as "probable." The Idaho Natural Heritage Program Data Base listed two such reports for the Forest. One report was submitted by a wildlife technician from the Red River Ranger District resulting from nighttime wolf howling surveys.

Grizzly Bear: No evidence or sightings were reported. (Source: Idaho Natural Heritage Program [INHP] Data Base).

Peregrine Falcon: Peregrine falcon numbers are increasing principally due to reintroduction efforts. INHP Data Base records were not updated for this species at the time of this report, however eight sighting reports from within and adjacent to the Nez Perce Forest are known. Four of the birds were reported along the Salmon

River. Two subadults from the previous year's reintroduction effort returned to the Graves Point Lookout site on the Salmon River Ranger District.

In 1987 and 1988, a total of 11 peregrines were successfully reintroduced (hacked) from the Graves Point Lookout Tower on the Salmon River Ranger District. It is hoped that in the next few years, hacked birds will pair and nest there naturally.

The Nez Perce Forest is stepping up its hacking efforts in 1989 with a second hack site planned for the Pilot Knob area.

Bald Eagle: No nests have been discovered on the Forest. Most bald eagle occurrence on the Forest is during the winter months. Three winter survey routes within or along the perimeter of the Forest yielded 14 mature and 3 immature birds. Transects sampled include: Salmon River-White Bird-Vinegar Cr., South Fork Clearwater-Farrens Cr.-Crooked River, and Middle Fork Clearwater-Clearcreek-Selway. Survey efforts are a part of the National Wildlife Federation's Annual Bald Eagle Winter Survey. Nez Perce Forest biologists actively participated in the surveys. Bald eagle populations appear to be relatively stable.

Pileated woodpecker: Original plans for pileated woodpecker population monitoring involved sampling 10 percent of the Forest annually. Upon discovering that accurate density estimates required far more time and expense than previously thought, several experts were consulted including one research ornithologist that specializes in pileated woodpecker population sampling. As a result of the consultations, monitoring strategy was revised to rely on an index of relative abundance instead.

Five look/listen transects were established and surveyed. Pileated woodpeckers and all other breeding bird species were censused by contract. A total of 11.5 miles of survey route were designed through a variety of old-growth habitat types and elevations including sites both adjacent to clearcuts and those in unharvested areas. Initial analysis and evaluation of relative abundance data can begin after several years of baseline data is collected. No conclusions could be drawn from the first year's data.

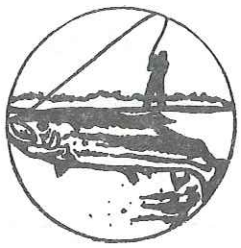
Pine marten/fisher: The Idaho Natural Heritage Program (INHP) Data Base received no sighting reports for these species.

Local population data is unavailable for either species except for results of the Nez Perce Forest fisher study. A total of 15 fishers were trapped and radio-collared during the previous 3-year period. An average of about 1,000 trap nights of effort were required in capturing each fisher. Natural mortality and fur trapping is believed to have accounted for the loss of all but four of the original study animals within the study area. A report of the cooperatively-funded study is expected to be available in March, 1989.

The Forest is currently identifying track count survey routes for fishers and pine marten. Initial surveys are planned to be conducted during December 1988 or January 1989.

Goshawk: No population monitoring data has been collected to date. Thus far, efforts have been spent on exploring the most appropriate method for monitoring. The preferred method involves yearly monitoring of the active nest territories. Forest personnel will attempt to locate as many nests as possible, coincident with other field activities. Nest territories can then be mapped and subsequently monitored for yearly activity as an index to habitat conditions.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Report for fiscal years 1990 to 1992.**

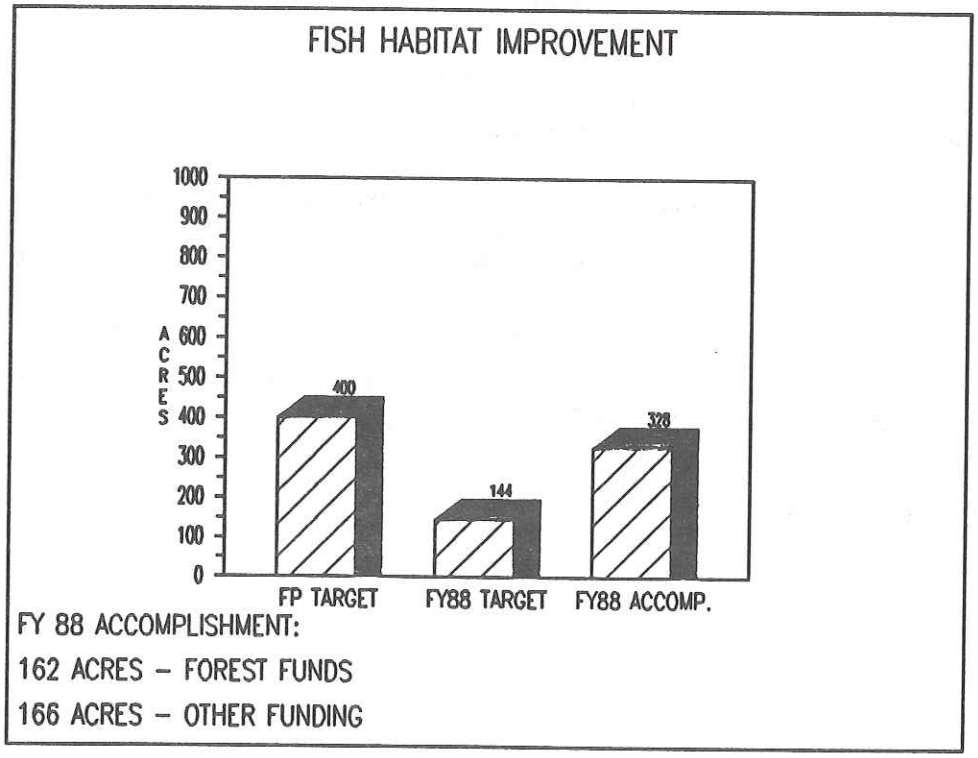


FISH

Item 1f:	Acres/Number Fish Habitat Improvements
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	+/- 10% of Plan targets within a decade.

Results

The Forest accomplished 162 structures and acres of direct habitat improvements for fiscal year 1988. This amounts to only 41 percent of Forest Plan targets (400 structures and acres) for direct habitat improvements using appropriated funds. Plan objectives were not accomplished due to lack of funds appropriated for this management function. Funding from outside sources (Bonneville Power Administration, BPA) accounted for an additional 166 structures and acres of habitat improvement in Crooked River and Red River which makes up another 41 percent of Forest Plan targets. This work brings the Forest total to 328 acres and structures which is 82 percent of Forest Plan targets for direct fish habitat improvements.



Item 2e:	Fish Habitat Trends by Drainage
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	1 to 5 years (FY 1988 to 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	A measured decrease of 10% or more below established objectives

A total of 21 out of 26 fish habitat monitoring sites were established and measured in 1988. Five of the 21 monitoring sites sampled represent more than one year of data (Meadow, Sable, Butte = four years; Slide Creek = three years; Johns Creek = two years).

Results

A minimum of five years of data are necessary in order to establish baseline habitat conditions and determine relative change in condition. A report of Meadow, Sable, and Butte Creeks will be prepared for the 1990 monitoring report.

Districts indicated that cost estimates for fisheries monitoring in the Plan were not adequate to cover needs. The following corrections in monitoring costs (Table O-2, Appendix O-9) will be made:

Standard station costs increased from $1,200 to $1,400.
Remote station costs increased from $2,000 to $2,400.

Item 10:	Population Trends of Indicator Species--Fish
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	3 to 5 years (FY 1990 to 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Variability in population trends is expected to be very high. Population trends of indicator species will be monitored in relation with habitat monitoring (item 2e) and used in the analysis of habitat condition only.

Population densities of indicator species by age class were measured in 17 of the 21 monitoring sites in 1988. No trends can be established until additional data is collected.

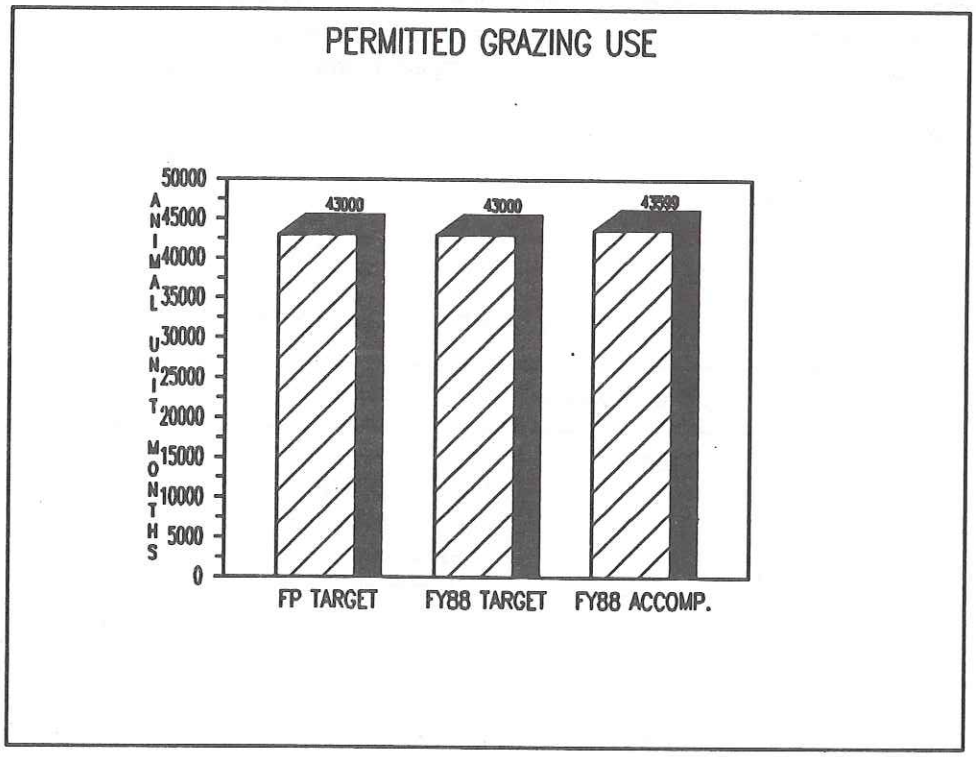
The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Reports for fiscal years 1990 to 1992.**

RANGE

Item 1g:	Animal Unit Months Grazing Permits
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	+/- 10% of Forest Plan Estimate

Results

The Forest Plan estimated that the Forest would allow 43,000 animal unit months (AUMs) of grazing use each year during the first decade. The Forest actually permitted 43,599 AUMs during FY 1988, approximately one percent more. This is due to the issuance of temporary permits on allotments where the term permittees decided not to use their allotment during the year.



Funding for the range program was approximately 80 percent of the Forest Plan level. The Forest did not accomplish any allotment management plan updates this year. Emphasis continued to be on allotment administration. Allotment management plan updates will be accomplished as funding levels increase.

TIMBER

Item 1h:	Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) By Components
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Any change in ASQ altering the implementation of the long-term goals and objectives displayed in Forest Plan Chapter 2 (Forestwide Management Direction) and Chapter 3 (Management Area Direction) will necessitate a Forest Plan Amendment.

The allowable sale quantity (ASQ) is made up of all chargeable volume sold on the Forest during the fiscal year. The chargeable volume is divided into two components: regular (green live and recently dead resulting from insect/ disease or fire) and noninterchangeable (pulp/cedar products and endemic mortality). Fuelwood volume offered (both commercial and free use), volume offered on unsuitable lands, and volume offered that does not meet Regional Utilization Standards is nonchargeable and is not considered as part of the ASQ.

Although this item is monitored on an annual basis, actual ASQ achievement will be based on the decade average. Yearly figures may be above or below the Forest plan ASQ figure of 108 MMBF (103 MMBF regular and 5 MMBF noninterchangeable).

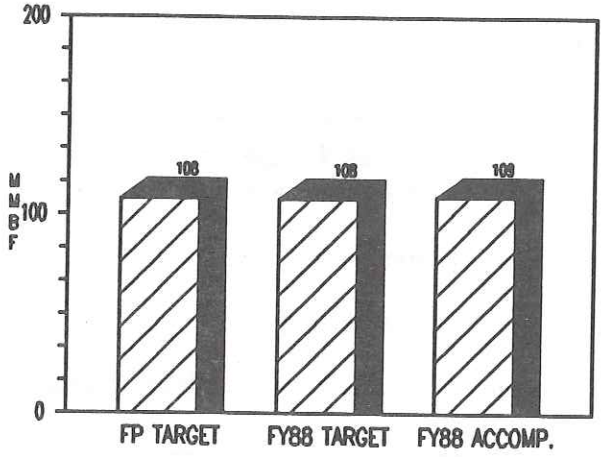
Results

CHARGEABLE VOLUME SOLD IN FY 1988

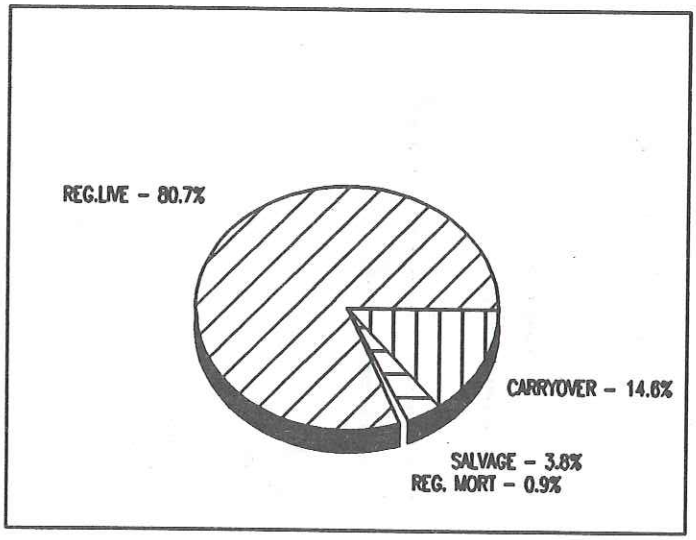
Components	Volume (MMBF)		Timber Type 1/	Volume (MMBF)
Regular	104.8			
			Regular-Live	87.6
			Regular-Mortality	1.0
Noninterchangeable (NIC)			Salvage Timber	4.1
Pulp	1.3		Carryover Timber	15.8
Cedar Products	2.4			
Total FY 1988 ASQ	108.5		Total FY 1988 ASQ	108.5

1/ The ASQ breakdown was based on the Nez Perce Periodic Timber Sale Accomplishment Report accumulated as of September 30, 1988 (fiscal year summary).

ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY



BREAKDOWN OF VOLUME SOLD



In addition, there was 3.8 MMBF offered for sale in fiscal year 1988, that received no bids.

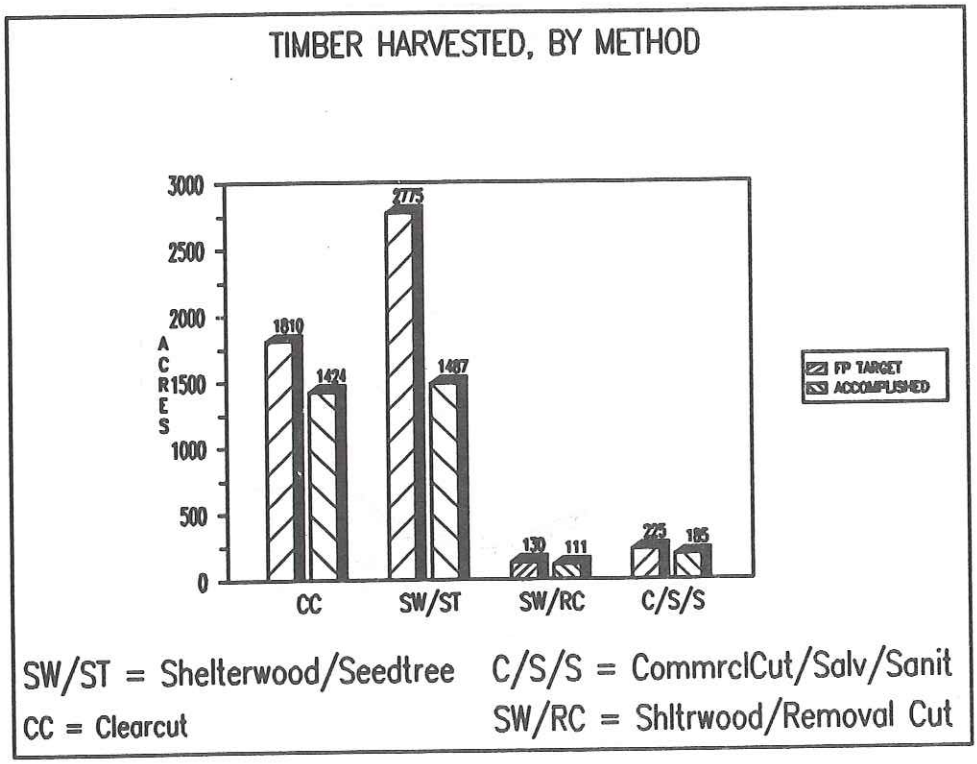
In fiscal year 1988, the Forest sold 3.6 MMBF of the nonchargeable component (not counted as part of the ASQ). This was primarily firewood and post/pole material of a size that is too small to meet utilization standards.

Based on the fiscal year 1988 ASQ data (first year of the decade), it appears that achieving the 108-MMBF yearly average ASQ is possible.

Item 1i:	**Acres Timber Harvested by Method (Includes Precommercial Thinning)**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Unacceptable results of an interdisciplinary review.

Results

Precommercial thinning occurred on 947 acres which is approximately 95 percent of planned accomplishments. Harvesting took place on 3,207 acres (44 percent clearcut, 46 percent seed cut from shelterwood and seed tree, and 10 percent from other cutting methods). The average stand size harvested was 19 acres.



Item 2f:	Vegetative Response to Treatments
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Data and analysis which would indicate that projected yields are in error.

Permanent plots are continuing to be established and remeasured after treatment, but the number of growth remeasurements is insufficient to compare with predicted results.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the FY 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 4:	Acres of Harvested Land Restocked Within 5 Years
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual for 1-, 3-, and 5-year old regenerated stands (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significant deviation from 5-year regeneration period after data is reviewed by an interdisciplinary team.

Data for this item comes from the Timber Stand Management Record System and summarized with the reforestation history (12/5/88) and reforestation index (12/6/88) report. Inventory results for FY 1988 will not be available until March 1989.

Results

First, third, and fifth year exams were conducted on 14,536 acres of plantation. Ninety-nine percent of these acres are progressing towards satisfactory stocking, but historic trends indicate that 90 percent is a more realistic figure (nursery stock condition, contract planting quality, and weather are some of the factors that can influence survival). Natural regeneration was accomplished within five years of final harvest on 97 percent of stands harvested since 1976.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the FY 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 5:	Unsuited Timber Lands Examined to Determine Suitability
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	10 years (FY 1997)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significant changes in suitable acres.

Unsuitable lands are currently being inventoried as part of the Forest's standard examination process. The inventory will be completed in 1991. In the interim, any changes will be identified annually as the exams are completed. During fiscal year 1988, examinations specifically for suitability were not conducted.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the FY 1997 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 6:	Maximum Size of Opening for Harvest Units
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annual
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Unacceptable results of an interdisciplinary team review.

Results

Of the 172 stands harvested in fiscal year 1988, 13 exceeded the 40-acre size-of-opening criteria (11 units were 41 to 46 acres, 1 unit was 52 acres, and 1 unit was 54 acres). Four of these units were clearcuts. Four timber sales sold in fiscal year 1988 had six units that exceeded 40 acres and all were reviewed by an interdisciplinary team and found to be acceptable in meeting resource objectives.

SOIL AND WATER

Item 1j:	Soil and Water Rehabilitation and Improvements
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If the Forest did not achieve its assigned target for the fiscal year.

Results

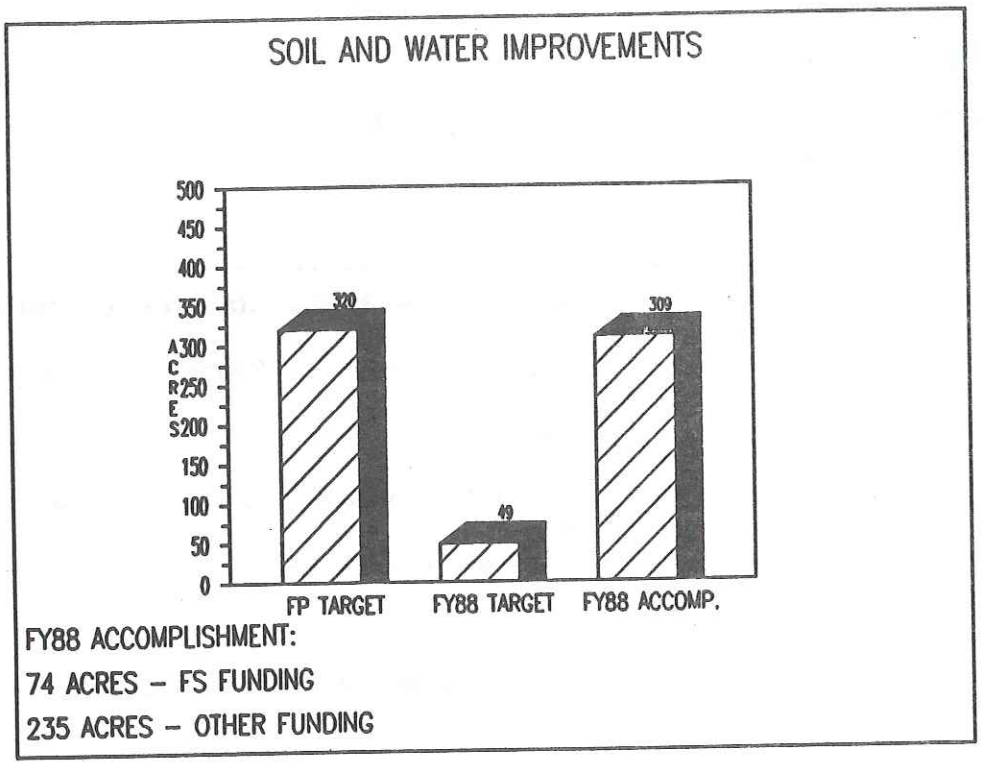
The following table shows the total soil and water improvements that were accomplished in FY 1988 by all funding sources.

SOIL AND WATER IMPROVEMENTS ACCOMPLISHED IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

Improvements by Funding Source	Acres
Direct Soil and Water	74
Knutsen-Vandenburg Act (KV)	52
Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)	70
Other (System roads, trails, etc.)	113
TOTAL	309

The assigned target for direct soil and water improvements in Fiscal Year 1988 was 48 acres. The Forest actually accomplished 74 acres of improvements. The Forest Plan target for direct soil and water improvements is 320 acres per year. The total soil and water improvement accomplishment in fiscal year 1988 from all funding sources was 309 acres.

The Forest Plan figure for direct improvement was based on old documentation and is recommended for interim revision to 200 acres per year. Field inventories are underway to confirm improvement needs.



Item 2g:	Impacts of Management Activities on Soils
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If more than 20 percent of an activity area has sustained significant or permanent impairment of the productivity of the land.

Soil quality monitoring is conducted following completion of management activities to determine how closely Forest Plan management standards are being followed. Implementation monitoring determines if the potential for soil damage was evaluated and if designated best management practices (BMP) were applied. Effectiveness monitoring determines if the implemented practices were adequate to maintain soil productivity, if erosion and sloughing were minimized.

Soil monitoring was conducted on two timber sales: North Fork Face and Upper Falls Sales. Monitoring on the Upper Falls sale will not be completed until after slash disposal has occurred.

Results

Soil Resource Evaluation: The environmental documentation on both sales used the R1R4 sediment model to predict erosion. Mass wasting potential was evaluated for the North Fork Sale. Landtypes were used to identify areas of compactible soils. Analysis of landtypes for mass wasting potential was not apparent in

documentation for the Upper Falls sale. Designated skid trails were prescribed for the tractor harvested units in the North Fork Face Sale.

Percent of Area Detrimentally Impacted: The Upper Falls sale was more than 80 percent skyline logged, and sustained very little soil damage. Skyline-logged units in the North Fork Sale sustained little soil damage. Only one tractor-harvested unit was sampled. Unit 2 in the North Fork Face sale was 33 percent detrimentally impacted because of unconfined tractor skidding. Because of high variability, this 33-percent value does not statistically exceed the 20-percent threshold specified in the Forest Plan.

Maintenance of Sufficient Ground Cover: Road cuts and fills on the North Fork Face sale had been seeded and fertilized. Resulting ground cover was good on fills, but poor on cuts. Tractor skid trails were adequately waterbarred, scarified, and seeded. Road cuts and fills on the Upper Falls sale were seeded and fertilized. Results will not be apparent until spring 1989. Ditches on this sale were rocked. Both timber sale contracts used clauses C6.6#, C6.601# and C6.22: erosion prevention and control, erosion control seeding, and temporary road and landing scarification.

Item 2h:	**Impacts of Management Activities on Water Quality**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If violations of Idaho State Water Quality Standards were detected or if Forest Plan fish/water quality objectives were not met within acceptable time frames.

The Forest collected water quality data at nine stations (Rapid, Little Slate, Johns, Upper Red, South Fork Red, Trapper, Wall, South Fork Clearwater, and Selway). In addition, the Intermountain Research Station collected data at Main Horse and East Horse Creeks. The two Horse Creek stations represent monitoring at the validation level. The data from this level of monitoring will allow testing and calibration of predictive models. Data from the other nine stations will test effectiveness of Forest Plan standards at meeting objectives. Some testing of predictive models will also be done at these stations. Variables measured varied between stations, but included discharge, suspended sediment, bedload sediment, water temperature, and conductivity.

Stream channel characteristics data were collected at sixteen sites coordinated with fish habitat monitoring stations (North Fork White Bird, South Fork White Bird, North Fork Slate, Little Slate, North Fork Meadow, Johns, Upper Red, South Fork Red, Trapper, O'hara, Lower Meadow, Sable, Butte, Crooked, Upper Newsome, and Lower Newsome). Variables measured included channel slope, channel cross-sections, benchmark elevations, and substrate particle size distribution. All sites were photo-documented.

The Forest maintained five precipitation storage gages and three precipitation recording gages. The Intermountain Research Station operated five climatic stations in Horse Creek.

Several monitoring stations were listed as "potential" in Appendix O of the Forest Plan. Several of these stations were installed and measured during 1988. Five of the potential stations were to be evaluated for possible installation of stream gaging equipment to be followed by streamflow measurement and sediment yield sampling. Three of these stations (North Fork White Bird, South Fork White Bird, and South Fork Skookumchuck) will be evaluated during 1989. There presently is a water quality data gap for forested basalt watersheds in western Idaho. One of these three stations may be selected to help fill this gap. This decision will be made after consideration of other potential watersheds on the Payette, Boise, and Clearwater National Forests.

It was decided that two of the potential gaging stations (West Fork and Upper South Fork Red River) would not be installed. These stations were originally envisioned as a paired watershed study involving an undisturbed (West Fork) and disturbed (South Fork) watershed. A detailed channel and substrate survey was conducted in cooperation with the Intermountain Research Station in 1988. Data are still being analyzed. This study will provide documentation of the conditions in both channels. The survey demonstrated that the channels in question were not as closely paired in characteristics as originally thought. Additionally, the West Fork is scheduled for development activity in 1990, which leaves minimal time for pretreatment calibration. For these reasons, it was recommended that the gaging stations not be installed.

Results

Analysis of data is ongoing. Water quantity and quality results will be detailed in a separate report planned for completion in 1989. Stream channel characteristics will require periodic remeasurements over a period of years before trends can be detected.

Item 2i:	**Implementation and Effectiveness of Water Quality Mitigation Measures**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If the reviews or studies discover violations of Forest Plan standards or Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Monitoring plots were set up on two wildfires following the 1988 fire season. On the Ladder Creek Fire, channel cross-section and cobble embeddedness transects were established on Bargamin Creek. This was done by the Intermountain Research Station. On the Footstool Fire, Forest personnel established plots on the East Fork of Moose Creek, three small tributaries, and adjacent burned areas. Variables included channel cross-sections, embeddedness, soil erosion, and vegetation recovery. All plots are planned to be remeasured in 1989 to detect responses to the fire.

Implementation of mitigation measures is also monitored on a routine basis during conduct of activities such as road construction, logging, mining, etc. These reviews are generally done by the contract officer's representatives, timber sale administrators, or inspectors. They may also involve technical staff. The reviews are documented in daily diaries, file notes, or in-service letters. Conclusions are drawn and actions taken on a project-specific basis. No general conclusions have been drawn.

Results

Interdisciplinary administrative field reviews were conducted by the Forest on two timber sales. North Fork Face Timber Sale is located on the Salmon River Ranger District. Several units and one road were evaluated. Most generally prescribed mitigation measures and contract provisions were implemented. The sale was evaluated with respect to compliance with the Idaho Forest Practices Act. It was found that most rules were followed and some were exceeded. There were ten instances noted which did not, by strict interpretation, meet the rules. In all but two cases, the deviations were relatively minor and did not cause detrimental materials to reach live streams. The two instances resulted in a minor amount of slash in a Class I stream and a minor amount of sediment delivered to a Class II stream.

The second review was on the Upper Falls Timber Sale on the Selway Ranger District. In this case, the review format did not directly check compliance with each rule in the Forest Practices Act. At the time of review, the roads had been built and some units harvested. Most of the harvesting and all site preparation remained to

Item 5:	Unsuited Timber Lands Examined to Determine Suitability
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	10 years (FY 1997)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significant changes in suitable acres.

Unsuitable lands are currently being inventoried as part of the Forest's standard examination process. The inventory will be completed in 1991. In the interim, any changes will be identified annually as the exams are completed. During fiscal year 1988, examinations specifically for suitability were not conducted.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the FY 1997 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 6:	Maximum Size of Opening for Harvest Units
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annual
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Unacceptable results of an interdisciplinary team review.

Results

Of the 172 stands harvested in fiscal year 1988, 13 exceeded the 40-acre size-of-opening criteria (11 units were 41 to 46 acres, 1 unit was 52 acres, and 1 unit was 54 acres). Four of these units were clearcuts. Four timber sales sold in fiscal year 1988 had six units that exceeded 40 acres and all were reviewed by an interdisciplinary team and found to be acceptable in meeting resource objectives.

Item 2f:	Vegetative Response to Treatments
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Data and analysis which would indicate that projected yields are in error.

Permanent plots are continuing to be established and remeasured after treatment, but the number of growth remeasurements is insufficient to compare with predicted results.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the FY 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 4:	Acres of Harvested Land Restocked Within 5 Years
Frequency of Measurement:	Annual for 1-, 3-, and 5-year old regenerated stands (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significant deviation from 5-year regeneration period after data is reviewed by an interdisciplinary team.

Data for this item comes from the Timber Stand Management Record System and summarized with the reforestation history (12/5/88) and reforestation index (12/6/88) report. Inventory results for FY 1988 will not be available until March 1989.

Results

First, third, and fifth year exams were conducted on 14,536 acres of plantation. Ninety-nine percent of these acres are progressing towards satisfactory stocking, but historic trends indicate that 90 percent is a more realistic figure (nursery stock condition, contract planting quality, and weather are some of the factors that can influence survival). Natural regeneration was accomplished within five years of final harvest on 97 percent of stands harvested since 1976.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the FY 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

PROTECTION

Item 1k:	Acres and Numbers of Wildfires
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Unusual amount of person-caused fires over the 10-year average indicating a trend of a specific cause(s). Unusual amount of acres burned if unexplainable, such as unusually severe fire danger based on the burning index and the energy release component.

Results

ACRES AND NUMBER OF WILDFIRES

	Number of Fires		Acres Burned	
Types of Fires	1988	10-Year Avg.	1988	10-Year Avg.
Lightning Fires	122	122	102,236	3,077
Lightning Fires with Control Strategy	106	116	59,426	949
Lightning Fires with Contain/Confine Strategy	16	6	42,810	2,128
Person-Caused/Misc. Fires	21	16	3,707	1,606
Total Fires	143	138	105,943	4,683

NATURAL PRESCRIBED FIRES (WILDERNESS)

	1988	10-Year Avg.
Number of Fires	2	13
Acres Burned	520	3,368

It should be noted that "acres burned" does not necessarily mean all acres are blackened. Fires burn at various intensities and, because of fire danger, weather conditions etc., do not burn some areas at all; thereby, creating the mosaic we're all familiar with in the Forest. Acres burned are based upon the mapping process.

Acres of activity fuels burned in fiscal year 1988 under Fuels Management (BD) totaled 3,164 against a Forest target of 4,600. Burning conditions, to dispose of activity fuels, were not favorable in fiscal year 1988.

Acres of activity and natural fuels burned in fiscal year 1988 under Fuels Management (FFP) totaled 1,372. The Forest target was 1,300 acres. Presently, there is no target in the Forest Plan. This will be amended.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the fiscal year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 7:	**Insect and Disease Activity**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Significant increases in population or damage levels of insects or diseases

Results

Mountain pine beetle infested 2,400 acres of lodgepole pine and approximately 100 acres of ponderosa pine. Mountain pine beetle infestations, along with numerous other minor pests, remained relatively stable. Droughty conditions during the past two seasons caused higher populations of western pine beetle in ponderosa pine and fir engraver in grand fir and may have contributed to an increase in western budworm infestation of grand fir. These pests will be tracked as weather patterns change to see if natural decline will occur. Root disease continues to be a major problem in Douglas-fir and a minor cause of mortality in other tree species. (An aerial survey conducted by Regional Office entomologists is the data source).

FACILITIES

Item 2k:	**Mitigation Measures Used for and Impacts of Transportation Facilities on Resources**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If reviews or studies indicated that mitigation was not being implemented as specified or if effectiveness was not near the levels predicted.

All engineering projects for FY 1988 included specific mitigation measures to reduce facilities' impacts on resources. The following mitigation measures were used (not all were used on every project).

- Windrowing of construction slash at the toe of the fill.
- Rock surfacing of the entire road or at contributing areas.
- Layer placement and compaction of major fills.
- Grass seeding and fertilization of cut/fill slopes and disturbed areas.
- Rocking of ditchlines.

- Incorporating critical logging system controls into the design to minimize length of time of exposed soil.
- Straw bales to control erosion.
- Temporary waterbars to control erosion.
- Special project specification 204 (sps 204) to control timing and length of construction activities.
- Installation of gates/barriers to control traffic.

The following chart identifies principle mitigation measures specified by project.

MITIGATION MEASURES SPECIFIED ON PROJECTS SOLD IN FY 1988

Project	Planned Sedi-ment Mitiga-tion	Windrow Slash	Rock Sur-facing	Rock Ditch-lines	Grass Seeding/ Fertiliza-tion	Straw Bales	SPS 204	Layer Place Fills	Critical Logging Controls (designed into package)	Tem-porary Water-bars	Gates/ Traffic Control
Squaw Creek Public Works	80%	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Boundary Ridge Public Works	80%		X	X	X	X	X				
Bad Medicine Timber Sale	75%	X			X	X	X			X	X
Bear Gulch Timber Sale	80%	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Beartrap Saddle Timber Sale (minor reconst.)		X	X		X						
Bentz Fish Timber Sale	60%	X			X	X	X			X	X
Gold Timber Sale	60%	X			X	X	X			X	X
Mirror Timber Sale	80%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Lower West Fork Timber Sale	80%	X	X		X	X	X			X	X
Peterson Salt Timber Sale	80%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Station Point Timber Sale	80%	X			X	X	X			X	X
S.O.B. Island Timber Sale	80%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shooting Star Timber Sale	80%	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Results

Road sediment mitigation measures were evaluated in two timber sale field reviews. The first of these was the North Fork Face Timber Sale on the Salmon River Ranger District. One road was reviewed on this sale. It was found that this road was generally built to specifications. The prescription for spot rock placement was only partially effective at minimizing erosion. Traffic, soil, and weather conditions resulted in some rutting of the road surface. Revegetation was generally effective on fillslopes, but catch was poor on cutslopes. This is expected based on results from research studies at Horse Creek. One instance of excessive blading resulted in delivery of a minor amount of sediment to a Class II stream. It was noted that additional roads requested by the purchaser to expedite logging were denied to avoid construction on steep slopes in one unit. Plans were also modified in two other units to minimize road construction on steep slopes.

The second sale reviewed was the Upper Falls Timber Sale on the Selway Ranger District. Two roads which had just been completed were reviewed on this sale. Mitigation levels had been specified at 80 percent for these roads. The review indicated that this level would probably be achieved. It was too early to determine effectiveness of revegetation. The slash filter windrows were effectively trapping sediment, though modifications were suggested at some live stream crossings. Temporary straw bale sediment traps were only partially effective due to improper placement. Rock buttresses and culvert drop inlets were used effectively to minimize sediment production. Due to steep sideslopes, erodible soils, and high drainage density, some sediment was unavoidably delivered to Class II streams.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

Item 2l:	**Adequacy of Transportation Facilities to Meet Resource Objectives and User Needs**
Frequency of Measurement:	Continuous
Reporting Period:	5 years (FY 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If public opinion is significantly against the Nez Perce access management program or if the program shows serious negative impacts upon resources.

The Nez Perce Access Management Guide has been printed. Management of facilities to provide for distribution of users and provide for the protection of resources is proceeding under direction contained in the Guide in accord with the Forest Plan.

Results

The Access Management Guide contains methodology and documentation format for assuring that facilities be designed, managed, and monitored to Forest Plan standards. Implementation of the guide has identified the following issues:

- Current inventory of the transportation facilities is incomplete. The Transportation Inventory System (TIS) is being updated and modified to reflect current mileages by closure status. Completion of this inventory is expected in one to two years.

- A rewrite of Chapter III to better explain traffic control strategies in the Access Management Guide is under way. This revision will be completed by February 1989.

- Access analysis worksheets need to be revised to provide for better documentation of access decisions made. Access analyses performed to date indicate that the standardized prescriptions contained in the Guide will meet Forest Plan standards.

- The schedules for access evaluation areas, as contained in the Guide, are unrealizable. Districts have submitted updated access evaluation schedules. These schedules are designed to take advantage of area analyses being performed. Access analysis will be incorporated into these area analyses.

- A standardized data table for documenting permitted uses on restricted facilities is needed. This data will be used to help evaluate user trends and needs.

Administrative reviews of the Upper Falls Timber Sale on the Selway Ranger District and the North Fork Face Timber Sale on the Salmon River Ranger District were conducted. Results of these reviews are summarized under item 2i.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Fiscal Year 1992 Monitoring and Evaluation Report.**

MINERALS

Item 2m:	**Adequacy of Mining Operating Plans and Reclamation Bonds**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Operating plans which need to be updated or modified; bonds which need to be increased, decreased, or returned; or case files which can be closed out.

Results

Of all active Plans of Operation on the Forest (47), six need modification or updating to more accurately describe existing surface disturbance and/or changes in the operation. A review of the bonds associated with these plans indicated that five need to be increased or decreased to more accurately reflect reclamation costs. A number of reclamation bonds on the Elk City Ranger District need to be reviewed in more detail to determine whether or not they can be released. Two bonds on the Red River Ranger District could possibly be released pending final inspection of reclamation work.

Districts	Number of Plans Monitored	Plans Needing Modification	Bonds Needing Revision	Bonds Needing Release
Red River District	19	2	2	2 (possible)
Elk City District	16	4	3	unknown
Salmon River District	10	0	0	0
Selway District	0 1/	0	0	0
Moose Creek District	0 1/	0	0	0
Clearwater District	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	47	6	5	unknown

1/ No plans administered in 1989

ECONOMICS

Item 3:	Cost of Implementing Resource Management Prescriptions
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Changes other than inflation to average annual predictions of the costs needed to fully implement the Forest Plan will necessitate a Forest Plan Amendment.

Outyear Program Alternative 010 which displays the funding levels needed to fully implement the Forest Plan will be reviewed annually. The values displayed in Alternative 010 are predicted average annual dollar costs of implementation and are displayed in Table 2 on Page 6. The total dollars needed to fully implement the Forest Plan were identified at $21,373,000 (1988 dollars) while fiscal year 1988 total expenditures totaled $15,223,000.

Results

Reviews with program staff have yielded more accurate information on the costs needed to fully implement the Nez Perce Forest Plan. Forest Plan cost review and validation identified calculation errors, oversight in adequate resource coordination and support costs, additional responsibilities such as sensitive wildlife species, and increases needed as the result of field verification during implementation and monitoring. Adjustments have been made to the Outyear Program. A Forest Plan amendment has been recommended. The proposed changes are displayed in Section VI (Planned Actions), Page 53, Table 4 of this Report.

Item 3a:	Forest Resource-Derived Revenues
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Any change in resource-derived revenues altering the implementation of the long-term goals and objectives displayed in Forest Plan Chapter 2 (Forestwide Management Direction) and Chapter 3 (Management Area Direction) will necessitate a Forest Plan Amendment.

Resource outputs to which dollar values were assigned constitute the priced benefits included in the FORPLAN PNV (present net value) calculations. While both market and nonmarket benefits were used in the Forest Plan to determine total priced benefits, only certain resource benefits were used to determine the allocation and scheduling of prescriptions in FORPLAN. Only timber and range revenues are used in calculating returns to the government.

Results

Resource	Forest Plan Revenues	FY 1988 Revenues
Timber	$12,684,000	$4,499,000
Range	$58,000	$34,063

The differences illustrated in the above timber revenues are due to two factors. First, changes in experienced stumpage values compared to Forest Plan predictions. Second, fiscal year 1988 harvest was lower than the predicted average annual harvest displayed in the Forest Plan.

Prior to the completion of the Forest Plan, sensitivity analysis was performed examining the effect of lower stumpage values on land allocation. Appendix D of the Forest Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) discusses this additional analysis. In summary, the analysis illustrated that while there would be significant changes in revenues; there would be little change in land allocation.

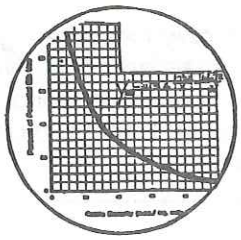
Differences in range revenues can be attributed to changes in grazing fees and a change in how revenues are calculated.

Revenues displayed in the Forest Plan Final EIS were incorrectly calculated. The Forest modeled animal unit months (AUMs) which are determined by the amount of forage needed for a thousand pound animal for one month. Range revenues are based on authorized use which is a function of the actual number of grazing animals. The unit of measure for authorized use is a head month which is a grazing animal six months or older. The range revenues in the Forest Plan were incorrectly calculated by applying the 1986/1987 grazing fee against the number of AUMs instead of the amount of projected authorized use.

The 1986/1987 grazing fee used in the development of the Forest Plan was $1.35 per head month for cattle and horses and $0.27 per head month for sheep. Fiscal year 1988 grazing fees are calculated at $1.54 per head month for cattle and horses and $0.31 per head month for sheep.

While the Forest provided forage for 43,000 AUMs, only 19,785 cattle and horse head months and 13,016 sheep head months for a total of 32,801 head months were billed in fiscal year 1988.

Annual market shifts are not appropriate to necessitate amendment proceedings, but market trends will be evaluated at year 5 of Forest Plan implementation. Methodology is currently being assembled to adequately monitor and analyze the effects of changing market conditions and their effect on Forest Plan implementation. A recommendation has been made to change the reporting period to five years.



MODEL VALIDATION

Item 11:	Validation of Resource Prediction Models: Wildlife
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	2 to 5 years (FY 1989 to 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Major or significant refinements to wildlife models will be determined through coordination with other agencies including the Nez Perce Tribe and should be supported by research findings. Local biologist judgment and experience is currently being used to supplement and temper the elk guidelines model in specific management situations as recommended in the guidelines.

The Forest conducted a self-evaluation of the uniformity of application of the elk guidelines' Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) model during the year. Improvement in uniformity of application from district to district was achieved.

Results

Discussions with the Nez Perce Tribe brought out the need for cooperative research to help refine the Northern Idaho Elk Guidelines' HSI Model so variables characteristic of Northern Idaho will be represented properly and the model better tailored to local conditions.

The Starkey Project, a massive research effort in eastern Oregon, may help to begin answering some of local questions about the effectiveness of planned habitat conditions for elk as guided by research results in the "elk model". The Starkey Project is sponsored by the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experimental Station.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Reports for fiscal years 1989 to 1992.**

Item 11:	Validation of Resource Prediction Models: Water Quality and Fish:
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	2 to 5 years (FY 1989 to 1992)
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	If validation efforts show a need for changes to existing predictive models.

Results

Validation efforts are ongoing for three of the Forest's predictive models. They are the water yield, sediment yield, and fish habitat response models.

The Intermountain Research Station will release a report in 1989 on streamflow responses to road building and timber harvesting in Horse Creek. In this paper, measured data will be compared to model predictions. Preliminary information from this report suggests that the equivalent clearcut area (ECA) approach tends to overestimate natural yields and underestimate increases in water yield in small watersheds. The watersheds for which results have been reported to date are smaller than those for which the ECA procedure was developed. It is suggested that managers should consider the effects of water yield increases on smaller drainages. It is also noted that instantaneous peak flows may be more relevant than monthly or annual flow increases in determining effects of timber harvest.

The Intermountain Research Station completed collection of sediment yield data in Horse Creek during 1988. It is planned that these data will be summarized and compared against predicted sediment yield data during 1989. Preliminary analysis suggests that the Forest's sediment yield model may tend to overestimate peak year sediment yields, but underestimate subsequent years.

Validation of the Fish Response Model was completed this winter. Final analysis of the data has not been completed. Results will be reported next year.

The results of monitoring are **scheduled to be fully evaluated in the Monitoring and Evaluation Reports for fiscal years 1989 to 1992.**

EFFECTS ON ADJACENT LANDS, RESOURCES, OTHER AGENCIES

Item 8:	**Effects of National Forest Management on Lands, Resources, and Communities Adjacent to the Forest**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Unacceptable effects determined by the Forest Interdisciplinary Team.

The management direction in the Forest Plan is intended to provide a balanced consideration of Forest resources in meeting the present and future needs of society as well as those of future generations. It relies on the application of scientific knowledge, conservation leadership, and wise stewardship in partnership with other public agencies, tribal governments, communities, and others that are interested and affected by Forest management.

Although one year of management under the Forest Plan is insufficient to identify firm trends developing from implementation of the Forest Plan direction, concerns have been expressed. Most of the concern has come in the form of appeals of the Forest Plan.

Results

Following are some of the concerns expressed during the appeal process that relate to this monitoring item.

The Idaho County Commissioners, in a letter to the Regional Forester of the Northern Region, expressed the following concerns:

- The allowable sale quantity should not be allowed to drop below the level specified for the first decade in the Record of Decision. This includes 103 million board feet annually of green sawlogs plus 5 million board feet annually from the noninterchangeable component. The Commissioners believe that this harvest level is necessary to maintain operation of existing sawmills. It is also critical to insure an adequate return of receipts to the County school and road funds.

- The Commissioners recognize the economic value of tourism and the recreation industry to Idaho County; however, they do not feel that these activities can replace the timber industry as an economic force in Idaho County. They believe that recreation jobs are typically lower paying than timber industry jobs and contributions to the County's tax base are not as substantial. Growth in the recreational sector of the economy should be encouraged, but not if it results in a net reduction of economic conditions in the County through its effects on the timber industry.

They urge the Forest Service to aggressively seek out and secure funding for the necessary construction of roads per the projected harvest schedule of undeveloped areas within the Nez Perce Forest Plan. They believe that these lands are vital to maintaining the ASQ of 108 million board feet.

We have had discussions with the Idaho County Commissioners on their concerns. These discussions lead to the withdrawal of their appeal.

The Nez Perce Tribe and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission have expressed the following concerns:

- The Forest failed to evaluate the economic, social, political, and religious impacts of its treatment of fish habitat on the Columbia River treaty tribes;
- The Forest has not considered its role in the Northwest Power Planning Council's objective of doubling Columbia basin fish runs by the year 2000;
- Cumulative impacts of roaded development on fisheries, both Forest-wide and basin-wide, are not addressed;
- The Nez Perce Tribe has expressed concerns that the Forest needs to provide for the protection of Native American religious, gathering, archeological, and burial sites for present and future generations;
- The Forest Plan should provide them the opportunity to exercise their Treaty rights.

The Forest is currently working with both the Nez Perce Tribe and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission on these concerns.

Item 9:	**Effects of Other Government Agencies' Activities on the National Forest**
Frequency of Measurement:	Annually (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)
Reporting Period:	Annually
Variability Which Would Initiate Further Evaluation:	Unacceptable effects determined by the Forest Interdisciplinary Team.

Results

State of Montana and the State of Idaho (Air Quality): From time to time the State of Montana and the State of Idaho have asked us to curtail our burning for air quality purposes. This did not happen in FY 1988.

State of Idaho Department of Lands (Firefighting): Under our cooperative agreement with the State of Idaho Department of Lands, cooperation and exchange of firefighting resources is continuing. This has been of benefit to the Forest in fighting Forest fires.

State of Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (Snow Grooming): The State of Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation provided for funds, equipment, and people to groom ski and snowmobile trails. They also plowed parking facilities for these activities. This has been of benefit to the Forest and public.

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) (Fisheries): The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is involved in a challenge cost-share fish habitat improvement project with the Forest. This project has been ongoing since 1983. In 1988, BPA contributed a total of $185,000 towards habitat improvements in Red River and Crooked River. The Forest matched this amount of money towards habitat improvements on streams throughout the Forest. The total project is scheduled to last until 1991 with a total commitment of $1.2 million from BPA. The Forest expects to spend approximately $1.0 million.

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW): This agency administers the Idaho Water Quality Standards. The Forest is bound to follow these standards through the Clean Water Act. During 1988, the Forest was asked to provide data for the Section 319 Report (Nonpoint Source Assessment) and participated in two Forest Practices Act audits. IDHW also administers regulations for cyanide heap leach projects and routinely reviews mining projects on the Forest. Field reviews were conducted on six projects during 1988. The Forest and IDHW personnel cooperated on monitoring of the South Fork Clearwater, Selway, and Lochsa Rivers during 1988. IDHW was designated lead agency for the Clear Creek Coordinated Resource Management Plan which was initiated by the Forest. This has had a significant influence on what we do on the Forest. IDHW also inspects sewage treatment facilities at the Selway, Salmon River, and Red River Ranger Stations; and monitors water quality at public campgrounds and administrative sites. The results of these inspections and monitoring have been timely.

Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR): The IDWR is the state agency in charge of administering the Snake River Water Rights Adjudication for the Idaho 5th District Court. The Forest began data collection to quantify instream flow needs during 1988. The Forest also filed for two consumptive water rights outside of the adjudication process during 1988. The IDWR administers the Stream Channel Protection Act. The Forest consulted with IDWR on several channel alterations proposed by the Forest or other parties. This has significantly increased the watershed workload on the Forest.

Idaho Department of Lands (IDOL): The IDOL participated in two Forest Practices audits on the Forest. IDOL also provided field review on six mining projects through its authority for surface mine reclamation. This did not result in a significant increase in the Forest's workload.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE): The Forest coordinated with the COE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This section requires the COE to issue permits for dredge and fill in wetlands. Several mining and road projects were coordinated in 1988. This did not result in a significant increase in the Forest's workload.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Forest provided input to six small hydroelectric projects in 1988. This significantly added to the watershed workload on the Forest.

Soil Conservation Service (SCS): A Coordinated Resource Management Plan for the Clear Creek Watershed was initiated with cooperation from the SCS. This did not result in a significant increase in the Forest's workload.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): There was relatively little direct contact with EPA in 1988. The agency did affect the Forest through its authority under the Clean Water Act.

Nez Perce Tribe/Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission: In FY 1988, the Nez Perce Tribe and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission appealed the Forest Plan. The Forest has spent considerable time in negotiating and preparing responses to these appeals.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game: Participates, on a regular basis, in the planning process and in reviews of Forest activities. The Department's input in the areas of access management, and the scheduling and administration of activities has influenced Forest practices.

Idaho State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO): The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office monitors the Nez Perce National Forest compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This Office reviews all Cultural Resource Reports and Site Record Forms. If a cultural resource is to be

impacted by a Forest activity, the impact is mitigated through consultation with SHPO. In 1988, we did not make any major modifications to attain SHPO concurrence.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): The BLM and Nez Perce National Forest have been involved in cooperative cadastral surveys. This has been very beneficial to both agencies with excellent work results.

Idaho County Road Department: The Department maintains the Salmon River Road, Dixie Road, Crooked River Road, etc under the cooperative agreement with good results.

Idaho National Guard: They constructed the Fish Creek snowmobile parking area as part of their annual training, with good results.

Idaho State Board of Aeronautics: The Board periodically inspects Moose Creek and Shearer airfields. The results of the inspections are timely.

III. RESEARCH NEEDS

The following additional research needs have been identified:

The Elk Guidelines Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) model represents a composite of factors and variables affecting elk behavior from all over the West. There is a need for cooperative research to help refine the Northern Idaho Elk Guidelines HSI Model so variables characteristic of Northern Idaho will be more properly represented and the model better tailored to local conditions.

There is a need to develop and evaluate methods to monitor effects of timber management on riparian areas.

Systems for monitoring revenues and costs annually need to be refined to facilitate evaluation.

IV. PLAN APPEALS

The Regional Forester's decision to implement the Nez Perce Forest Plan resulted in 11 appeals being filed by various individuals and organizations. The appellants contended that procedural, technical, and professional judgement errors were made in the planning process. Appeals covered every public issue addressed in the planning effort and nearly every facet of the analysis and evaluations addressing those issues.

Following is a table listing the Appellants, the status of each appeal, and the basic issues in each appeal.

FOREST PLAN APPEAL ISSUES

Appellant	Status	Issues
#2123 John R. Swanson	Dismissed	1. Preferred alternative - destruction of significant portions of the Nez Perce. 2. Biological death of the Forest. 3. East and West Meadow Creek Roadless Areas 4. Violation of the National Forest Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Wilderness Act, and the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act.
#2138 Idaho Environmental Council, Idaho Conservation League, Idaho Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Palouse Audubon Society	Responsive Statement in Washington Office for Review	1. Legality of language in Record of Decision to increase timber harvest after second decade. 2. Nonwilderness designations of East and West Meadow Creek Roadless Areas. 3. Timber regeneration potential of umbric soils
#2181 Independent Miner's Association	Settlement Agreement accepted, appeal withdrawn	1. Consistency of Forest Plan's Management Direction with rights of persons under the United States Mining Laws.
#2195 Idaho County Commissioners	Withdrawn	Statement of Reasons not received.
#2218 Intermountain Forest Industry Association	Responsive Statement in Regional Office for review	1. Sufficiency of the Record of Decision. 2. Alternatives meet the requirements of NFMA, NEPA, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, 1897 Organic Act, Forest Receipts Act. 3. Disclosure of analysis process used to develop Planning documents. 4. Sufficient public participation. 5. Forest Plan direction developed using adequate analysis. 6. FEIS contains all required components. 7. Allocations of Roadless Areas to continued roadless management.
#2225 Idaho Wildlife Federation	Withdrawn, included as appellant for Appeal #2138	Statement of Reasons not received

FOREST PLAN APPEAL ISSUES (continued)

Appellant	Status	Issues
#2226 Nez Perce Tribe	Negotiations Progressing	1. Adequate analysis of elk and other species 2. Adequate range of grazing alternatives. 3. Adequate monitoring for elk and other species. 4. Legality of language in ROD to increase timber harvest after second decade. 5. Changes regarding East Meadow Creek Roadless Area between Draft and Final Forest Plans. 6. Identification and protection of Native American cultural sites. 7. Nez Perce Tribal grazing rights. 8. Implementation of Plan under future budgets.
#2227 Virginia Four-Wheel Drive Association	Settlement Agreement accepted, appeal withdrawn	1. Forest road management policies and their effects. 2. Road closure policies - capricious, arbitrary, prejudicial. 3. ROD changes road closure policy. 4. User-Cooperative programs. 5. Roadless/Primitive nonmotorized use.
#2228 Associated Logging Contractors	Responsive Statement in Washington Office for review	1. Minimum management requirements - public participation adequacy. 2. Proper use of minimum management requirements and other constraints. 3. NEPA regulations requiring "plain language." 4. Community stability 5. Inventory data and information collection, economic values, cost-efficiency, suitable lands, and timber volume calculations. 6. Forplan model. 7. Compliance with RPA in setting an allowable sale quantity. 8. Preventing potentially damaging increases in forest pest organisms. 9. Annual allowable sale schedule. 10. Adequate range of alternatives. 11. Wilderness Act compliance.
#2229 American Rivers, Inc.	Settlement Agreement accepted, appeal withdrawn	1. Management standards for the protection of eligible wild and scenic rivers.
#2237 Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission	Negotiations Progressing	1. Protection of Indian Treaty rights. 2. Cumulative impacts of roaded development on fisheries. 3. NEPA site specificity requirements. 4. NFMA mitigation and monitoring requirements. 5. Clean Water Act Requirements.

V. PLAN AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Forest Plan are anticipated. Two have already been made (see Appendix) and several others have been proposed and are listed in the "Planned Actions" section of this report.

The following two amendments have been made to the Nez Perce National Forest Plan. They are included in the Appendix to this report.

Amendment #1 clarifies the Forest's intent to protect potential Wild and Scenic Rivers pending final decision upon their inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, by providing more detailed Forestwide standards.

Amendment #2 clarifies the Forest's definition and management of motorized recreation on the Nez Perce National Forest.

VI. PLANNED ACTIONS

Following are proposals to amend the Forest Plan.

Chapter II, Page II-9, Table II-1 (Projected Outputs and Activities By Time Period),

> Implementation has provided field verification and better data acquisition allowing refinement of outputs and activities. Some of these items will require amending the Forest Plan. An example is the 320 acres of soil and water improvement as an average annual target displayed in the Forest Plan. (See this Monitoring and Evaluation Report, Table 1, page 4). Recent reviews by resource specialists question whether this level of improvement is necessary. Watershed condition inventories are being conducted to refine this target level.
>
> The following table (Table 3) contains the recommended changes to the Forest Plan outputs and activities.

Table 3 - PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO FOREST PLAN AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Target Description	Unit of Measure	Forest Plan Document Data	Proposed Amendment
T01 Developed Recreation	PAOT DYS 1/	0	783,000
T03 Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Acres	5,000	5,000
T04 Fish Habitat Improvement	Acres	400	50
T05 T&E Habitat Improvement	Acres	64	64
T06 Permitted Grazing Use	MAUMs	43	43
T07 Range Improvement	Structures	0	7
T07A Range Improvement	Acres	500	500
T08 Range Resource Plan	Plans	0	6
T09 Noxious Weeds	Acres	250	250
T10 Soil Inventory	Acres	320	0
T10A Soil and Water Improvement	Acres	0	200
T10B Soil and Water Improvement (KV)	Acres	0	25
T11 Land Exchange	Acres	25	25
T11A Special Uses	Cases	0	121
T12 Minerals Management	Cases	500	528
T13 Total Volume - ASQ	MMBF	108	108
T14 Salvage Volume - ASQ	MMBF	0	5
T14A Volume Offered - ASQ	MMBF	108	103
T15 Silvicultural Exams	MAcres	0	109
T16 Ref/TSI Plant	Acres	940	860
T17 Ref/TSI Site	Acres	0	80
T18 KV Planting	Acres	4,300	3,200
T19 KV Site Preparation	Acres	0	1,100
T20 Ref/TSI Thin	Acres	700	700
T21 KV Release/Thin	Acres	300	300
T22 Landline Location	Miles	0	35
T23 Fuels Management (FFP)	Acres	4,540	1,060
T26 Wildlife Habitat Improvement (KV)	Cases	0	100
T27 Fish Habitat Improvement (KV)	Acres	0	10
T28 Advance Prep	MMBF	0	108
T29 Wildlife Habitat Improvement (APP)	Structures	0	0
T30 Fish Habitat Improvement (APP)	Structures	0	350
T31 T&E Habitat Improvement (APP)	Structures	0	2
T32 Wildlife Habitat Improvement (KV)	Structures	0	10
T33 Fish Habitat Improvement (KV)	Structures	0	5
T34 T&E Habitat Tim. (KV)	Structures	0	0
T35 T&E Habitat Improvement (KV)	Acres	0	0
T44 Fuels Treatment (BD)	Acres	0	3,590
T81 Capital Investment Roads	Miles	167	28
T82 Timber Purchaser Credit Roads	Miles	0	55
T83 Trail Construction	Miles	20	20
T84 Trail Maintenance	Miles	0	2,342
T86 Road Maintenance	Miles	0	2,175

1/ PAOT DYS means persons at one time per day.

Chapter II, Chapter III, Appendix O

During implementation of the Forest Plan, conflicting direction and lack of clarity in management of the visual resource has been encountered. It has been recommended that the Forest Plan be amended by modifying the standards listed in Chapter II (Forestwide Management Direction), modifying the visual resource standards in Chapter III (Management Area Direction), and modifying specific monitoring requirements in Appendix O dealing with visual resources.

Chapter III; Section E - Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements in Management Areas 10, 12-18, 20-23; pages III-33,39,41,43,45,48,51,53,57,60,63,66.

Forest Plan monitoring item 1i (Acres of Timber Harvested by Method) was inadvertently omitted from Section E (Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements) of each management area write up in the Forest Plan, Chapter III. Item 1i should be included in all management areas where item 1h occurs.

Chapter IV, Page IV-5, Fish/Water Quality Objectives Table; and Appendix A, Page A-5, Table A-1.

A recommendation has been made to update the Fisheries/Water Quality Objectives for streams in the Wing Creek-Twentymile area. This recommendation is based on stream surveys conducted in August, 1988. Originally, Wing Creek and Huddleson Creek were not listed as supporting anadromous fisheries; however, the surveys revealed these watersheds are being used by anadromous fish. These surveys also resulted in the reclassification of the stream channel type that establishes limitations on allowable sediment production over base rates.

Chapter V, Page V-7, Table V-1,

A recommendation has been made to change the reporting period for monitoring item 3a (Forest resource-derived revenues) from annually to five years. Market conditions fluctuate annually, but it is the changing trend that we are concerned with. A five-year period would allow adequate time to monitor and analyze the effects of changing market conditions and their effect on Forest Plan implementation.

Appendix K, Page K-1, Table K-1 (Average Annual Cost Required to Implement the Forest Plan By Activity)

Recent reviews by the resource staff have yielded more accurate information on the costs needed to fully implement the Nez Perce Forest Plan. The following table (Table 4) shows the recommended changes to the Forest Plan average annual expenditures.

Table 4 - PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO FOREST PLAN AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

	Funding Item Description	Forest Plan Document Data in 1988 dollars (Thousand Dollars)	Proposed Amendment in 1988 dollars (Thousand dollars)
00	General Administration	1,808	1,878
01	Fire Protection	1,328	1,468
02	Fire (Fuels)	**	62
03	Sale Preparation/Administration	2,035	1,837
04	Timber Plan	**	115
05	Silvicultural Exams	**	336
06	Range	236	303
07	Range (Noxious Weeds)	**	34
08	Minerals	310	332
09	Recreation	822	866
10	Wildlife and Fisheries	861	1,234
11	Soil and Water	489	520
12	Facilities Maintenance	204	212
13	Special Uses	350	84
15	Land Exchange/Ownership Status	**	59
16	Landline Location	154	160
17	Road Maintenance	657	682
18	Trail Maintenance	513	534
19	Cooperative Law Enforcement	56	58
20	Ref/TSI Reforestation	527	548
21	Ref/TSI TSI	67	146
22	Ref/TSI Nursery	**	0
23	Tree Improvement	46	48
24	Roads-Purchaser Elect	**	0
25	Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)	46	0
26	KV-Reforestation	1,665	1,188
27	KV-Timber Stand Improvement	**	63
28	KV-Other	**	447
29	Co-op Work, Forest Service, Other (CWFS)	180	208
30	Timber Salvage Sales	85	99
31	Brush Disposal	424	491
32	Range Betterment	18	21
33	Construction-Recreation Facilities	128	128
34	Construction-Forest Admin. & Other (FA&O) Facilities	136	136
35	Construction-Engineering Support	1,711	1,848
36	Construction-Capital Investment Roads	2,539	2,536
37	Construction-Trails	205	385
38	Construction-Timber Purchaser Credits	3,872	2,300
43	Land Acquisition	**	7
	TOTAL	20,929	21,373

**Figures not displayed in Forest Plan

Following are proposals to amend Appendix O - Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements.

Appendix O, Page O-2, Items 1c and 10, Paragraph 2.

ORIGINAL PARAGRAPH 2: Amount of available forage that is produced annually will be measured to determine gross carrying capacity. Trends in production based on 5 years of data will be the measure, rather than annual production. Standard methods to determine production will be employed. Methodologies are described in Forest Service wildlife and range survey handbooks and in the literature.

DELETE: "Amount of available forage that is produced annually will be measured to determine gross carrying capacity".
REPLACE WITH: "Tracking of forage production forestwide will be done by annual evaluation of accomplished forage producing actions including timber harvest, prescription burns, and wildfires.

DELETE: "Standard methods to determine.....employed. Methodologies are described.....and in the literature."

PROPOSED AMENDED PARAGRAPH 2: Tracking of forage production forestwide will be done by annual evaluation of accomplished forage producing actions including timber harvest, prescription burns, and wildfires. Trends in production based on 5 years of data will be the measure, rather than annual production.

Appendix O, Page O-3, Items 1d and 10, paragraph 2

ORIGINAL PARAGRAPH 2: Population data will be collected annually on a random sample of 10 percent of the Forest. Standardized methodologies will be used to survey breeding-bird-density transects. An attempt to obtain indices to furbearer populations (fisher, marten) will be made by establishing track-transects or scent-post lines. Population status of furbearers will also be inferred from data on population age and sex structure. Data will be furnished by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

REVISE THE FIRST STATEMENT TO READ: "Population data will be collected annually".

DELETE: "Standardized methodologies will be used to survey breeding-bird-density transects."
REPLACE WITH: "Pileated woodpecker population trends will be evaluated using an index of relative abundance".

DELETE: " Population status of furbearers.....and sex structure. Data will be furnished.....Idaho Department of Fish and Game."
REPLACE WITH: "Population monitoring of goshawks, pine marten, and fishers will be done using active nest monitoring and track counts."

PROPOSED AMENDED PARAGRAPH 2: Population data will be collected annually. Pileated woodpecker population trends will be evaluated using an index of relative abundance. An attempt to obtain indices to furbearer populations (fisher, marten) will be made by establishing track-transects or scent-post lines. Population monitoring of goshawks, pine marten, and fishers will be done using active nest monitoring and track counts.

Appendix O, Page O-9, Item 2e, Table O-2

The figure for three remote stations for the Elk City Ranger District (D-8) under "Estimated Annual Budget" should have been $2,400, not $4,400. The Total would then be $32,600 instead of $34,600.

Districts indicated that cost estimates for fisheries monitoring in the Plan were not adequate to cover needs. The following corrections in monitoring costs have been proposed:

Standard station costs increased from $1,200 to $1,400.
Remote station costs increased from $2,000 to $2,400.

Table O-2 -- Monitoring Costs (2e), By District

District	Estimated Number of Stations	Type	Estimated Annual Budget	Actual FY 1988 Budget Needed
Salmon River (D-1)	4	standard	$4,800	$5,600
Clearwater D-4	2	standard	$2,400	$2,800
Red River D-5	5 1	standard Element 2	$6,000 $3,000	$7,000 $3,000
Moose Creek D-6	2	remote	$3,200	$4,800
Selway D-7	3	standard	$3,600	$4,200
Elk City D-8	6 3	standard remote	$7,200 $2,400	$8,400 $2,400 2/
TOTAL	26		$32,600	$38,200

1/ All three stations are in the same area, so no cost increase.

Appendix O, Page O-12, Item 2h, Cost

The original annual estimate for the water monitoring program was $55,000. This has been increased to $64,000 in order to accommodate additional tasks which were not considered as cost increases in the original estimate.

Appendix O, Page O-13, Item 2h, Table O-3

Delete Upper South Fork Red River and West Fork Red River from the list of potential stations.

It was decided that the Upper South Fork and West Fork of Red River gaging stations would not be installed. These stations were originally envisioned as a paired watershed study involving an undisturbed (West Fork) and disturbed (South Fork) watershed. A detailed channel and substrate survey was conducted in cooperation with the Intermountain Research Station in 1988. Data are still being analyzed. This study will provide documentation of the conditions in both channels. The survey demonstrated that the channels in question were not as closely paired in characteristics as originally thought. Additionally, the West Fork is scheduled for development activity in 1990, which leaves minimal time for pretreatment calibration. For these reasons, it was recommended that the gaging stations not be installed.

VII. LIST OF PREPARERS

The following individuals contributed to the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Report for the Nez Perce National Forest for Fiscal Year 1988. Members of the Forest Interdisciplinary Monitoring Team are designated with an asterisk (*).

UNIT	NAME	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCE AREA
Supervisor's Office	Rick Stowell *	Fish
	Nick Gerhardt *	Watershed
	Dick Artley	Timber
	Spike Thompson *	Range
	Steve Blair *	Wildlife
	Roger Ward *	Silviculture
	Liz Mathews *	Minerals
	Joe Bonn *	Facilities
	Kevin Elliott *	Economics
	Brian Vachowski *	Recreation
	Jim Heid	Cultural Resources
	Ollie Goldammer	Fire
	Pat Green *	Soils
	Gary Kellogg *	Land Management Planner
	Connie Riha-Fox *	Writer/Editor
Salmon River Ranger District	Dick Schwecke *	Salmon River District Monitoring Coordinator/ Silviculture
	Bill Fox	Minerals
	Dan Krutina	Timber
	Al Laber	Recreation
	Tim Schommer	Wildlife
	Pete Smith	Range, Watershed
Clearwater Ranger District	Al Brixen	Clearwater District Monitoring Coordinator/ Cultural, Riparian, Minerals
	Dave Hayes	Recreation
	Kris Hazelbaker	Silviculture
	Wayne Paradis	Soil, Water, Fish
	Bud Tomlinson	Recreation
	Rodney Windell *	Wildlife, Watershed, Timber
Red River Ranger District	Mark Peterson	Red River District Monitoring Coordinator/Timber
	Rogers Steed *	Red River District Monitoring Coordinator/Silviculture
	Fred Haas	Recreation
	Cole Crocker-Bedford	Fish, Water, Wildlife
	Laurie Simmonds	Wildlife
	Doug Clarke	Minerals
Selway Ranger District	Cecilia Romero	Selway District Monitoring Coordinator/ Cultural Resources
	Jerry Bird *	Visuals, Watershed, Minerals, Timber, Protection
	Andy Hibbs	Silviculture, Recreation
	Steve Weaver	Wildlife, Fish, Riparian
	Bill Wilkinson	Recreation, Visuals, Facilities, Soil and Water

UNIT	NAME	FUNCTIONAL RESOURCE AREA
Elk City Ranger District	George Regas *	Elk City District Monitoring Coordinator
	Jeff Hammes	Visuals
	Cliff Mitchell	Recreation, Minerals, Facilities
	Kim Mitchell	Riparian, Soil and water, Wildlife
	Howard Sargent	Silviculture

In addition, the report was reviewed by the following individuals:

Tom Kovalicky	Forest Supervisor
Dave Fischer	Timber, Range, Wildlife, Minerals, Staff Officer
Mike Cook	Forest Engineer, Contracting, Purchasing, Communications Staff Officer
Joe Bednorz	Watershed, Planning, Budget, Information Systems Staff Officer
Dave Poncin	Recreation, Wilderness, Fire, Lands Staff Officer
Bob Abbott	District Ranger, Salmon River Ranger District
Steve Solem	District Ranger, Clearwater Ranger District
Steve Williams	District Ranger, Red River Ranger District
Dennis Dailey	District Ranger, Moose Creek Ranger District
Gloria Flora	District Ranger, Selway Ranger District
Jim Wiebush	District Ranger, Elk City Ranger District

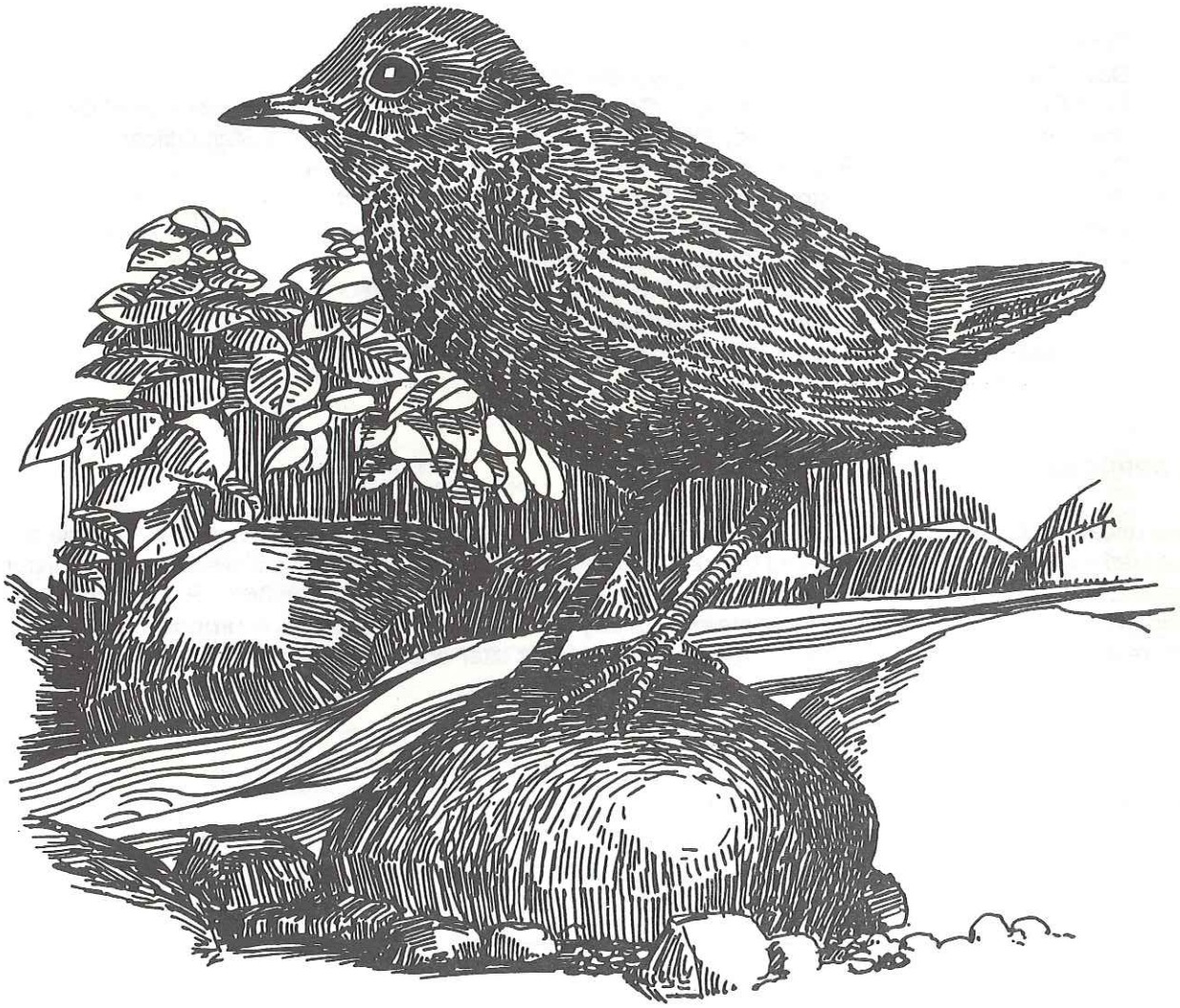
VIII. APPROVAL

I have reviewed the annual Forest Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report for Fiscal Year 1988 for the Nez Perce National Forest that was prepared by the Forest Interdisciplinary Team. I am satisfied that the Monitoring and Evaluation effort meets the intent of both the Forest Plan (Chapter V) and 36 CFR 219. I have also considered the recommendations of the Interdisciplinary and Management Teams on proposed changes to the Forest Plan and will process the necessary Amendments after appropriate notification.

This report is approved:

Tom Kovalicky
Forest Supervisor

2-14-89
Date



APPENDIX

APPROVED AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREST PLAN

Nez Perce National Forest
Land and Resource Management Plan

Amendment No. 1
October 1988

The purpose of this amendment is to clarify our intent to protect potential Wild and Scenic Rivers pending final decision upon their inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, by providing more detailed Forestwide standards.

The proposed changes in the management standards were developed following guidance contained in the Wild and Scenic River Evaluation section of the Forest Service Land and Resource Management Planning Handbook (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 8).

The following replaces the Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers standards found in Chapter II (Forestwide Management Direction) on pages II-22,23.

Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers

1. Maintain or enhance the recreation, visual, wildlife, fisheries, and water quality values of the existing and proposed "Wild," "Scenic," and "Recreation" Rivers.

2. No management activities will be carried out that would alter the eligibility or potential classification of study waterways. NOTE: The statement about impoundments that was in this standard is now covered in #10.

3. The Wild and Scenic corridor is defined as an area extending the length of the river segment and 1/4 mile in width from each bank of the river. Boundaries may include adjacent areas needed to protect the resources or facilitate management of the river corridor.

4. In eligible and existing "wild" river corridors, new road construction and timber harvest are excluded.

In eligible "scenic" river corridors, roads may occasionally bridge the river. Short stretches of conspicuous or long stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads could be allowed. Timber harvest can be allowed; however, the existing character and visual condition of the river corridor shall be maintained. Special emphasis will be placed on visual quality for activities within seen areas outside of the river corridors.

In eligible and existing "recreational" river corridors, roads are allowed. Consideration will be given to the type of use and protection of resource values within the river corridor. Timber harvest can be allowed; however, the existing character and visual condition of the immediate river corridor shall be maintained.

5. Existing "wild" and "recreational" rivers are closed to mineral entry. Eligible rivers are subject to mineral exploration and claim location. Mitigation and reclamation measures will be included in approved plans to minimize surface disturbance, sedimentation, and visual impairment to the extent possible under 36 CFR 228. NOTE: The statement requiring a study to determine final classification prior to mineral development has been removed because it is not enforceable.

6. Manage for recreation experiences in context with the existing or proposed designation. "Wild" - primitive or semiprimitive nonmotorized. "Scenic" - semiprimitive motorized or semiprimitive nonmotorized. "Recreation" - semiprimitive motorized or roaded natural.

7. Encourage participation and cooperation of public and private landholders in the study and implementation of river classification on non-National Forest lands.

8. Cultural resource surveys for location and identification of significant resources are encouraged.

9. In the eligible wild, scenic or recreational river corridors, a no surface- occupancy stipulation will be required in mineral leases.

10. In eligible and existing "wild," "scenic," and "recreational" river corridors, new dams, diversions, or hydro-electric power facilities will be prohibited to the extent of Forest Service authority. Existing facilities may be maintained.

***** End of Amendment *****

Nez Perce National Forest
Land and Resource Management Plan

Amendment No. 2
October 1988

The purpose of this amendment is to clarify our definition and management of motorized recreation on the Nez Perce National Forest.

The following definition replaces the one displayed for Off-Road Vehicles on Page VII-14 of the Forest Plan.

Off-Road Vehicle -

> "Any vehicle capable of being operated off an established road or trail, e.g., motorbike, four-wheel drive, or snowmobile. Four-wheel drive use of existing roads, including primitive roads, is determined by the road management requirements and not by by Off-Road Vehicle constraints."

The following statement is an addition to the Roads and Trails Standards found on Page II-25 of the Forest Plan.

> 10. Roads and Trails will be considered open to motorized use unless posted (informational signing) otherwise."

The following paragraph replaces the first paragraph found on Page II-3 of the Forest Plan.

> "Trail and road development and maintenance by organized user groups and other public agencies will be increased. Roads used primarily for motorized dispersed recreation, snow trails used by cross-country skiers, off-road vehicle users, four-wheel drive users, and snowmobilers, as well as the trail system used by hikers, horsemen, and motorcyclists should be considered in Challenge-Cost Share programs, Adopt-A-Trail programs, and other user supported maintenance programs. Cooperative education programs will be considered as management options rather than immediately limiting use."

The following page (Appendix Q) is an addition to the Forest Plan and illustrates how motorized recreation will be managed in each of the Management Areas described in Chapter III of the Plan.

***** End of Amendment *****

APPENDIX Q
(Part of Forest Plan Amendment 2)

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST MOTORIZED/NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION MANAGEMENT

AREAS DESIGNATED BY CONGRESSIONAL ACTS		AREAS DESIGNATED IN FOREST PLAN		AREAS DESIGNATED IN FOREST PLAN	
Motorized recreation prohibited		Motorized recreation generally prohibited		Roads are open unless posted (signed) restricted or closed	
MANAGEMENT AREA	ACRES	MANAGEMENT AREA	ACRES	MANAGEMENT AREA	ACRES
8.2 - "Wild" portion of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater Wild and Scenic River corridor.	14,909	1 - Rock outcrops, scree, or areas of shallow soils along canyons and major drainages.	19,388	7 - Developed recreation sites.	400
8.3 - "Wild" portion of Rapid River.	4,218	2 - Ranger stations, work centers, and other administrative sites.	1,600	8.1 - "Wild" portion of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River corridor.	9,241
9.1 - Selway Bitterroot Wilderness.	560,088	3 - Cultural Resource Areas.	350	8.2 - "Recreational" portion of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater Wild and Scenic River corridor.	6,693
9.2 - Gospel-Hump Wilderness.	200,464	4 - Mineral extraction and processing operations.	520	10 - Lakes, lakeside lands, perennial streams, riparian areas.	11,859
9.3 - Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.	105,736	6 - Research Natural Areas.	8,015	11 - Forested lands that are, for the most part, unroaded.	126,846
HELLS CANYON WILDERNESS	59,900			12 - Forested land. 13 - Forested land. 14 - Forested land. 15 - Forested land. 17 - Forested land. 18 - Forested land.	539,884 11,500 1,765 72,003 104,529 10,468
				19 - Primary range.	19,906
				16 - Deer and elk winter habitat. 20 - Old-growth habitat. 21 - Moose winter range.	151,683 64,659 45,140
				22 - Wall Creek Municipal Watershed. 23 - Elk Creek Municipal Watershed.	2,042 7,061
				HELLS CANYON NRA	57,173
Total Acres % of Forest	945,315 43	Total Acres % of Forest	29,873 1	Total Acres % of Forest	1,242,852 56
		% Outside of Congressionally-Designated Areas	2	% Outside of Congressionally-Designated Areas	98

Notes