Nez Perce Forest Plan

This file contains the complete text of the Nez Perce Forest Plan through Chapter VII. In order to keep the size of the file manageable, the Forest Plan appendices are contained in another file. In all but a few minor cases, the integrity of the page numbering is consistent with the original hardcopy of the Plan. Some graphs and maps that were "pasted into" the original Forest Plan master have been ommitted. The Forest Plan has been amended over 20 times.

The reader will notice some sections are highlighted with yellow, blue, red and green. The meaning of these highlights is shown below:

- **The yellow highlighted areas (usually containing numbers or short narrative sections) have been changed by amendment. For all yellow highlighted areas, the most up-to-date, amended values or text are displayed in this document. There is no need to refer to the amendment text.**
- **The aqua highlighted areas (usually numbers) show Forest Plan errors identified in the errata sheet that accompanied the original Plan. For all aqua highlighted areas, the most up-to-date, corrected values or text are displayed in this document. There is no need to refer to the amendment text.**
- **The green (usually inserted as a "trailer" to a particular section) indicates that there have been text additions to that section by amendment. In most cases, adding the additional text would disrupt the page numbering, thus, the reader needs to refer to appropriate amendment in the FP_Amendment file (in the same folder that contained this document) to determine what has been added. Once into the FP_Amendment file, the applicable Forest Plan amendment number is clearly displayed. In a few cases, where there was room, the addition has been inserted. When this has been done, the reader is advised.**
- **The red identifies sections that have had major text changes or replacements (usually expansions) by amendment. In most cases, adding the additional text would disrupt the page numbering, thus, the reader needs to refer to appropriate amendment in the FP_Amendment file to determine the updated wording. Once into the FP_Amendment file, the applicable Forest Plan amendment number is clearly displayed. In a few cases, where there was room, the changed text has been inserted. When this has been done, the reader is advised.**
- **The brown identifies sections that have been deleted and not replaced.**

Chapter I Introduction

A. Purpose

This Forest Plan guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards for lands administered by the Nez Perce National Forest. This includes 4,000 acres of the Payette National Forest in the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Corridor, and excludes 117,073 acres of the Nez Perce National Forest in the Hells Canyon Wilderness and National Recreation Area, which is administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. It describes resource management practices, levels of resource production and management, and the availability and suitability of lands for resource management.

B. Management Direction

The goals, objectives, standards, schedule of management practices, and monitoring and evaluation requirements comprise the Plan's management direction. However, the projected outputs, services, and rates of implementation are dependent on the annual budgeting process.

C. Relationship to Other Documents

Environmental Impact Statement

This Forest Plan is based on the various considerations which have been addressed in the accompanying Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and represents the Preferred Alternative in that Final EIS. The planning process and the analysis procedure used in developing this Plan, as well as the other alternatives that were considered, are described or referenced in the Final EIS. Project level activities will be planned and implemented to carry out the management direction in this Plan. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements will be followed as the site-specific issues and impacts are addressed during project development.

Regional Guide

The Regional Guide displays the Northern Region's portion of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) program among the National Forests, provides direction for National Forest plans, and develops standards and guidelines for addressing major issues and management concerns which need to be considered at the Regional level to facilitate Forest planning. The Regional Guide process allows for discussion and analysis of National Forest program capabilities to determine opportunities to meet short- and long-term natural resource demands.

D. Special Planning Requirements

Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Plan

The Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978, PL 95-237, established the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, and out of lands adjacent to the Wilderness created a 45,000-acre immediate development area and an 85,000-acre (approximate) Multipurpose Resource Development Area (MRDA). Section 4 of the Act requires development of a Multipurpose Resource Development Plan (MRDP) and specifies planning procedures to be used.

The Endangered American Wilderness Act also requires that MRDA planning be conducted in compliance with regulations promulgated under the National Forest Management Act; these regulations require that one plan be prepared for the Forest as a whole.

To comply with both the Endangered American Wilderness Act and the National Forest Management Act, the plan for the Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Area has been incorporated into this Forest Plan.

The Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Area covers approximately 85,000 acres in three distinct areas adjacent to the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. To display the management for these areas, each is identified as a "Geographic Display Area" in Chapter IV of this Forest Plan. The direction for each area is included in this Plan in Chapter II (Forestwide Management Direction) and Chapter III (Management Area Direction).

The largest area is located on the breaks of the South Fork of the Clearwater River, another on the breaks of the Salmon River, and the third is located on the east side of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness on the Salmon-Clearwater divide.

Another requirement of the Endangered American Wilderness Act was to conduct a comprehensive fish and game research program within the Gospel-Hump area. The findings of this program were to be integrated in preparation of the multipurpose resource development plan. This research program was completed and has been incorporated, not only in the plan for the Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Area, but in the Forest Plan as well.

The detailed results of the specific fish and game research studies are on file in the planning records.

PACFISH Amendment

On February 24, 1995, the Chief of the Forest Service amended the Nez Perce National Forest Plan and 14 other Forest Plans in order to implement an interim strategy for managing anadromous fish-producing watersheds on National Forest lands.

This direction replaces existing conflicting Forest Plan direction in all cases except where existing Forest Plan direction provides more protection for anadromous fish habitat. *See amend #20 for a comprehensive listing of new management measures.*

Nez Perce National Forest Map

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Chapter II Forestwide Management Direction

This Forest Plan is based on the Preferred Alternative (Alternative G) described in the Nez Perce National Forest Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement. The goals and objectives of that alternative are the basis for Forest management goals and objectives described in this chapter. The resulting resource outputs for the next 50 years are also displayed.

A. Goals

At the onset of the forest planning process, public involvement was used to identify the major public issues concerning management of the Forest resources. The Forest interdisciplinary team also developed a list of major management concerns and resource management opportunities. This combined list of public issues, management concerns, and resource management opportunities was used to guide the development of this Plan. Goals for the Nez Perce National Forest were developed to address these issues, concerns, and opportunities.

The goals for the Nez Perce National Forest are to:

1. Provide a sustained yield of resource outputs at a level that will help support the economic structure of local communities and provide for regional and national needs.
2. Provide and maintain a diversity and quality of habitat that ensures a harvestable surplus of resident and anadromous game fish species.
3. Provide and maintain a diversity and quality of habitat to support viable populations of native and desirable non-native wildlife species.
4. Provide habitat to contribute to the recovery of Threatened and Endangered plant and animal species in accordance with approved recovery plans. Provide habitat to ensure the viability of those species identified as sensitive. *This text reflects the changes made by Amend #3*
5. Provide a wide range of dispersed and developed recreation opportunities and experiences by providing access, facilities, and education necessary to meet public demand.
6. Recognize and promote the intrinsic ecological and economic value of wildlife and wildlife habitats. Provide high quality and quantity of wildlife habitat to ensure diversified recreational use and public satisfaction.
7. Protect and enhance identified, outstandingly remarkable values and free flowing condition of Wild and Scenic Rivers.
8. Protect and enhance wilderness values and character in designated wildernesses.
9. Provide firewood for personal use.
10. Maintain air quality to meet or exceed applicable standards and regulations.
11. Locate, protect, and interpret significant prehistoric, historic, and cultural resources.
12. Provide a stable and cost-efficient transportation system through construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or transportation system management.

13. Protect resource values through cost-effective fire and fuels management, emphasizing fuel treatment through the utilization of material and using prescribed fire.
14. Protect resource values through the practice of integrated pest management.
15. Allow surface occupancy for leasable mineral development where consistent with management goals.
16. Protect Forest resources to allow for their safe and orderly use.
17. Facilitate mineral exploration and development while protecting surface resources and environmental quality.
18. Maintain soil productivity and minimize any irreversible impacts to the soil resource.
19. Present diverse, natural-appearing landscapes to view throughout the Forest.
20. Maintain or enhance stream channel stability and favorable conditions for water flow.
21. Provide water of sufficient quality to meet or exceed Idaho State Water Quality Standards and local and downstream beneficial uses.
22. Protect or enhance riparian-dependent resources.
23. Provide administrative sites and facilities that effectively and safely serve the public and accommodate the workforce.

B. Objectives

1. Resource/Activity Summaries

Following are brief summaries of how the various resources and activities will be managed under this Forest Plan. A complete understanding of the management direction can be attained by reading the Forestwide goals and standards in this chapter, and the management area goals and standards in Chapter III.

Recreation

The Forest acreage will supply a broad range of recreation opportunities ranging from primitive to roaded natural. Primitive recreation acreage will remain the same at 40 percent of the Forest, semiprimitive motorized and nonmotorized recreation acreage will decrease from 39 to 11 percent, and roaded natural acreage will increase from 21 to 49 percent.

Developed campgrounds will be managed at least to reduced service levels, except for fee campgrounds which will be managed at full service level. Recreation and trail management will emphasize mitigation of health, safety, and resource problems, and will be at levels commensurate with public use.

Dispersed recreation opportunities in the general forest environment will be emphasized. Minimum impact camping will be encouraged to reduce management costs and resource impacts.

The public will be informed of recreation opportunities through interpretive tools such as a Recreation Opportunity Guide and other recreation materials.

Trail development and maintenance by organized user groups and other public agencies will be increased. This includes snow trails used by cross-country skiers and snowmobilers, as well as the trail system used by hikers, horsemen, and motorcyclists. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #2 for replacement text*

Existing developed recreation site capacity is adequate to accommodate projected use for 3 decades. As use exceeds capacity, the Forest will develop additional sites and expand existing sites in specific locations as public pressure dictates and as private facilities are not able to fulfill the need.

As the roadless area landbase decreases, traditional outfitter operations in previously unroaded backcountry will decrease. Decreases in traditional outfitters will be partially offset as new people enter the field, offering new recreation experiences based upon recreational desires and the area's capability to meet the expressed need.

Visual Resources

Dominant man-caused activities will be kept subordinate. They should be designed to appear natural to the casual observer.

All landscape-altering management activities will be designed to meet or exceed the adopted visual quality objectives for the area over time.

Wilderness

The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, Gospel-Hump Wilderness, and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness will be managed according to the objectives of the appropriate wilderness legislation and the individual management plans, including fire management plans. The Hells Canyon Wilderness is administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

Public education will be used to ensure public understanding to achieve respect for the resource, restraint, and willingness to adhere to appropriate uses.

Educate and train managers in wilderness management to fulfill responsibilities implicit in the Wilderness Act.

Determine, implement, and monitor "limits of acceptable change".

Improve and emphasize interagency coordination and consistency.

Ensure that wilderness management practices maintain or enhance wilderness conditions as directed in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Roadless Areas

Of the 503,162 acres in the roadless inventory, in 16 separate areas, none will be managed for wilderness. One of the inventoried roadless areas and parts of two others, totaling 126,846 acres, will be managed to provide for high fishery / water quality objectives, wildlife security, and high quality dispersed recreation with no additional roads. The three roadless areas are East Meadow Creek (94,203 acres), Rapid River (19,343 acres), and Silver Creek-Pilot Knob (13,300 acres). These areas represent 25 percent of the roadless area inventory. In particular, the Rapid River area will be managed so as not to impair the water quality of Rapid River, the water source for the Rapid River Fish Hatchery. The Silver Creek-Pilot Knob area will be managed to protect the area's Native American religious and cultural values.

The classification of 60,851 acres of tentatively suitable land in East Meadow Creek is deferred. This area is identified as an opportunity. Based on additional information, site specific evaluation, and changes in market conditions or technology, change in classification of this area may be initiated. In the interim, this area will be managed to emphasize fish, wildlife, and dispersed recreation opportunities. However, there will be no investments that will remove options to manage for a full range of resource uses in the future. Any decision concerning suitability or additional timber scheduling will require a plan amendment with full public involvement. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #2 for replacement text*

No timber harvesting or road construction activities will be implemented in the Gospel-Hump (1921) or Mallard (1847) roadless areas until a more site-specific Environmental Impact Statement has been completed for these areas to address cumulative impacts in general and the impacts on the gray wolf in particular. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be formally consulted during this analysis in relation to Threatened and Endangered species.

No timber harvesting or road construction activities will be implemented in that portion of the West Meadow Creek (1845C) roadless area that lies within the Meadow Creek drainage during the Plan period (1988-1997).

Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers

Management direction for rivers that have been congressionally designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreation is specifically identified in Management Area 8 in Chapter III.

All other waterways on the Forest have been reviewed for outstanding characteristics that would merit classification under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The waterways have been identified as eligible for Recreation, Scenic, or Wild River classification, or a combination thereof. Each designation carries specific descriptions of the amount and type of development permitted. No developments proposed in or along the shorelines will alter the potential classification of the river or stream prior to a detailed suitability study.

Waterways identified are located throughout the Forest. Some are partially or totally within wilderness or roadless areas; others flow through Forest lands scheduled for resource activities. The rivers and streams in the last category, have priority for eligibility studies. Segments that flow through private land may be studied in cooperation with the primary landholders.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources will be inventoried, evaluated, and, where appropriate, protected prior to land-disturbing activities. As appropriate, cultural resources will be interpreted for the public.

Trails

The present trail system of 2,342 miles will increase over the next 10 years as it utilizes roads closed through access management. System trails located in resource development areas will be evaluated for present and potential use.

The South Nez Perce Trail will be evaluated for nomination to the National Historic Trail System.

Approximately 500 miles of trails will be reconstructed by 2030 to minimize safety problems and environmental impacts. Emphasis will be on upgrading trails with moderate to heavy use. Mainline and secondary trails will be opened to recreation use annually.

Snowmobile and ski touring trails are a key portion of the Forest Trail system. Additional opportunities will be explored and cooperative development will be emphasized.

Soils

Soil productivity will be maintained and soil erosion will be minimized through the application of best-management practices, careful riparian area management, use of fish / water quality drainage objectives, and soil and water resource improvement projects. If soil productivity or erosion approach unacceptable levels, project design will be modified, more effective best-management practices will be utilized, or projects will be dropped or rescheduled.

Water

The current Idaho Water Quality Standards will be met or exceeded. This will be accomplished through fishery / water quality drainage objectives and resulting sediment budgets; careful riparian area management; application of best-management practices; and soil, water, and fishery resource improvement projects. These management objectives and activities will minimize soil erosion and any resulting stream sedimentation. Effectiveness of these drainage objectives, conservation practices, and improvement projects will be evaluated by water quality monitoring and fishery habitat surveys.

Stream channel stability and integrity will be maintained by limiting increases in water yields. Channel stability will be evaluated by stream inventories. Water needed for National Forest purposes will be secured by making appropriate filings and following State water-right procedures. Effects of small hydropower projects on water-related beneficial uses and channel stability will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Riparian

Manage riparian areas to maintain and enhance their value for wildlife, fishery, aquatic habitats, and water quality through the application of riparian area standards for timber management, grazing, and recreation. Preferential treatment will be given to riparian-dependent species on those areas where conflicts with other resource uses may occur. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*

Wildlife

Elk winter range and summer habitat are high management priorities; at present, winter range is the limiting factor. An average of 5,000 acres of winter range will be treated by prescribed fire annually in order to maintain winter range carrying capacity at about 23,000 animals by the end of the Plan period (1997). Road access and timber sale scheduling will be coordinated to achieve the elk summer habitat objectives.

The nonclassified portion of the Forest has been categorized into three summer elk habitat objective areas: high, moderate, and low (nonclassified refers to those lands that have not been classified as either wilderness or as a wild and scenic river). The Forestwide goal is to manage for at least 75, 50, and 25 percent habitat effectiveness in the high, moderate, and low areas, respectively. The Forestwide goal is to manage 274,033 acres of summer elk habitat to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 463,372 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 207,132 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. *This text reflects changes made by amend #23*

Approximately 942,568 acres of the Forest will be managed at about 100 percent habitat effectiveness. This includes 875,000 acres of elk summer habitat within the wilderness.

About 53,000 acres of old-growth grand fir / Pacific yew communities make up a significant portion of the moose winter range on the Forest. These communities will be managed under appropriate silvicultural prescriptions to maintain habitat for existing or slightly increased moose populations. Road access will be controlled during fall and winter to reduce harassment and poaching.

Viable populations of old-growth-dependent species will be maintained. At least 10 percent of the forested acres across the Forest that are suitable old-growth habitat will be managed as old-growth habitat. This acreage will be distributed across the Forest in a way which assures that at least 5 percent of the forested acres within major prescription watersheds of 6,000 to 10,000 acres will be managed as old-growth habitat.

Management will emphasize the recovery of the Northern Rocky Mountain gray wolf and the peregrine falcon. Gray wolf objectives will be achieved within wilderness and, in the case of currently undeveloped lands adjacent to wilderness, through coordination with elk management, timber sale scheduling, and access management. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*

Suitable nesting habitat for peregrine falcons has been identified, and recovery goals will be achieved through immigration to the Forest and / or a reintroduction program in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Peregrine Fund.

In compliance with the objectives of the Bald Eagle Recovery Plan, riparian areas will be managed on third and forth order streams, identified perch and roost trees will be protected, and the Forest Service will cooperate with the National Wildlife Federation annual bald eagle winter surveys.

In compliance with assigned objectives in the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, the present status of the grizzly bear will continue to be monitored and updated. Habitat within the Selway-Bitterroot Grizzly Bear Recovery Area will be inventoried and evaluated to determine its capability to support viable grizzly bear populations. Established protective actions will be exercised in accordance with current federal and state regulations. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #6 for replacement text*

Habitats will be maintained to provide for population viability of all sensitive species including the wolverine, big-eared bat, Harlequin duck, boreal owl, and common loon. Important habitat components include riparian zones, caves, mine shafts, snags, and large open waters. Management actions will acknowledge and protect other key habitat components important to these species as they are discovered and accepted.

Fishery

Anadromous fish habitat potential will be increased to 87 percent, a 1-percent increase above the present level of 86 percent of habitat potential, through four measures: direct habitat improvement, soil and water resource improvement, use of fishery / water quality objectives for individual drainages, and maintenance of current high habitat levels in areas designated to remain roadless. These improvement measures will also benefit identified sensitive fish species (Chinook salmon, summer steelhead trout, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout) and other resident fish.

Emphasis will be placed on structural improvements and re-establishment of riparian vegetation in those areas degraded through past dredge mining. In addition, projects which address existing excess sediment in the habitat will be given priority. The effectiveness of these improvement practices and drainage objectives will be monitored using standardized fish habitat survey techniques.

Air

Wildernesses and Wild and Scenic River corridors are designated as Class I, and all other areas of the Forest are designated as Class II for air quality (Clean Air Act, 1977 amendment). Management activities will be designed and scheduled to meet the applicable standards for each classification. Regional air quality standards will be maintained through cooperation with the State of Idaho.

Range

Permitted grazing use will increase from the current level of 42,000 AUMs to 48,000 AUMs by 2038. This increase in forage availability will come mainly from transitory range created by timber harvest. A small portion of the increase will be in primary range, where better distribution and use of forage will be accomplished through the application of range improvement practices and more intensive management. Noxious weed control will be emphasized. Grazing management will provide protection for soil and water resources, riparian areas, threatened and endangered species, and plantations.

Minerals

Mineral resource activities will be administered under the appropriate laws and regulations to insure protection of surface resources while not unduly interfering with mining operations. Exploration and development of mineral resources will be facilitated by providing timely responses to Notices of Intent and Operating Plans. Emphasis will be put on working actively with operators to develop adequate operating plans and to obtain sufficient bonds to cover estimated reclamation needs. The frequency of inspections of ongoing operations will be commensurate with their size and complexity and will ensure adequacy of operating plans and identify unforeseen environmental impacts. Reclamation of disturbed areas to a productive condition will be required in all cases.

Facilities

The Forest's transportation system will be coordinated and integrated with public and private systems to the fullest extent possible. The Forest's airfields will be managed to ensure adequate and safe facilities for the Forest's needs.

Forest Service buildings and other administrative site improvements will be managed and maintained at levels necessary to ensure that they are adequate and safe to meet the Forest's needs.

All transportation systems will be constructed to standards which incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and restrict sediment production to a level that meets or exceeds State water quality standards. Roads, generally, will be designed so that a minimum of 60 percent of the potential sediment predicted to result from the road construction is mitigated. Higher levels of sediment mitigation will be achieved where cost-effective and necessary to achieve multiple-use objectives.

Timber

Of the area managed for timber production, 66 percent will be managed with a primary emphasis on timber production, 13 percent will be managed to emphasize visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention, and 21 percent will be managed to emphasize big-game habitat on winter ranges.

The first decade average annual allowable sale quantity is 108 million board feet (see Appendix H). Clearcutting and shelterwood will be the primary harvest methods used; each will be applied to approximately 50 percent of the harvest acres. Selection harvest methods may be used in specific areas

where other resource objectives are best met by uneven-aged management (i.e., riparian areas, high visual quality objectives). The final determination of the silvicultural system to be used will be based on a site-specific silvicultural prescription. (See Appendix F)

Opportunities to gather firewood will be maintained by keeping some sale roads open seasonally and giving the public an opportunity to utilize logging residue.

Protection

Actions to reduce timber losses due to insect and disease will be implemented when compatible with overall management direction. Control actions will generally be aimed at reducing the risk of infestations through silvicultural treatments in high and moderate risk stands.

Specifically, for mountain pine beetles, a combination of silvicultural practices and direct control methods will be used to prevent infestations and reduce impacts on other resources.

The Forest will plan, implement, and maintain a fire management program that minimizes the cost plus net value change. This level of protection is determined through the National Fire Management Analysis System. For the Nez Perce National Forest, the expected annual burned acreage at the most cost-efficient level is 2,300 acres.

2. Projected Outputs and Activities by Time Periods

Projected outputs and activities that will be used for programming, budgeting, and attainment reporting are displayed in Table II-1. The projected budget required to implement the Forest Plan is shown in Appendix K.

Appendix J contains activity schedules for various resources and activities. Projects will be added to these activity schedules periodically as they are identified during the continuous project planning process. Projects may also be deferred or modified if problems are identified during project level environmental analysis (refer to Chapter V, Section C, for a discussion of project planning).

Table II-1 -- Projected Outputs and Activities By Time Period

			Average Annual Units				
			Planned	Projected			
Target Item 1/	Output or Activity	Unit of Measure	1988-1997	1998-2007	2008-2017	2018-2027	2028-2037
Recreation							
T01	Developed Use	MRVDs	186	186	188	218	254
T02	Dispersed Use						
	Wilderness	MRVDs	116	137	159	183	207
	Nonwilderness	MRVDs	1,035	1,114	1,169	1,206	1,160
	Cultural Resource Inventory	Acres	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Wildlife & Fish							
T03	Wildlife Habitat Improve	Acres	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
T04	Fish Habitat Imp. 2/	Acres	400	40	40	40	40
T05	T&E Species Hab Imp	Acres	64	64	64	64	64
Range							
T06	Permitted Grazing Use	MAUMs	43	44	45	46	48
T07	Range Improvement	Acres	500	500	500	500	500
T08	Noxious Weed Control	Acres	250	250	250	250	250
Soil and Water	Soil and Water Resource Improvements	Acres	320	50	60	60	70
Lands							
T11	Land Exchange	Acres	25	25	25	25	25
Minerals							
T12	Minerals Mgmt	Actions 3/	500	515	530	545	560
Timber							
T13	Allowable Sale Qualtity	MMBF	108	138	180	210	210
T16-17	Reforestation - App.	Acres	940	900	1,200	1,000	1,600
T18-19	Reforestation - KV	Acres	4,300	4,657	5,607	5,287	7,987
T20	TSI - App.	Acres	700	3,600	2,983	1,920	3,788
T21	TSI - KV	Acres	300	1,200	1,278	823	1,624
Protection	Fuels Mgmt Activity						
T23	& Natural Fuels	Acres	4,540	6,265	8,730	9,526	10,113
Facilities							
	Trail Const/Reconst 4/	Miles	20	20	20	20	20
	Road Construction						
	Arterial	Miles	3	0	0	0	0
	Collector	Miles	24	15	6	6	3
	Local	Miles	26	30	28	28	24
	TOTAL	Miles	53	45	34	34	27
	Road Reconstruction						
	Arterial	Miles	2	0	0	0	0
	Collector	Miles	13	9	4	4	2
	Local	Miles	15	17	16	15	14
	TOTAL	Miles	30	26	20	19	16
	Access Management						
	Permanently Closed	Miles	33	29	22	22	17
	Unrestricted	Miles	17	13	10	9	8
	Restricted	Miles	33	29	22	22	18
	TOTAL	Miles	83	71	54	53	43

1/ Northern Region-developed codes which identify target and activity items.
2/ Includes both structural and nonstructural improvements.
3/ Includes administrative actions to process and administer operating plans, Notices of Intent, leases, and permits, as well as site-specific evaluations, hearings, and appeals.
4/ Includes construction/reconstruction of the snow trail system.

3. Research Natural Area Objectives

The Regional habitat types listed in Table II-2 have been assigned by the Northern Regional Guide as the Forest's objectives for Research Natural Area recommendations. The table also lists candidate areas representative of each assigned type. Establishment reports will be prepared for each area.

Table II-2 -- Research Natural Area Objectives on the Nez Perce National Forest

Habitat Type Code	Vegetative Habitat Type 1/	Occurrence	Existing (E) or Proposed RNA
Forested Types			
130	PIPO / AGSP	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
140	PIPO / FEID	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
170	PIPO / SYAL	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
190	PIPO / PHMA	minor	Elk Creek 2/
220	PSME / FEID		(no candidate area identified)
260	PSME / PHMA	Major	O'Hara Creek (E)
310	PSME / SYAL	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
320	PSME / CARU	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
510	ABGR / XETE	minor	O'Hara Creek (E)
516	ABGR / ASCA	minor	Upper Newsome Creek
520	ABGR / CLUN	Major	O'Hara Creek (E)
519	ABGR / SETR	minor	Warm Springs Creek
590	ABGR / LIBO	Major	Warm Springs Creek
545	THPL / ASCA	minor	O'Hara Creek (E)
560	THPL / ADPE	minor	O'Hara Creek (E)
595	ABGR / PHM	minor	No Business Creek
620	ABLA / CLUN	Major	Little Granite Creek 2/
635	ABLA / STAM	minor	Fish Lake 3/
650	ABLA / CACA	minor	Fish Lake 3/
660	ABLA / LIBO	minor	No Business Creek
670	ABLA / MEFE	Major	No Business Creek
690	ABLA / XETE	Major	No Business Creek
720	ABLA / VAGL	minor	Fish Lake 3/
920	PICO / VACA	minor	(needs to be located)
925	PICO / XETE	minor	(needs to be located)
940	PICO / VASC	minor	(needs to be located)
519	Taxus brevifolia	Major	Upper Newsome Creek
Non-Forested Types			
017	AGSP / POSA	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
017	AGSP / OPPO	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
018	FEID / CAHO	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
018	FEID / AGSP	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
018	FEID / SYAL	minor	Little Granite Creek 2/
073	ALSI / SHRUB	minor	O'Hara Creek (E)
036	CELE / AGSP	minor	Elk Creek 3/
	Douglasia idahoensis	rare plant	Square Mountain Crk 3/
Aquatic Types			
	Type I Streams		O'Hara Creek (E)
	Type II Streams		O'Hara Creek (E)
	Type III Streams		O'Hara Creek (E)
	Waterfalls		Little Granite Creek 2/
	Beaver Ponds		O'Hara Creek (E)
	Special Fauna		O'Hara Creek (E)
	Rivers		Little Granite Creek 2/
	Permanent Ponds		Little Granite Creek 2/
	Low Production Lake		Little Granite Creek 2/
	Lakes with Fish		Fish Lake 3/
	Fresh Marsh		Moose Meadow Creek (E)
	Bog Meadows		Moose Meadow Creek (E)
	Wet Meadows		O'Hara Creek (E)
	Thermal Springs		Warm Springs Creek

1/ These vegetative descriptions are abbreviations of species' names.
2/ In Hells Canyon NRA and established wilderness administered by Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.
3/ In established wilderness.

4. Additional Data Requirements and Accomplishment Schedule

Table II-3 identifies additional requirements that are needed to improve the Forest's data base, to revise current data base inventories to new standards, and to incorporate new data base requirements that have recently been identified.

Table II-3 -- Additional Data Requirements and Accomplishment Schedule

Data Requirement	Data Level	Accomplishment Schedule
Water Resource Inventory	Forest Service Manual 2531	1992
Soil and Water Resource Improvement Needs Inventory	WO direction (2/25/80 and 7/28/80 letters)	On Going
Stream and Lake Habitat Surveys	Interagency Stream and Lake Survey Standard Methods for R1/R4; direction pending	1988
In-Place Timber Inventory	Forest Service Handbook 2409.21	1990
Gray Wolf Habitat: Survey and Inventory	Forest Service Manual 2620, 2630, 2670	1990
Grizzly Bear Habitat: Survey and Delineate	Forest Service Manual 2620, 2630, 2670	1990
Threatened and Endangered Species: Habitat Identification and Evaluation	Forest Service Manual 2620, 2630, 2670	As Needed
Old-Growth Habitat: Inventory, Survey and Delineate	Forest Service Manual 2620, 2630	1990
Elk Winter Range and Summer Habitat Survey: Inventory, Delineate and Verify	Forest Service Manual 2620, 2630	1990
Moose Winter Range: Inventory, Update and Verify	Forest Service Manual 2620, 2630	1990
Peregrine Falcon Reintroduction/Hack Site Effort	Forest Service Manual 2620, 2670	1991
Visual Quality Inventory: Revise as use patterns change	Regional Standard	1996
Mineral Resource Inventory	USGS Open File Report 84-787	1996

C. Research Needs

The following research needs have been identified during development of this Forest Plan; they will be evaluated by the Regional Forester for inclusion in the Regional research program proposal. It is anticipated that more research needs will become apparent during monitoring and evaluation of the Plan as it is implemented.

Fish/Water

1. Continue research on sediment deposition, cobble embeddedness, and flushing of fine sediment from gravels in relation to fish habitat potential.

2. Continue research on sediment routing and sediment deposition processes that are used in the "Guide for Predicting Sediment Yields from Forested Watersheds."
3. Continue research on the effectiveness of road location, road design, and sediment mitigation measures on roads and dredge piles in minimizing erosion and sediment production.
4. Validate the geologic erosion, mass erosion, land unit slope, and slope sediment delivery coefficients for the Forest's sediment prediction model.
5. Identify improved mitigation measures and reclamation techniques which will decrease sediment yield from placer mining operations and maintain existing fish habitat in placer-mined streams.
6. Continue research on effects of management on annual water yield and peak flow increases as well as recovery rates of these effects.
7. Continue research on effects of flow and sediment on physical stream channel components.
8. Continue research and develop model(s) to predict cumulative effects of management on watershed and fishery values.

Soils

1. Determine the effects of various levels of soil displacement and compaction on soil productivity for forest and range vegetation on the Forest.

Wildlife

1. Validate minimum habitat requirements for management indicator species.
2. Investigate the ecology of Pacific yew communities with emphasis on its response to silvicultural treatments and subsequent effects on Shiras moose.
3. Continue to develop population and habitat relationship models for indicator species and validate predictive models.
4. Develop stand growth and yield models that will accurately predict, through time, those stand components that are of value to wildlife species, particularly snags and other dead material.
5. Determine which wildlife species are truly "riparian dependent". Habitat profiles should be developed so that managers can begin to devise multiple use planning in riparian areas without seriously affecting those species of greatest concern. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*

Timber

1. Develop a predictor of pocket gopher response to vegetative manipulation and feasible options for controlling pocket gophers in reforestation activities.
2. Determine the vegetative community or habitat type of areas dominated by the vegetative mosaic of alder, bracken fern, coneflower, and commercial coniferous species, and further determine the limitations on reforestation efforts and techniques necessary to assure prompt regeneration on those areas occupied by this vegetative mosaic.

3. Determine the relative value of the soil ash cap in relation to maintaining forest and range vegetative productivity.

D. Desired Future Condition of the Forest?

This section describes what the future Forest should be like if the management direction contained in the Forest Plan is implemented. It summarizes the anticipated physical changes which would result from carrying out planned management practices at two points in time: at the end of 10 years and at the end of 50 years (RPA planning horizon).

1. The Forest in 1997

At the end of the first decade, there will have been only minimal change in the overall appearance of the Forest.

Timber harvest will have taken place on approximately 45,400 acres at an average annual allowable sale quantity of 108 million board feet (see Appendix J). Utilization of firewood will have remained the same throughout the decade. There will have been no significant impacts on old-growth habitat as a result of these timber harvests, and cumulative adverse effects on old-growth- dependent species will be limited.

As a result of timber harvesting, seedling-sapling stands will have been established or will be in the process of being established on approximately 45,400 acres.

The age class diversity will have been increased in areas accessed for initial timber harvest.

Forage on big-game winter ranges will have increased as a result of burning 50,000 acres. Effects on big-game summer ranges will be minor due to specific management objectives on key areas. In addition, big-game habitat will remain at l987 levels in areas assigned to protection of these resources. Habitat to support threatened and endangered species will also be maintained at current levels.

Anadromous and resident fish habitat will be managed at 87 and 81 percent of biological potential Forestwide, respectively. All stream channels will have remained in a stable condition. Forest soil productivity will have been maintained.

There will be only slight modification in visual quality Forestwide due to application of partial retention visual quality objectives in sensitive viewsheds.

Approximately 85 percent of the tentatively suitable timber lands will be managed for scheduled timber harvest (see Appendices E and G). Approximately 80 percent of the arterial and collector road system, needed to access the suitable areas, will have been constructed in the first decade. The Forest road system will consist of 2,880 miles of road; an 830-mile increase over the 1980 level of 2,050 miles. Of the 830 miles constructed, 330 miles will be permanently closed, 170 miles unrestricted, and 330 miles restricted.

The trail system will decrease to 2,300 miles; a 42-mile decrease from the 1980 level of 2,342 miles.

The current grazing program will have been maintained, with slight increases in transitory range created through timber harvests.

The wilderness will not have increased; it will remain at 926,188 acres. Only 46,100 acres of the inventoried roadless areas will have been developed by 1997; 457,000 acres will remain roadless. Any

changes to the classification of tentatively suitable lands in East Meadow Creek could change the total number of undeveloped acres. If opportunities for scheduling timber in East Meadow Creek during the first decade are implemented, undeveloped acres remaining in 1997 would be 453,000.

Use will have increased slightly for developed, dispersed, and wilderness recreation opportunities. Wildernesses will have been managed as described in the Wilderness Act of 1964. Fire will have played a more natural role in wildernesses, and will have introduced some noticeable vegetation changes. Wild and Scenic River Corridors and Research Natural Areas will also have been managed at current levels.

Mineral development will have increased on the Forest. Physical and biological impacts will have been minimized as both resource managers and mining operators will have become accustomed to working with the mining regulations.

2. The Forest in 2037

By the end of the fifth decade, many changes will be apparent in the overall condition of the Forest.

Timber will have been harvested on approximately 390,000 acres, and the average annual allowable sale quantity of timber will be at the long-term sustained yield capacity of 210 million board feet (see Appendix H). There will have been a drop Forestwide in the mature age class (from 84 to 73 percent) and an increase in the immature age class (from l6 to 27 percent). This trend will continue into the future, and will result in a regulated forest (see Appendix I). It will reduce the Forest's susceptibility to mountain pine beetle infestations. The increase in timber harvest will have increased the availability of firewood. Assuming forest communities that are 160 years or older are old-growth habitats, about 61 percent of the forested lands on existing nonclassified lands will qualify as old-growth habitat.

As a result of timber harvesting, approximately 390,000 acres of seedling-sapling and poletimber stands will have been created across the suitable timber lands on the Forest. The growth rates for these newly established stands and for the suitable landbase as a whole will have increased as a result of these healthy, young stands.

The age class or horizontal diversity in the Forest will be increased as a result of the increased acreage occupied by seedling-saplings and poletimber.

The wilderness will not have increased; it will remain at 926,188 acres. All inventoried roadless areas except East Meadow Creek and parts of Rapid River and Silver Creek-Pilot Knob will have been entered for timber harvest. Approximately 321,900 acres of the inventoried roadless areas will have been developed; 181,200 acres will remain unroaded. Any changes in the classification of the tentatively suitable acres in East Meadow Creek would affect the number of remaining roadless acres as noted above in "The Forest in 1997".

Big-game winter range will have been managed at 90 percent of potential, with an average annual burning program on 5,000 acres. Summer habitat will be reduced, but not below management objectives for key areas. Habitat available for threatened and endangered species will have been protected.

Anadromous and resident fish habitat improvement will have been done on 5,600 acres; soil and water resource improvement will have been done on 5,600 acres. Anadromous and resident fish habitat will have been maintained at 87 and 81 percent, respectively, of biological potential Forestwide. All stream channels will have remained in a stable condition.

Soil productivity across the Forest will have declined slightly.

Visual quality modifications will have increased because of timber harvest activity, but a visual quality objective of partial retention will have been maintained on 128,000 acres in sensitive viewsheds.

Approximately 95 percent of the arterial/collector road systems will have been completed. The Forest will have constructed an additional 3,040 miles of road while restricting or permanently closing approximately 2,470 miles. The open road density will average 1,550 miles.

The trail system will remain stable over time. As road access is restricted, the trail system will provide for user activities.

The grazing program will have increased 12 percent over l987 levels, due to an increase in transitory range on cutover timber lands.

Developed recreation use will have increased 17 percent, dispersed recreation use will have increased 19 percent, and wilderness use will have remained about the same. More extensive recreation programs will have become necessary, and six additional campgrounds will have been constructed to meet demand. All wildernesses will continue to be managed at 1987 levels of intensity, but programs to monitor overuse will have become necessary in some areas. Wild and Scenic River corridors will also be managed at current levels, with emphasis on overuse problems.

Mineral development will have continued to increase on the Forest. Physical and biological impacts will have been lessened as resource managers will have become more proficient in the administration of the mining regulations, and because of improved reclamation technology.

E. Standards

The following standards apply to National Forest land administered by the Nez Perce National Forest. They are intended to supplement, not replace, the National and Regional policies, standards, and guidelines found in Forest Service Manuals and Handbooks and the Northern Regional Guide.

General

1. As soon as practicable, and subject to valid existing rights, all outstanding and future permits, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instruments for occupancy and use of lands of the Nez Perce National Forest will be made consistent with the Forest Plan.
2. Subsequent activities affecting the Forest, including budget proposals, shall be based on the Forest Plan. Proposed implementation schedules may be changed to reflect differences between proposed annual budgets and appropriated funds. Such scheduled changes shall be considered an amendment to the Forest Plan, but shall not be considered a significant amendment, or require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, unless the changes significantly alter the long-term relationship between levels of multiple use goods and services projected under planned budget proposals as compared with those projected under actual appropriations.

Recreation

1. Develop and administer an operating plan, consistent with management area goals, for each outfitter and, when appropriate, for other recreation special use permittees.

2. Provide for appropriate access based on an evaluation of user needs and a transportation analysis.
3. Manage for a full array of recreation opportunities, from primitive to roaded natural, as described by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).
4. Create additional opportunities for winter recreation where user needs indicate.
5. Encourage users to assist in the maintenance and development of recreation sites and facilities.
6. Mitigate the physical impacts of increased dispersed recreation use. Rehabilitation efforts will be based on resource damage to soils, water, and vegetation. Efforts may include closing the site for the short or long term, revegetation by seed or plants, signing, visitor contact, and printed material.
7. Maintain seasonal access to wilderness portals at Sourdough Peak, Wildhorse Lake, and Moore's Cabin; roads #233 and #233I to Wildhorse Campground, #444 to Square Mountain, and #492 to Sourdough Peak will remain open for their traditional uses (pickups and motorcycles).
8. Encourage the private sector to help provide needed recreation sites, services, and facilities.
9. Review the Forest Travel Plan annually. Update and reprint the Travel Plan map as necessary. Such updates will be considered amendments to the Forest Plan.

   Designate areas for off-road vehicle (ORV) use through the Forest Travel Plan and in conformance with ROS designations for specific areas. Manage ORV use to minimize resource damage and to promote public safety.
10. Promote a "pack it in, pack it out" policy through signing and public education.
11. Evaluate the Nez Perce Trail for nomination to National Historic Trail system.
12. Manage Papoose Cave as specified in "Management Standards for Papoose Cave" (see Appendix L).
13. Continue to develop, support, and improve private and public recreation and tourism programs.

Visual Resources

1. Meet the adopted visual quality objectives (VQOs) in all land-disturbing activities over time. Specific VQOs have been recommended for all acres of the Forest and are displayed on maps in the planning records. Recommended VQOs will be reviewed, updated as necessary, and adopted during project planning. Adopted VQOs provide standards for all landscape-altering activities. Project planning will detail how the VQOs will be met. Reasonable time will be allowed to meet VQOs following land-disturbing activities.

   Retention and partial retention VQOs will be achieved along the Selway, South Fork Clearwater, and Salmon Rivers on the Forest. Retention will be achieved in the foreground area around developed recreation sites, with partial retention in the middle and background views. Retention and partial retention will also be achieved along selected trails and at wilderness portals.

2. Allow a lowering of visual quality objectives for up to 5 decades for management activities following emergencies such as insect infestations or fire. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #4 for replacement text*

Cultural Resources

1. Survey all areas of potential land disturbance for cultural resources.
2. Sites will be evaluated and protected on a site-by-site basis unless larger areas such as historic or prehistoric districts are involved.
3. Ensure that Forest actions are not detrimental to the protection and preservation of significant Native American religious and cultural sites.
4. Protect and preserve National Register and National Register-eligible cultural resources.
5. Consult with the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee prior to implementing projects that have the potential to affect Nez Perce cultural rights and practices. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #7 for replacement text*
6. Research, compile, and write a cultural resource overview. From this, develop research strategies and predictive models to aid resource management, and also identify areas needing more intensive inventory.
7. Identify maintenance and/or stabilization needs of historic properties.

Wilderness

1. Emphasize public education by utilizing wilderness education techniques, providing useful interpretive materials on wilderness values and ethics, and developing and distributing materials on no-trace camping.
2. Enlist national, regional, and local media in presenting wilderness management issues and options to the public. Enlist employees of outfitters, concessionaires, and commercial recreation firms as trainers for wilderness users.
3. Provide the public the opportunity to join in management through appropriate use. Involve the public in preparing wilderness management plans and in monitoring implementation of these plans.
4. Educate and train managers by conducting comprehensive in-service wilderness management training, focusing on the value of the wilderness resource, wilderness ethics, and low-impact camping. Utilize agency and non-agency expertise.
5. Share ideas, concerns, and techniques relating to wilderness management with other agencies, educational institutions, and interest groups on national, regional, and local levels.
6. Provide input for wilderness management as a course in university natural resource curricula. Establish a basic course on wilderness as a resource, including management of visitors. Encourage accrediting groups (like the Society of American Foresters) to include it in their curricula requirements.
7. Use "limits of acceptable change" or similar principles in wilderness management direction.
8. Initiate and assist in efforts to establish information systems for, and cooperate with research efforts of, wilderness management techniques.

9. Promote consistency and reduce management costs through interagency cooperation and coordination of wilderness management.

10. Ensure that wilderness management practices manage indigenous plant and animal communities to sustain natural processes with emphasis on preserving endangered and threatened species, assuring that levels of human uses are compatible rather than detrimental, as required by the Wilderness Act.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Maintain viable populations of existing native and desirable non-native vertebrate wildlife species.

2. Cooperate with future recovery efforts on behalf of the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, gray wolf, and grizzly bear.

   Manage peregrine falcon and bald eagle nesting, roosting, and perching sites in a manner to maintain their use by these species. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*

   The Nez Perce National Forest's assigned portion of the gray wolf recovery goal for central Idaho is habitat to support 10 wolves (Northern Regional Guide - based on the Northern Rocky Mountain Recovery Team's recommendations). The primary concerns for achieving recovery are an adequate prey base and protection from man-induced mortality. The prey base is more than adequate to meet these proposed recovery goals; upon recovery plan approval, cooperate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to identify areas to be managed for recovery and the implementation measures necessary to reduce the potential for man-induced mortality.

3. Monitor population levels of all Management Indicator Species on the Forest. These include bald eagle, grizzly bear, gray wolf, peregrine falcon, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, pileated woodpecker, goshawk, pine marten, fisher, westslope cutthroat trout, summer steelhead, and spring chinook. These species have been selected because (a) they are threatened and endangered; (b) they have special habitat needs that may be influenced significantly by planned management programs; (c) they are commonly hunted, fished, or trapped; (d) they are non-game species of special interest; or (e) their population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities on other species of selected major biological communities or on water quality.

   Population levels will be monitored and evaluated as described in the Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements (Chapter V of the Forest Plan).

4. Recognize fishing and hunting rights guaranteed the Nez Perce Tribe through fish and game habitat management.

5. Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to achieve mutual goals for fish and wildlife resources.

6. Use "Guidelines for Evaluating and Managing Summer Elk Habitat in Northern Idaho" to manage for and to assess the attainment of summer elk habitat objectives in project evaluations (see Appendix B of the Forest Plan).

   These summer elk habitat areas are not identified on the management area maps, but are identified on larger scale maps on file in the planning records and are available at the Forest Supervisor's office and at each District Office.

The use of these guidelines and the identification of the high, moderate, and low summer elk habitat objective areas are intended to identify and prioritize, for management, important summer elk habitat. The high and moderate areas, in particular, will require a greater degree of coordination among timber harvest, access management, logging practices, and livestock.

Specific methods of how to achieve the habitat effectiveness levels for each area will be determined during project planning. Changes in each category will be monitored and evaluated as described in the Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements (Chapter V of the Forest Plan).

7. Provide management for minimum viable populations of old-growth and snag- dependent species by adhering to the standards stated in Appendix N.

8. Educate Forest Service employees about wolves, including habitat and prey needs, and wolf characteristics.

9. Coordinate the scheduling of land-disturbing activities with adjacent Districts to address cumulative effects over large areas in key wolf habitats.

10. Maintain or improve elk habitat at, or near, optimum levels by applying elk guidelines in key wolf areas outside wilderness.

11. Design timber harvest activities in moderate and high elk objective areas, when compatible with established fish / water quality objectives and economics, so that units at the far end of the road will be cut first.

12. Avoid logging activity on traditional big game calving / fawning or nursery areas from May 15 through June 15. Identify these areas during the biological evaluations for individual projects.

13. Consult with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine management of known or suspected initial wolf homesites (dens, rendezvous areas).

14. The use of non-protected K-V funds to protect or enhance habitats for threatened and endangered species shall be a management priority. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*

15. Consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on allotment or livestock class changes (e.g., cattle to sheep, horse to cattle, etc.) or grazing period extensions in areas where allotment boundaries overlap or are near key wolf areas.

16. Consult with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service whenever conflicts between wolves and livestock arise.

17. Develop a site-specific nest management plan for active bald eagle nests within 2 years after discovery. The goal shall be to maximize continued productivity of the site and shall follow general guidelines established in the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1984).

18. Continue the Raptor-Lookout Program that was initiated to utilize Forest Service fire lookout towers as stationary observation posts.

19. Restore presently degraded fish habitat to meet the fish / water quality objectives established in this Forest Plan (see Appendix A of the Forest Plan).

20. Use the "Guide for Predicting Salmonid Response to Sediment Yields in the Idaho Batholith Watersheds" to evaluate the attainment of fish habitat objectives.

21. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.

22. Schedule fishery habitat and watershed improvements in those streams where the existing fishery habitat potential is below the stated objective. Complete an analysis, during fiscal year 1988, that will provide more details on: (a) the problems with each stream that is currently below the stated objective; (b) the type of habitat or watershed improvement that is needed in each stream; and (c) which streams will receive improvements first.

Range

1. Coordinate livestock grazing on timber harvest units as necessary to provide for tree regeneration. Livestock grazing on lands designated for timber production may be permitted under one of the following conditions:

   a. Regeneration is established and is of adequate size.

   b. The silvicultural prescription and allotment management plan are specifically designed to meet regeneration goals.

2. In areas with poor or fair range conditions, intensive grazing systems, range improvements, and reductions of stock will be implemented to improve conditions.

3. Implement a weed control program to confine present infestations and prevent establishment of new areas of noxious weeds. The Forest will favor biological control for noxious weeds that have effective host insects. Where biological control is not effective, a combination of hand grubbing and spot application of herbicides will be used. This program will be coordinated with county, state, and other federal agencies. All NEPA requirements will be completed prior to using any herbicides.

4. Extend or build fences to maintain control of livestock when management activities, such as timber harvest, remove natural allotment boundaries.

5. Complete range analysis and allotment management plans every decade for all allotments.

6. Provide forage for elk needs in allotment management plans on all allotments that include elk winter range. The assumption is made that available forage is not a limiting factor on summer habitat. *This text reflects changes made by amend #7*

7. Use grazing systems and cultural practices to reduce erosion by maintaining, improving, or re-establishing vegetative cover.

8. Minimize adverse impacts on riparian areas by maintaining or developing intensive grazing systems.

Timber

1. Require silvicultural examination and prescriptions before any vegetative manipulation takes place on forested lands. Final determination of the silvicultural system for areas to be harvested will be made by a certified silviculturist after an on-the-ground, site-specific analysis.

2. Clearcutting will not occur adjacent to previously harvested areas that are still considered openings. The location and dispersal of harvest units will take into consideration short and long-range management objectives for the area. A harvested area will no longer be considered an opening for timber management purposes when: (a) stocking levels are adequate to meet desired future stand conditions as outlined in the Nez Perce National Forest Stocking Guides and in the timber management prescriptions; and (b) average tree height is at least 2-1/2 feet. For wildlife and watershed purposes, a harvested area will no longer be considered an opening when the total woody vegetation is adequately stocked and at least 15 feet high. Exceptions to this standard will be based on the objectives of the specific management area.

3. Permit timber harvest on lands classified as "unsuitable" for timber management to accomplish multiple-use objectives other than timber production. Examples include, but are not limited to, timber removal in right-of-way clearings, research, public safety, improvement of administrative sites, wildlife needs, removal of volume lost through catastrophic mortality, Christmas tree cutting, firewood cutting, or control of insect and disease epidemics that threaten adjacent suitable or non-National Forest lands.

Water

1. Apply State water quality standards and "Best Management Practices" to land-disturbing activities to ensure State water quality standards are met or exceeded. In Idaho, "Best Management Practices," as defined by State regulation or agreement between the State and Forest Service, include the "Idaho Forest Practices Rules," "Best Management Practices for Road Activities," and "Rules and Regulations and Minimum Standards For Stream Channel Alterations." These documents are appended to, and are part of, this Forest Plan and are available upon request (see Appendix L).

   In the absence of established "Best Management Practices," activities will be conducted in a manner that demonstrates a knowledgeable and reasonable effort to minimize adverse water quality impacts.

2. Use the "Guide for Predicting Sediment Yields from Forested Watersheds" and "Forest Hydrology, Part II--Hydrologic Effects of Vegetation Manipulation" to compare alternative effects on sediment and water yields.

3. Evaluate site-specific water quality effects as part of project planning. Design control measures to ensure that projects will meet Forest water quality goals; projects that will not meet State water quality standards shall be redesigned, rescheduled, or dropped.

4. Perform a watershed cumulative effects feasibility analysis of projects involving significant vegetation removal, prior to including them on implementation schedules, to ensure that the project, considered with other activities, will not increase water yields or sediment beyond acceptable limits. Such analysis shall identify any opportunities for mitigating adverse effects on water-related beneficial uses, including capital investments for fish habitat or watershed improvement.

5. Evaluate and respond to applications for hydro-power, water diversion, water storage, and other water-related facilities on a case-by-case basis. Provide timely comments to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or to the appropriate State agency. Recommendations to FERC or other agencies shall be based on Forestwide and management area goals as stated in this Forest Plan. Applicants may be required to use private consultants or their own personnel to make

environmental evaluations needed by the Forest Service and / or State agencies. Close cooperation and coordination with other agencies will be sought where appropriate.

6. Issue no special use permits for construction of small hydro-power developments in the Salmon River Basin until FERC has completed its Cluster Impact Analysis Project.

7. Analyze all small hydro-power developments for individual and cumulative adverse impacts following FERC's Cluster Impact Analysis Project. In watersheds where Forest management activities also occur, adverse impacts that are compounded with increased sediment yields from Forest activities will be evaluated.

8. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.

Soils

1. Evaluate the potential for soil displacement, compaction, puddling, mass wasting, and surface soil erosion for all ground-disturbing activities.

2. A minimum of 80 percent of an activity area shall not be detrimentally compacted, displaced, or puddled upon completion of activities. This direction does not apply to permanent recreation facilities and other permanent facilities such as system roads.

3. Maintain sufficient ground cover to minimize rill erosion and sloughing on road cut and fill slopes and sheet erosion on other activity areas.

Riparian Areas

1. Allow no management practices in riparian areas that will cause detrimental changes in water temperature or chemical composition, blockages of water courses, or deposits of sediment that seriously and adversely affect water conditions and fish habitat.

2. Give preferential consideration to riparian-area-dependent resources in cases of unresolvable conflict (resources such as fish, certain wildlife, certain water-dependent vegetation, and water are totally dependent upon riparian areas).

Actions within or affecting riparian areas will include protection and, where applicable, improvement of riparian-dependent resources.

3. Effects on wetlands and floodplains must be considered for all alternatives during the environmental analysis process.

4. Delineate and evaluate riparian areas in project areas prior to implementing any project activity.

5. Manage riparian areas to maintain cover and security for riparian-dependent species with emphasis on maintaining and enhancing habitats for threatened and endangered species. Use "Guidelines for Evaluating and Managing Summer Elk Habitat in Northern Idaho" to evaluate the need for and to provide adequate hiding cover and security areas for big game. Biological evaluations, during site-specific project analysis, shall identify needs and recommendations. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*

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 potential classification of study waterways. Impoundments are not permitted.
3. Generally, no management practices are scheduled in the waterway corridors which are normally defined as the seen area up to 1/4 mile either side of the channel.
4. New road construction and timber harvest are excluded in "Wild" River corridors, and very limited in "Scenic" and "Recreation" River corridors.
5. Existing "Wild" and "Recreation" Rivers are closed to mineral entry. Study rivers are subject to mineral exploration. Mitigation and reclamation measures will be included in any approved plans. Prior to mineral development, a study shall be completed to determine final classification or release.
6. Manage for recreation experiences in context with the existing 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 is encouraged. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #1* (10/88, revised 1/91) *for replacement text*

Air Quality

1. Cooperate with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Meet the requirements of the SIP and State Smoke Management Plan.

Minerals *See amend #3 for text additions*

1. Administer the appropriate laws and regulations relating to minerals in a reasonable and consistent manner.
2. Sell common variety minerals and provide free-use materials only if consistent with the management area direction and not in competition with private industry.
3. Provide reasonable access to prospect, explore, develop, and produce mineral resources. Evaluate access needs based on requirements of mining operations and environmental factors. Applicable road construction specifications and standards shall be met.
4. Assist miners in developing operating plans that provide for environmental protection and ultimate rehabilitation, while allowing exploration, development, and production to proceed in a reasonable and timely manner.
5. Evaluate all sites to be utilized for Forest Service rock sources and provide for appropriate record notation with the Bureau of Land Management.
6. Notify mining claimants of impending Forest Service actions that may affect their claims. Reasonable effort should be made to protect claim corners and mine workings from disturbance as a result of Forest Service activities. Secure permission before entering claims with recognized surface rights.
7. Apply appropriate special stipulations to oil and gas leases for each of the management areas only

when necessary to protect surface resources and/or sustain the management direction.

8. Complete additional site-specific analysis of environmental effects before recommendations are made on any lease application. Document this analysis in either an Environmental Impact Statement, Environmental Assessment, or Categorical Exclusion.

9. Apply a "no surface occupancy" stipulation to leases only when (a) surface occupancy would cause significant resource disturbance which cannot be mitigated by any other means; or (b) where resource impacts would be irreversible or irretrievable.

10. Areas withdrawn from mineral entry shall be re-evaluated every 5 years to determine if the withdrawal is still necessary (see Appendix M).

11. Assist miners in developing reclamation plans which clearly state final management objectives for specific mined areas and detail the procedures and timeframes which will be followed to accomplish those objectives.

12. Meet Forest fish/water quality objectives for all active mining operations.

13. Ensure that State and Federal water quality standards are being met for all active mining operations.

Roads and Trails

1. Develop an "Area Transportation Analysis" prior to entering drainages with land-disturbing activities.

2. Analyze the economics of proposed access developments using proven tools, and incorporate them into the project design.

3. Evaluate all facilities using the Access Management Analysis Worksheet to determine use restrictions and access needs. This worksheet will be an integral part of the Decision Document.

4. An Access Management Plan will be implemented to monitor and evaluate the effects of access on forest resources and the ability of the transportation system to accomplish the designed use. As measuring or monitoring tools, Forest access management will use two indices to monitor change over time. These indices will allow us to compare between points in time, between areas, and between alternate access management schemes or proposals.

   Road Density Index

   An index to measure the effects of road construction and use on lands scheduled for timber harvest in the Forest Plan. These areas are where the effects of roading and use will be concentrated. This index is determined by:

   $$\frac{\text{Equivalent miles of road (on entire Forest)}}{\text{Suitable Forest land in square miles}}$$

   Equivalent miles of road is a single mile of a given road type (main, secondary or primitive), and its respective status (open, temporarily closed or completely closed), expressed as a coefficient of its relative impact on elk potential use. This is compared against 1 mile of open main road.

Distribution Index

An index to measure the ability of the road and trail system to distribute users. It can be computed using road miles, trail miles, or road and trail miles to show changes over time and estimate effects on various user groups. This index is determined by:

$$\frac{\text{Equivalent road and trail miles}}{\text{Forest land (including wilderness) in square miles}}$$

5. Maintain access facilities to the level commensurate with use, user type, user safety, and facility-resource protection.
6. Plan, design, and manage all access to meet land and resource management objectives, meet the State Water Quality Standards, and meet Best Management Practices (BMPs).
7. Plan to implement post-project activities, including access prescriptions, within two field seasons of the last planned land-disturbing activity. Minimize the total time that roads will be open for construction and timber harvest activities.
8. Minimize impacts from construction in identified key riparian and wildlife areas. Develop rehabilitation plans for existing access facilities that are producing significant impacts on riparian-dependent resources.
9. Design all proposed road systems to mitigate at least 60 percent of the sediment predicted. Utilize proven mitigation procedures in the design and construction of roads to meet up to 90 percent of the sediment predicted, where needed to meet resource management objectives.

See Amend #2 for Standard #10

Transportation and Utility Corridors

1. Permit access to a corridor if justified and consistent with Management Area goals.
2. Electric power and telephone lines should generally follow established transportation corridors. Bury power and telephone lines when it is economically and technically feasible. In canyon bottoms, power lines should not be run between the roadway and the stream or in the streambed. Avoid frequent crossing and recrossing of streams.
3. "Exclusion Areas," "Avoidance Areas," and "Windows" are specified by management area where appropriate (see Chapter III of the Forest Plan).

Protection

1. Fire management direction in this Forest Plan shall guide the Fire Management Analysis and the resulting Fire Management Action Plan. The Action Plan will give specific fire management direction.

   Fire management direction for wildfire and prescribed fire is shown for each management area in Chapter III of the Forest Plan. Control of wildfire is an option for all management areas. This is necessary because at some time, depending on location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk, all fires may have to be controlled.

The prescribed fire planned ignition option is for those management areas where burning will be done to achieve management objectives such as browse rehabilitation, slash disposal, site preparation, etc.

Appendix C of the Forest Plan contains more specific fire management direction and explains the Fire Management Analysis System.

2. Undertake hazard reduction treatments if activity-created fuels exceed 12 tons per acre of materials less than 3 inches in diameter. Base assessments on the "Slash Hazard Appraisal."
3. Minimize the impacts of the mountain pine beetle and other insect and disease infestations to the extent necessary to achieve the overall goals and objectives of this Forest Plan.
4. Control insect and disease infestations through the application of Integrated Pest Management principles.

Administration

1. Coordinate projects which impact adjacent State of Idaho, other Federal, or private lands to enhance adjacent values without damaging National Forest lands.
2. Conduct annual meetings to coordinate Forest programs with those of the Nez Perce Tribe, State, and other Federal agencies.
3. Coordinate with Idaho County on rights-of-way, road maintenance, law enforcement, noxious weed control, and other activities to produce mutual benefits.

Animal Damage Control text added here...see Amend #13

Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Area

1. Manage the Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Area as described in this Forest Plan.

The Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Area covers 85,000 acres in three distinct areas adjacent to the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. A variety of physical and biological environments occur as determined by slope, aspect, elevation (ranging from 2,000 - 7,000 feet), and climatic factors. The lower and south-facing slopes along the Salmon River breaks are open grass slopes of brome, bluebunch wheatgrass, and Idaho fescue. A variety of softwood tree species are present, including ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, alpine fir, and spruce.

Transportation

Control traffic, primarily to protect wildlife during calving or hunting seasons, at the Twentymile Creek-Rainy Day Creek saddle (Road #1875).

Construct arterial or collector roads to adhere to a 1/4-mile-wide corridor as indicated by the road locations shown on the MRDA maps (see Figures IV-1, IV-2, and IV-3).

Keep open roads accessing wilderness portals at Orogrande Summit, Sourdough, and Moore's Cabin as weather permits. These include the Crooked River Road #233, Sourdough #492, and Gospel Road #444. Blade and drain each road at least once annually.

Once a connection is made by any one of the system roads between the Rainy Day bridge and the Sourdough wilderness portal, traffic could be routed over a much shorter distance. The decision to do this will not be made until the connection is complete, public involvement on the proposal is completed, and trade-offs are considered. Maintain all other roads as conditions demand.

An Access Management Plan will be implemented to monitor and evaluate the effects of access on forest resources and the ability of the transportation system to accomplish the designed use. As a measuring or monitoring tool, Forest access management will be evaluated by the Road Density Index and the Distribution Index.

The Johns Creek trail will be maintained and kept open for early spring and summer recreation use.

Recreation

Develop a wilderness portal with parking, camping, and sanitary facilities at Tenmile Creek.

Maintain and improve the wilderness portal at Sourdough Saddle.

Maintain the wilderness portal, with information, stock handling, and toilet facilities at Orogrande Summit.

Lands

Purchase, on a willing-seller basis, and as appropriations will allow, the homesteads at Gilmore Ranch on Johns Creek in Sections 6 and 7 of T28N, R5E; the Indian Creek property in Section 15, T24N, R7E; and on Cove Creek in Sections 19 and 30, T24N, R8E. These homesteads are in the center of important key winter range for elk and deer, and for bighorn sheep on the Indian Creek property.

Visuals

Adopted VQOs will be met and impacts to the visual resource minimized within the foreground areas from trails 401, 407, 431, 478, 414, 415, 802 (west from Sections 28 and 29 to trail 415) in project design and layout or by relocation of trails. *This text reflects changes made by amend #4*

Chapter III Management Area Direction

This Chapter describes each management area and lists the goals, management standards, schedule of management practices, and monitoring requirements for each area. The Forestwide management direction in Chapter II of this Plan applies to all of the management areas described in this section.

The National Forest land administered by the Nez Perce National Forest has been divided into 26 management areas, each with different management goals, resource potentials, and limitations. Included within the proclaimed boundaries of the Nez Perce National Forest are 117,073 acres of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA) that are administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Part of the Hells Canyon Wilderness also lies within this portion of the NRA. Management of the Nez Perce portion of the NRA is not addressed in this Plan and is not included in any of the management areas addressed in this Chapter. For information concerning management of the NRA refer to the Hells Canyon NRA Management Plan and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Plan.

Some of the management areas are shown on the accompanying map(s), which can be used for reference. The management area maps of record consist of a set of larger scale maps (1" / mile) on file in the Forest Supervisor's Office and in each District office.

Two types of management areas are identified in this Forest Plan. The first group of management areas includes unique sites or units of land with one primary management emphasis with similar management goals and management direction. These include management areas for special administrative areas such as administrative sites, cultural resource sites, active mining operations, research natural areas, and developed campgrounds, as well as Congressionally-established areas such as Wild and Scenic River corridors and wildernesses. The boundaries for these management areas are either legally established boundaries or are well-defined. These include Management Areas 2 though 9, 11, 22, 23, and some lands assigned to Management Area 1.

The second group of management areas consists of capability areas that, for mapping purposes, are assigned to one management area based on the predominant management emphasis assigned to the capability area. This is illustrated in Figure III-1. As shown, three different management areas have been assigned to Capability Area 101. They consist of Management Area 12 (350 acres), Management Area 20 (100 acres), and Management Area 1 (50 acres). However, for mapping purposes the entire capability area is assigned to Management Area 12 because it is the predominant management emphasis assigned to the capability area. Thus, within each "mapped" management area there are "inclusions" of other management areas.

The more detailed management area assignments for each capability area are contained in the Forest's Spatial Fitting Data Base (FP17E). During more site-specific project level analysis, this data base will be queried to obtain the detailed management area assignments for each capability area. The direction specified for each management area in this Forest Plan shall apply to the specific management area assignments made for each capability area.

In the description statement for each of these management areas is a table showing the inclusion acres of other management areas.

For this second group of management areas, the management area boundaries are not firm lines and do not always follow easily found topographic features such as major ridges. The boundaries represent a transition from one set of opportunities and constraints to another, with management direction established for each. The boundaries are flexible to assure that the values identified are protected and to incorporate additional information gained from further on-the-ground reconnaissance and project level planning.

Figure III-1 -- Example Management Area Assignment For Capability Area 101

Insert Drawing here

Below is a description of the management intent for each management area.

Management Area	Management Intent
1	Provide the minimum management necessary to provide for resource protection and to ensure public safety. Additional road construction will be allowed to manage adjacent areas.
2	Provide and maintain sites for facilities necessary for the administration of Nez Perce National Forest lands.
3	Manage to ensure that prehistorical, historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological sites are studied, preserved, or protected.
4	Encourage valid exploration and development of mineral resources while minimizing surface impacts from mineral activities.
6	Manage areas for nonmanipulative research, observation, and study of undisturbed ecosystems.
7	Manage for developed recreation opportunities, providing interpretation and enhancement of cultural and natural resources. Maintain or enhance existing developed recreation sites.

Management Area	Management Intent
8.1, 8.2, 8.3	Manage for outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing river conditions as specified in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended.
9.1, 9.2, 9.3	Manage the wilderness values as specified by the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964.
10	Manage to protect or enhance riparian-dependent resources.
11	Manage for high fishery / water quality objectives, wildlife security, and high quality dispersed recreation with no additional roads.
12	Manage for timber production and other multiple uses on a sustained yield basis.
13	Manage for timber production and other multiple uses on a sustained yield basis while meeting visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention on those areas of medium to high visual sensitivity. This management area consists of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in management areas 12 and 17. The heterogeneous spatial mix of these lands is the primary reason for identifying them as unique management areas.
14	Manage for timber production and other multiple uses on a sustained yield basis while meeting visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention and improving the quality of winter range habitat for deer and elk. This management area consists of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in management areas 12, 16, and 17. The heterogeneous spatial mix of these lands is the primary reason for identifying them as unique management areas.
15	Manage for timber production and other multiple uses on a sustained yield basis while improving the quality of deer and elk winter range. This management area consists of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in management areas 12 and 16. The heterogeneous spatial mix of these lands is the primary reason for identifying them as unique management areas.
16	Manage to increase usable forage for elk and deer on potential winter range.
17	Manage for timber production and other multiple uses on a sustained yield basis while meeting visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention.
18	Manage to improve the quality of winter range habitat for deer and elk through timber harvesting or prescribed burning while meeting visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention on appropriate areas. This management area consists of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in management areas 16 and 17. The heterogeneous spatial mix of these lands is the primary reason for identifying them as unique management areas.
19	Manage for livestock forage production and other multiple uses on a sustained yield basis.

Management Area	Management Intent
20	Manage for old-growth habitat for dependent species.
21	Manage grand fir-Pacific yew communities for moose winter range and other multiple uses.
22, 23	Manage to ensure that the Idaho water quality standards for community public supply water uses are met.

All management areas are stratified by fishery and water quality objectives. These objectives provide management direction in terms of the acceptable sediment budgets for each prescription watershed (see Appendix A).

Management area numbers will include one of the following alphabetic modifiers that vary by prescription watershed:

Fishery / Water Quality Objective Percent Fishery Habitat Potential Maintained	
A	100
B	90
C	80
D	70

For example, 12-B indicates Management Area 12 in a watershed with the objective of maintaining 90 percent of the fishery habitat potential.

A more detailed discussion of management areas and their components, capability areas, and cells, is contained in Appendix D. This Appendix includes an example that can be used to understand the relationships between cells, capability areas, analysis areas, and management areas.

More specific details associated with implementing the direction for each management area are found in the Directory of Management Practices and Prescription Package, which are part of the planning records.

The remainder of this chapter describes each management area and lists the goals, management standards, schedule of management practices, and monitoring requirements for each area. The schedules of management practices are not intended to act as limits, but will be monitored to test for long-term application.

A Schedule of Management Practices is given for each Management Area. Additional information on Timber Management Practices and Outputs listed in this schedule can be found in the Three-Year Timber Sale Schedule in Appendix J.

MANAGEMENT AREA 1 (19,388 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 1 consists primarily of nonforest and low productivity forest lands that occur as small, dispersed parcels within the nonclassified portion of the Forest. Some of the areas are rock outcrops, scree, or areas of shallow soils along canyons and major drainages. Elevation and vegetation vary greatly from low elevation grasslands along the major river drainages to high elevation subalpine/treeline vegetation. Landforms are also variable, ranging from flat, nonforested openings in the Forest to rock outcrops on steep slopes.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
10	262
12	3,095
16	975
17	370
19	188
20	413
21	373

In addition to the 19,388 acres mapped for this management area, there are approximately 16,543 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Provide the minimum management necessary to provide for resource protection.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 3,121 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 13,991 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 1,301 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Cultural Resources	1. Survey locations and areas that are receiving impacts, and inventory areas that will be disturbed due to recreational activities or natural erosion on Forest Service projects. 2. Recommend sites, or portions of sites, for mineral withdrawal where necessary to protect improvements. Stipulate "no surface occupancy" in mineral leases.
RANGE Range Management	1. Construct and maintain improvements as needed to manage adjacent areas. Treat noxious weed infestations that threaten adjacent lands.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber production; schedule no timber harvest. 2. Harvesting may occur to meet other multiple use objectives such as research, public safety, or removal of volume lost through catastrophic mortality, or to control insect and disease epidemics that threaten adjacent "suitable" lands. Firewood removal may occur where access exists.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
PROTECTION Insects and Disease Fire Management	1. Control insect and disease epidemics if necessary to protect other resource values or to prevent spread to adjacent, "suitable" lands. 2. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 3. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.
FACILITIES Roads Trails	1. Construction and reconstruction is permissible when roads are necessary to meet the multiple use objectives on adjacent lands. 2. Reconstruct and maintain to meet adjacent management area objectives, provide public safety, and reduce environmental damage.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 1.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 1 are: 1f, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 5, 7, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 2 (1,600 acres)

A. Description

This management area includes Ranger Stations, work centers, and other administrative sites. These sites are not displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Provide and maintain sites for facilities necessary for the administration of Nez Perce National Forest lands.

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Recreation Management	1. Permit recreation activities that do not interfere with administrative functions.
Cultural Resources	2. Consider the historic value of Forest Service sites and record as appropriate. Also address the archaeological potential.
RANGE Range Management	1. Graze livestock where compatible with administrative functions.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; do not schedule timber harvest. 2. Remove timber for salvage, public safety, and administrative purposes.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Recommend sites or portions of sites for mineral withdrawal where necessary to protect improvements. Stipulate "no surface occupancy" in mineral leases.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Construct to provide access to and within areas as necessary for administrative purposes, while meeting standards needed for the respective site.
Trails	2. Reconstruct and maintain for administrative access.
Improvements	3. Construct improvements to meet facility support needs for Forest administration.
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Salvage or treat infested and infected trees.
Fire Management	2. Wildfire management strategy is control. 3. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 2.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 2 are: 1j, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2j, 2k, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 3 (350 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 3 consists of scattered sites on the Forest protected because of historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological significance. As additional areas are identified and approved, the total acreage in this management area will increase. These areas are not displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Ensure that prehistorical, historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological sites are studied, preserved, or protected, in accordance with law.

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION	
Recreation Management	1. Limit recreation to day use unless otherwise provided in special site direction. Permit recreation development as necessary for management, protection, and interpretation of sites.
Cultural Resources	2. Identify National Register and eligible cultural resources (Class I) that may be affected by an undertaking. 3. Identify, inventory, and determine National Register eligibility for Class II cultural resources that may be affected by an undertaking. (a) Identify the potential location of non-inventoried Class II cultural resources and perform an archaeological reconnaissance. (b) Apply National Register criteria to identified Class II resources. 4. Protect National Register or eligible cultural resources from deterioration or destruction. (a) Identify Class I or II cultural resources subject to deterioration or destruction. (b) Identify and carry out measures to protect or recover significant values of Class I and cultural resources. 5. Protect and preserve Native American religious cultural rights and practices.
Visual Resources	6. Visual Quality Objectives will be recommended on a case-by-case basis by the Forest Archaeologist and Landscape Architect.
RANGE	
Structural Improvement	1. Protect sites with structural improvements where needed.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management; schedule timber harvest. 2. Timber removal shall provide for the protection of cultural values and provide for public safety. Employ slash disposal methods that do not threaten or impact cultural values.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Require specific mitigation measures in operating plans and Notices of Intent to preserve or protect cultural values. 2. Recommend mineral withdrawal only if cultural resources cannot be protected through mitigation. Stipulate "no surface occupancy" in mineral leases.
FACILITIES Roads and Trails Improvements Utility Corridors	1. Construct and maintain to provide public access to interpretive facilities, as long as cultural values are recognized. 2. Use structural improvements to protect sites. 3. Manage area as a "category 1 avoidance area."
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 3.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 3 are: 2a, 2b, 2d, 2g, 2j, 2k, 5. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 4 (520 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 4 consists of active or recently active mineral extraction and processing operations. As other mining operations are identified, total acreage in this management area will increase; as areas are rehabilitated, the acres in this management area will decrease. These areas are not displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Encourage valid exploration and development of mineral resources, while at the same time minimizing surface impacts from those activities. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Cultural Resources	1. Inventory areas before development and mitigate findings if necessary.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management; timber harvest may be scheduled.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Minerals Management	1. Keep a current inventory of all active mining operations.
	2. Provide technical expertise and assistance to mine operators to ensure that proposed operations are reasonable, economical, and represent the next logical step in the exploration / development process. Assist specifically in the area of technology transfer. *This text is no longer valid, see Amend #3 for replacement text*
	3. Facilitate timely approval of mining proposals by actively assisting operators in preparing adequate operating plans and reclamation plans.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Construct and maintain as needed.
Trails	2. Maintain existing trails commensurate with use. Reconstruct to provide public safety and reduce environmental damage.
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Follow direction for adjacent areas.
Fire Management	2. Follow fire management direction for adjacent areas.
	3. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The selected strategy, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan.
	4. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 4.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 4 are: 1d, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 2m, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 6 (8,015 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 6 contains the existing and proposed Research Natural Areas (RNA) on the Nez Perce National Forest. The existing RNAs are O'Hara and Moose Meadows. Additional habitat targets listed in the Northern Regional Guide are found in Chapter II. Fifteen of these targets are met in one area, Little Granite Creek in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, which is administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest although the lands are within Nez Perce National Forest boundaries. Two of the proposed RNAs are inside established wildernesses; three are outside wilderness boundaries. One of the proposed areas, No Business Creek, is being proposed with a road corridor through it.

These existing and proposed RNAs are shown on management area maps.

B. Goals

Provide areas for non-manipulative research, observation, and study of undisturbed ecosystems. Maintenance of the natural processes within each area will be the prime consideration. Candidate areas shall be managed to maintain their RNA qualities.

C. Standards

General management direction for RNAs is described below. For existing RNAs, specific management direction is contained in the appropriate establishment report (see Appendix L). For proposed RNAs, specific direction will be developed, upon establishment, and incorporated into this Forest Plan as amendments.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Recreation Management	1. Discourage or forbid recreational activities which impair research or educational values.
RANGE Range Management	1. Exclude livestock grazing unless it is necessary to preserve the vegetation for which the RNA was, or is, established. Fencing may be used to exclude livestock.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Exclude timber harvest; lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Recommend for withdrawal upon establishment if not already withdrawn.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
FACILITIES	
Roads	1. Construct only when roads contribute to RNA objectives. Maintain existing roads to current standards.
Trails	2. Maintain existing trails commensurate with use. Reconstruct where needed to provide public safety and reduce environmental damage.
Structures	3. Allow temporary structures such as gaging stations and instrument shelters if needed to meet RNA objectives. The Intermountain Experiment Station Director must approve, with the concurrence of the Forest Supervisor, any improvements or temporary facilities.
Utility Corridors	4. Manage area as a "category 1 avoidance area."
PROTECTION	
Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The selected strategy, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. If fires within the area are desirable, Fire Management Action Plans will be developed to allow planned and unplanned ignitions to burn when within prescription. 2. Do not clear debris resulting from fires. Do not undertake fire hazard reduction or reforestation. 3. Use prescribed burning to perpetuate the vegetation for which the RNA was, or is, established.
Insects and Disease	4. Undertake no measures for insect and disease control unless epidemic populations exist and adjacent "suitable" lands are severely threatened.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 6.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 6 are: 1d, 2d, 2g, 2j, 2k, 7, 10. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 7 (400 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 7 consists of 42 campgrounds, picnic areas, or other developed recreation sites. Also included in this Management Area are leased National Forest recreational facilities. Development ranges from an essentially natural environment with minimal facilities to a high degree of site modification with comfort and convenience facilities including paved roads, water systems, toilets, and boat launches. These areas are not displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Manage for developed recreation opportunities, providing interpretation and enhancement of cultural and natural resources. Maintain or enhance existing developed recreation sites.

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Developed Recreation	1. Manage developed campgrounds at least to reduced service levels, except for fee campgrounds which will be managed at full service level. Emphasize health, safety, and resource problems. 2. Make selected developed sites accessible to physically disadvantaged individuals during the first decade.
Visual Resource	3. Adopted VQOs established during Plan implementation will recognize the high visual sensitivity of these use areas. *This text reflects changes made by amend #4* 4. Analyze the need for species diversity and screening in developed and dispersed recreation sites. Plant where planning indicates need.
LANDS Special Use Permits	1. Encourage the use of permits in providing recreation opportunities.
RANGE Range Management	1. Exclude grazing of domestic livestock during the use season.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; do not schedule timber harvest. 2. Remove hazard trees.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Recommend sites, or portions of sites, for mineral withdrawal where necessary to protect improvements. Stipulate "no surface occupancy" in mineral leases.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Construct and maintain as needed.
Trails	2. Maintain existing trails commensurate with use. Reconstruct to provide public safety and reduce environmental damage.
Utility Corridors	3. Manage area as a "category 1 avoidance area."
PROTECTION Fire management	1. Wildfire management strategy is control. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.
Insects and Disease	3. Remove or treat infested trees. 4. Evaluate trees in and adjacent to recreation areas for signs of root disease and heart rot on regular basis to identify hazard trees. 5. Encourage the development of mixed species stands in and adjacent to recreation areas to prevent catastrophic losses to insects or disease.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Recreation Site Rehabilitation	Persons-at-one-time (PAOTs)	62	62

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 7 are: 1a, 1e, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 7, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 8.1 (9,241 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 8.1 consists of the "wild" portion of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Corridor administered by the Nez Perce National Forest. This part of the River begins at Salmon Falls and ends at Long Tom Bar near Vinegar Creek.

The Wild and Scenic River Corridor extends 1/4 mile on each side of the river. The corridor on the south side of the river is on the Payette National Forest but is administered by the Nez Perce National Forest. The north side contains 1 mile of the Bitterroot National Forest. Five tracts of private land are located within it. Three of these inholdings are private guest ranches; four have airstrips. This management area is displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Protect, enhance, and maintain the natural beauty and character of the river corridor through effective visitor use and resource management. Manage to provide a wide range of river-oriented recreation consistent with the overall objectives of designated Wild Rivers.

C. Standards

The general management direction for the Nez Perce portion of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River is described below. More specific direction is contained in "Management Standards - Salmon Wild and Scenic River" and "Management Standards - Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness" (see Appendix L).

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION	
Dispersed Recreation	1. Manage for semiprimitive motorized and semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation. Private and commercial recreational use of the river will be managed by the issuance of river permits and outfitter and guide permits.
Developed Recreation	2. Monitor vegetative and soil conditions at campsites annually. Permit new structures only for safety or sanitation.
Cultural resource	3. Cooperate with agencies, qualified groups, and individuals to investigate, evaluate, interpret, and protect cultural sites.
	4. Conduct no surface-disturbing activities without advance archaeological review.
Visual Resource	5. Meet visual quality objective of retention.
LANDS	
Special Use Permits	1. Issue special use permits only where they are needed and meet the intent of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.
	2. Prohibit small hydropower developments, except as specifically stated in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
RANGE Range Management	1. Limit livestock grazing to pack and saddle stock.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; exclude timber harvest.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. The River corridor has been withdrawn from mineral entry and mineral leasing, subject to valid, existing rights, as of December 31, 1983. Prior to approving any Plan of Operations, valid existing rights must be established through a mineral examination of the claim(s) by a qualified Forest Service mineral examiner. A determination of all valid existing rights will be made by 1988. Mitigation and reclamation measures to protect wild and scenic values will be included in any approved plans. Inspect all claims at least once annually.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Exclude construction.
Trails	2. Maintain existing trails commensurate with use. Reconstruct to provide public safety and reduce environmental damage.
Utility Corridors	3. Manage area as a "category 2 avoidance area."
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Allow endemic infestations to occur. Treat epidemics that severely threaten adjacent lands.
Fire Management	2. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan 3. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 8.1.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 8.1 are: 1d, 1f, 1j, 2b, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA 8.2 (21,602 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 8.2 consists of the "wild" and "recreational" portions of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater Wild and Scenic River corridor administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

This system contains three rivers: the Lochsa, the Selway, and the Middle Fork of the Clearwater. The Lochsa is administered by the Clearwater National Forest. The Selway is administered by the Nez Perce National Forest from its mouth until it passes into the Bitterroot National Forest. The Middle Fork of the Clearwater is jointly administered by the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests until it passes outside National Forest boundaries.

The Nez Perce portion of the Selway "Wild" River is 49 miles long. Two administrative sites, Moose Creek Ranger Station and Shearer Guard Station, are located in the "wild" river corridor. Both have buildings and public airfields. One tract of private land, Selway Lodge, is located in the corridor. It is a commercial guest ranch with a private airfield.

The Selway "Recreational" River is approximately 22 miles long. A road traverses the entire length. From O'Hara Bar upstream, all lands are in National Forest ownership, and developed recreation facilities are common. Below O'Hara Bar, private property is intermingled with National Forest land.

U.S. Highway 12 follows the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River. Many tracts of private land are located in the river corridor. The Nez Perce NF has acquired either fee title to or scenic easements on all the noncommercial private land.

This management area is displayed on the management area maps.

B. Goals

Protect and enhance aesthetic, scenic, historic, fish and wildlife, and other values that will contribute to public use and enjoyment of this free-flowing river and its immediate environment. Provide optimum recreational enjoyment consistent with protection of environmental quality. Manage all uses on those portions of the river within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness to preserve the wilderness resource.

C. Standards

The general management direction for the Nez Perce portion of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River System is described below. More specific direction is contained in "Management Standards - Middle Fork of the Clearwater Including the Lochsa and Selway", and "Whitewater Management Standards - Selway River" (see Appendix L).

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Developed Recreation	1. Manage developed campgrounds at least to reduced service levels, except for fee campgrounds which will be managed at full service level. Emphasize health, safety, and resource problems.
Dispersed Recreation	2. Recreation Segment: Manage for roaded natural appearing or semiprimitive motorized recreation. 3. Wild Segment: Manage for primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation. Limit use as necessary to protect river values.
Cultural resource	4. Identify and protect historic, scenic, geologic, and archaeological sites.
Visual Resource	5. Recreation Segment: Manage for retention visual quality objective. 6. Wild Segment: Manage for preservation visual quality objective.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Habitat Improvements	1. Restore degraded anadromous and resident fish habitat.
LANDS Special Use Permits	1. Prohibit small hydropower developments on "wild" portion of Selway River.
RANGE Range Management	1. Give priority to wildlife needs if conflict occurs between wildlife and livestock or recreation stock use.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; do not schedule timber harvest. 2. Recreation Segment: Exclude timber harvest except for (a) public safety and/or recreational purposes in selected areas; (b) control of fire, insects and disease when such cutting is the only practical method of control; (c) approved access facility locations. 3. Wild Segment: Exclude timber harvest.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery/water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. The River corridor is closed to mineral entry and mineral leasing subject to valid existing rights, as of December 31, 1983. Prior to approving any Plan of Operations, valid existing rights must be established through a mineral examination of the claim(s) by a qualified Forest Service mineral examiner. A determination of all valid existing rights will be made by 1988. Mitigation and reclamation measures to protect wild and scenic values will be included in any approved plans. Inspect all claims at least once annually.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
FACILITIES Roads	1. Recreation Segment: Maintain existing roads to minimize adding sediment to the river. Construct or reconstruct as needed to enhance recreation values and to provide for public safety.
	2. Wild Segment: Exclude construction. *This text reflects changes made by amend #6*
Trails	3. Recreation Segment: Maintain or reconstruct to enhance recreation values, user safety, and reduce environmental damage.
	4. Wild Segment: Maintain or reconstruct consistent with wild river objectives; conform to wilderness requirements within wilderness.
Utility Corridors	5. Manage area as a "category 2 avoidance area."
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Recreation Segment: Treat infestations that threaten recreation values or adjacent "suitable" or private lands.
	2. Wild Segment: Allow endemic infestations to occur. Treat epidemic infestations that severely threaten adjacent lands outside the wilderness.
Fire Management	3. Recreation Segment: Control wildfires in river corridor.
	4. Wild Segment: Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan.
	5. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 8.2.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 8.2 are: 1d, 1f, 1j, 2b, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA 8.3 (4,218 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 8.3 consists of the Nez Perce portion of Rapid "Wild" River. The Rapid River classified system originates in two places: the headwaters of the main fork on the Payette National Forest, and the point where the west fork leaves Hells Canyon Wilderness. The river is fast-flowing as a result of a rapid drop in elevation from the headwaters to the Forest boundary.

A Wild and Scenic River corridor extends 1/4 mile on each side of the river. Three tracts of private land are located in this corridor.

This management area is displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Maintain the high water quality of Rapid River as specified in PL 94-199, thereby facilitating the successful operation of the Rapid River Fish Hatchery.

Provide recreation opportunities, including hiking, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and viewing of scenery and wildlife.

C. Standards

The general management direction for the Nez Perce portion of the Rapid Wild and Scenic River is described below. More specific direction is contained in "Management Standards - Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (see Appendix L).

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Dispersed Recreation	1. Manage for semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation. Monitor visitor use through a voluntary registration program; if use increases to a point where resource damage occurs, limit use through a mandatory permit system.
Cultural resource	2. Cooperate with agencies, qualified groups, and individuals to investigate, evaluate, interpret, and protect cultural sites.
Visual Resource	3. Meet preservation visual quality objective.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Habitat Improvements	1. Coordinate fish and wildlife habitat management that potentially affects hatchery operations with the Idaho Fish and Game Department.
RANGE Range Management	1. Emphasize non-structural distribution control methods. Favor native species of grasses. Emphasize biological methods to control noxious weeds.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; exclude timber harvest, except for hazard tree removal near areas of concentrated use.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. The River corridor is withdrawn from mineral entry and mineral leasing, subject to valid existing rights, as of December 31, 1983. Prior to approving any Plan of Operations, valid existing rights must be established through a mineral examination of the claim(s) by a qualified Forest Service mineral examiner. A determination of all valid existing rights will be made by 1988. Mitigation and reclamation measures to protect wild and scenic values will be included in any approved plans. Inspect all claims at least once annually.
LANDS Acquisitions / Exchanges	1. Promote land acquisitions and / or exchanges.
Special Use Permits	2. Prohibit special uses that threaten the water quality of Rapid River. 3. Prohibit small hydropower development.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Exclude construction. Maintain existing facilities commensurate with use and user safety.
Trails	2. Maintain existing trails to current standards.
Utility Corridors	3. Manage area as a "category 2 avoidance area."
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Allow endemic infestations to occur. Treat epidemics that severely threaten adjacent lands.
Fire Management	2. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 3. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 8.3.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 8.3 are: 1d, 1f, 1j, 2b, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

MANAGEMENT AREA 9.1 (560,088 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 9.1 is the Nez Perce National Forest portion of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. This 1,340,681-acre Wilderness, established in 1964, is administered by seven ranger districts on four National Forests. The Nez Perce portion, 560,088 acres, is administered by the Moose Creek Ranger District.

The Selway Wild River flows through the Wilderness, and provides one of the country's premier whitewater experiences. Large wildfires in the early 1900s created extensive brushfields which provide forage for an elk herd of national significance.

The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness has been designated as Class I by the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments.

This management area is displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Manage in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964. Maintain and enhance the quality of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

C. Standards

The management direction for the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness is described below. More specific management direction is contained in "Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness General Management Direction, as amended in 1992" and the "Selway-Bitterroot Fire Management Action Plan" (see Appendix L). *This text reflects changes made by amend #16*

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
AIR QUALITY	1. Identify the air quality related values and develop standards for protecting them upon receipt of a notice of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), which may impair the wilderness air quality.
RECREATION Dispersed Recreation	1. Limit and distribute use as necessary to protect wilderness values. The "limits of acceptable change" process will be used to determine management actions sscessary to preserve natural environments and provide for wilderness experiences.
Cultural resource	2. Identify and record all known cultural and historical sites.
Visual Resource	3. Meet preservation visual quality objectives.
LANDS Special Use Permits	1. Prohibit small hydropower developments.
	2. Inspect outfitter operations as needed.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Habitat Improvements	1. Promote recovery of indigenous species.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
RANGE Range Management	1. Maintain natural vegetative composition. Manage recreational stock grazing in accordance with wilderness values.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; exclude timber harvest.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. The Wilderness is closed to mineral entry and mineral leasing subject to valid existing rights as of December 31, 1983. Prior to approving any Plan of Operations, valid existing rights must be established through a mineral examination of the claim(s) by a qualified Forest Service mineral examiner. A determination of all valid existing rights will be made by 1988. Mitigation and reclamation measures to protect wilderness values will be included in any approved plans. Inspect all claims at least once annually.
FACILITIES Trails Utility Corridors Airfields	1. Maintain to ensure public safety, and to reduce environmental damage. 2. Manage area as an "exclusion area." 3. Maintain to ensure public safety, and to reduce environmental damage.
PROTECTION Insects and Disease Fire Management	1. Allow endemic levels of infestations. Treat epidemic levels that severely threaten adjacent lands. 2. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan 3. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to perpetuate natural plant and animal diversity.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 9.1.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 9.1 are: 1d, 1e, 2c, 2g, 2i, 2j, 2k, 7, 10. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Additional monitoring requirements specific to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness are summarized in Appendix A to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness General Management Direction. *this additional monitoring requirement reflects Amend #16*

MANAGEMENT AREA 9.2 (200,464 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 9.2 consists of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, which is wholly within the Nez Perce National Forest. An east-west hydrologic divide separates the Wilderness into two distinct parts. The northern portion drains into the South Fork of the Clearwater River, and the southern portion drains into the Salmon River.

The Salmon River, part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, is the southern boundary of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness.

Because of past mining and grazing activities, the Gospel-Hump Wilderness shows more impact of man than do most wildernesses in central Idaho.

This management area is displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Manage in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978. Maintain and enhance the quality of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness.

C. Standards

The general management direction for the Gospel-Hump Wilderness is described below. More specific management direction is contained in "Management Standards - Gospel-Hump Wilderness" (see Appendix L).

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION	
Dispersed Recreation	1. Limit and distribute use as necessary to protect wilderness values. The limits of acceptable change process will be used to determine management actions necessary to preserve the natural environment and provide for wilderness experiences.
Cultural resource	2. Identify and record all known cultural and historical sites.
Visual Resource	3. Meet preservation visual quality objective.
LANDS	
Special Use Permits	1. Inspect outfitter operations as needed.
	2. Prohibit small hydropower developments.
WILDLIFE AND FISH	
Habitat Improvements	1. Promote recovery of indigenous species.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
RANGE Range Management	1. Maintain natural vegetative composition. Manage existing range allotments in accordance with wilderness values.
Structural Improvements	2. Maintain existing improvements. Improvements may be constructed if they are necessary for resource protection and management of range or wilderness. The historical level of livestock grazing will not be exceeded.
Non-Structural Improve.	3. Maintain non-structural improvements. Improvements may be implemented if they are necessary for resource protection and management of range or wilderness. The historical level of livestock grazing will not be exceeded.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; exclude timber harvest.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Withdraw the Gospel-Hump Wilderness from mineral entry and mineral leasing on December 31, 1988, subject to valid, existing rights. Prior to withdrawal, facilitate bona fide mineral exploration activities by approving Plans of Operation in a timely fashion. Work cooperatively with operators in the collection of geologic data which may assist in eventual determinations of mineral values. After withdrawal, approve Plans of Operation only after establishing valid, existing rights through a mineral examination of the claim(s) by a qualified Forest Service mineral examiner. A determination of all valid existing rights will be made by 1991. Mitigation and reclamation measures to protect wilderness values will be included in all approved plans, both before and after withdrawal.
FACILITIES Trails	1. Maintain to ensure public safety, and to reduce environmental impacts.
Utility Corridors	2. Manage area as an "exclusion area."
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Allow endemic levels of infestations. Treat epidemic levels that severely threaten adjacent lands.
Fire Management	2. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan 3. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to perpetuate natural plant and animal diversity.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 9.2.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 9.2 are: 1d, 1e, 2c, 2d, 2g, 2i, 2j, 2k, 7, 10. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 9.3 (105,736 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 9.3 is the 105,736 acres of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness administered by the Nez Perce National Forest. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 created this 2.2 million-acre area. It is the largest Wilderness outside of Alaska; six National Forests in two Forest Service Regions are involved in its administration.

The Forest's portion extends north from the Salmon River to the Nez Perce Trail Road. The Salmon River, part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, is administered jointly by the Nez Perce and Salmon National Forests.

This management area is displayed on management area maps.

B. Goals

Manage in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980. Maintain the quality of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

C. Standards

The general management direction for the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness is described below. More specific management direction is contained in "Management Standards - Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness", as amended, May 8,1991. (see Appendix L). *This text reflects changes made by amend #15*

Also see changes in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan, which brings Forest Plans into compliance with a court order addressing Outfitter and Guide operations in the wilderness. *this section added as part of amend #18*

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Dispersed Recreation	1. Limit and distribute use as necessary to protect wilderness values. The limits of acceptable change process will be used to determine management actions necessary to preserve the natural environment and provide for wilderness experiences.
Cultural resource	2. Identify and record prehistoric and historic sites and cultural sites.
	3. Consider impacts from recreation.
Visual Resource	4. Meet preservation visual quality objective.
LANDS Special Use Permits	1. Prohibit small hydropower developments.
	2. Inspect outfitter operations as needed.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Habitat Improvements	1. Promote recovery of indigenous species.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
RANGE Range Management	1. Maintain natural vegetative composition. Manage existing range allotments in accordance with wilderness values.
Structural Improvements	2. Maintain existing improvements. Improvements may be constructed if they are necessary for resource protection and management of range or wilderness. The historical level of livestock grazing will not be exceeded.
Non-Structural Improve.	3. Maintain non-structural improvements. Improvements may be implemented if they are necessary for resource protection and management of range or wilderness. The historical level of livestock grazing will not be exceeded.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; exclude timber harvest.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. The Wilderness has been withdrawn from mineral entry and mineral leasing subject to valid existing rights as of December 31, 1983. Prior to approving any Plan of Operations, valid existing rights must be established through a mineral examination of the claim(s) by a qualified Forest Service mineral examiner. A determination of all valid existing rights will be made by 1988. Mitigation and reclamation measures to protect wilderness values will be included in any approved plans. Inspect all claims at least once annually.
FACILITIES Trails	1. Maintain trails, commensurate with use and user safety, and to reduce environmental impacts.
Utility Corridors	2. Manage area as an "exclusion area."
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Allow endemic levels of infestations. Treat epidemic levels that severely threaten adjacent lands.
Fire Management	2. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan 3. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to perpetuate natural plant and animal diversity.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

No practices are scheduled for Management Area 9.3.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 9.3 are: 1d, 1e, 2c, 2d, 2g, 2i, 2j, 2k, 7, 10. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 10 (11,859 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 10 consists of lakes, lakeside lands, perennial streams, seasonally flowing streams supporting riparian vegetation, and adjoining lands that are dominated by riparian vegetation. The width of the components of this management area varies and is determined by the riparian vegetation and the valley bottom width. Riparian vegetation is vegetation requiring a high level of soil moisture. The area is often nearly flat and is subject to various degrees of flooding or saturation. As additional acres of riparian areas are identified and mapped during project planning, the acres in this management area will increase.

This area includes the floodplains of streams and the wetlands associated with springs, lakes, and ponds. The natural and beneficial values of riparian areas include groundwater recharge, moderation of flood peaks, maintenance of water quality, visual and recreational enjoyment, fish and wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and timber and forage production.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	41
12	249
16	682
17	149
20	298
21	55

In addition to the 11,859 acres mapped for this management area, there are 10,214 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Manage riparian areas to maintain and enhance their value for wildlife, fishery and aquatic habitat, and water quality. Manage timber, grazing, and recreation to give preferential consideration to riparian-dependent species on that portion of the management area "suitable" for timber management, grazing, or recreation.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 1,615 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 6,815 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 2,875 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area. Consider cumulative impacts of proposed activities on the entire riparian ecosystem.
RECREATION Dispersed Recreation	1. Limit and distribute use as necessary to protect riparian areas.
RANGE Range Management	1. Manage existing grazing to protect or enhance riparian-dependent resources. 2. Develop or improve range management plans for each allotment. 3. Maintain riparian habitat in good or better condition by developing intensive grazing systems and structural improvements, or by reductions in stock.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Habitat Management	1. Maintain sufficient streamside vegetative canopy to ensure acceptable water temperatures for fish and to provide cover. 2. Management activities shall not be permitted to adversely change the composition and productivity of key riparian vegetation. Riparian areas now degraded by management should be rehabilitated before any further nondependent resource use of the immediate area is permitted. 3. Schedule habitat improvements in all drainages presently below stated objectives. Improvements will include in-stream structures, channel changes, and riparian revegetation. Use in-stream improvements and barrier removal to enhance those drainages where habitat capacity is undisturbed. 4. Maintain sufficient streamside vegetative structure, composition, and diversity for travel corridors between old-growth stands.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management; schedule timber harvest. 2. Design timber harvest activities to protect or enhance riparian-dependent resources. Emphasize multi-layered stand conditions and a vegetative mosaic. 3. Locate timber harvest landings outside of riparian areas. 4. Require directional felling of trees away from stream courses. 5. Prohibit harvesting equipment that will result in significant ground disturbance. 6. Suspend logs completely when possible when crossing riparian areas. 7. Prohibit management activities that would change stream geomorphology by adversely altering streambanks, channel dimensions, or channel sediment.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS

WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
FACILITIES Roads and Trails	1. Design mitigation measures to reduce sediment from roads constructed in riparian areas by at least 70 percent. 2. Minimize crossings in riparian areas. Cross streams at as near a right angle as practical. Construction parallel to streams (in riparian areas) should be avoided. Opportunities to remove roads and trails from riparian areas should be considered if they are producing significant impacts on riparian-dependent resources. 3. Motorized recreation vehicles (other than on-snow types) should generally not be allowed off of roads and trails in riparian areas.
Trails	4. Maintain trails to reduce environmental damage. Design reconstruction projects to mitigate sediment.
Utility Corridors	5. Manage area as a "category 1 avoidance area."
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Recommend "no surface occupancy" in mineral leases. 2. Address reestablishment of fish habitat in all reclamation plans where habitat may be damaged by proposed mineral exploration or development activities.
Stream Alteration or Diversion	3. Require specific mitigation and reclamation measures which address stream bed and stream bank stabilization, proper location and construction of settling ponds, and timely reestablishment of riparian vegetation.
PROTECTION Insects and Disease	1. Apply integrated pest management to minimize losses and protect riparian area values.
Fire Management	2. Wildfire management strategies are control, contain, and confine. The specifics on implementation shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 3. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Fish Habitat Improvement 1/	Acres	400	40
Soil & Water Improvement 1/	Acres	160	25
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	1,565	1,726
	Acres	50	55
Shelterwood-Removal Cut	MBF	60	60
	Acres	30	30
Selection	MBF	898	898
	Acres	100	100
Salvage/Sanitation	MBF	0	0
	Acres	0	0
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	2,523	2,684
	Acres	180	185
Silviculture/Stand Exams	Acres	2,600	2,600
Timber Compartment Exams	Acres	500	0
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	180	185
Road Construction	Miles	0.5	0.5
Road Reconstruction	Miles	0.5	0.0

1/ Includes structural habitat improvements.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 10 are: 1d, 1e, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2e, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 11 (126,846 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 11 consists of three geographically distinct areas on the Forest. East Meadow Creek is located along the eastern border of the nonclassified portion of the Forest. Rapid River is located in the extreme southwest corner of the Forest, south and west of the community of Riggins, Idaho. The third is located in the upper or northern end of the Silver Creek drainage. Silver Creek runs roughly north and south and flows into the South Fork of the Clearwater River approximately midway between the communities of Grangeville and Elk City. Landtypes, vegetation, and elevation, along with other physical and biotic conditions vary widely in these three areas. The areas consist primarily of forested lands that are essentially unroaded.

Rapid River is adjacent to an existing wilderness and contains a designated Wild and Scenic River. East Meadow Creek borders the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. The key resource values in all three areas are habitat for wild populations of anadromous and resident fish, wildlife habitat, high water quality, and semiprimitive, dispersed recreation opportunities. The Silver Creek area is also a significant cultural and religious site for the Nez Perce Tribe.

B. Goals

Manage the areas to provide for high quality fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Provide opportunities for high quality, semiprimitive, dispersed recreation.

For East Meadow Creek, evaluate opportunities to schedule timber harvest if market conditions or technology changes significantly over the decade. Emphases on fish, wildlife, water, and recreation would be included in any potential changes. Any change in current land classification and scheduling of timber harvest in East Meadow Creek would require an amendment to this Plan with public involvement. Any such change would likely result in all or part of the lands in East Meadow Creek being assigned to a different management area.

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Dispersed Recreation	1. Implement mitigation measures to offset the effects of overuse. Manage for goals of semiprimitive motorized or semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Habitat Improvement	1. Rehabilitate elk and deer winter ranges through prescribed burning programs. 2. Enhance fish habitat capacity through in-stream improvements and barrier removal.
RANGE Range Management	1. Manage existing grazing allotments.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; exclude scheduled timber harvest. Harvest may occur on lands not currently "suitable" for timber management to accomplish multiple use objectives other than timber production. Examples include research, public safety, improvement of administrative sites, wildlife needs, removal of volume lost through catastrophic mortality, or to control insect and disease epidemics that threaten adjacent "suitable" or non-National Forest lands.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
FACILITIES Roads Trails Utility Corridors	1. Exclude construction for surface management purposes. Maintain existing roads. 2. Reconstruct and maintain existing trails to meet increased use, ensure public safety, and reduce environmental damage. 3. Manage area as a "category 1 avoidance area."
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Provide access for exploration and development of locatable and leasable mineral resources. However, new road construction will only be approved where a road is necessary for the next stage of development of the mineral resource, and where other means of access would be unreasonable. Roads will be constructed to minimum standards "suitable" for the proposed use, and will be obliterated to the extent feasible after completion of activities. *This text reflects changes made by amend #3*
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Acres	500	500
Timber Compartment Exam	Acres	15,000	6,000

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 11 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2j, 2k, 5, 7, 10. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 12 (539,884 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 12 consists primarily of forested lands. Timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 are represented as are a variety of commercially valuable, softwood tree species. A variety of physical and biological environments occur as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation (approximately 3,800-6,500 feet), and climatic factors. This management area occurs across the entire nonclassified portion of the Forest. Although this management area consists primarily of productive forest land, there are minor inclusions of nonforest and low productivity forest lands.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	10,489
8	10
10	4,695
11	4
16	11,492
17	760
19	8,240
20	22,327
21	13,157

In addition to the 539,884 acres mapped for this management area, there are approximately 29,193 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Manage for timber production and other multiple uses on a sustained yield basis. Develop equal distribution of age classes to optimize sustained timber production. Manage at levels and intensities consistent with the schedules described in this plan to provide for other multiple uses and resources. Manage for roaded natural recreation.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 109,444 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 310,544 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 114,225 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Dispersed Recreation	1. Manage for roaded natural recreation.
Visual Resources	2. Interim visual quality objectives are modification or maximum modification. Adopted VQOs will recognize sensitive (Sensitivity Level 1 and 2) viewpoints and travel routes. *This text reflects changes made by amend #4*
RANGE Range Management	1. Administer allotments to protect the timber resource. Transitory forage will be available for livestock use after regeneration is established.
Structural Improvements	2. Design structures for protection of regeneration and to facilitate livestock distribution.
Nonstructural Improvements	3. Delay range forage improvements until regeneration has been established.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management; schedule timber harvest. Use primarily even-aged silvicultural systems. Final determination of the silvicultural system to be used will be based on an on-the-ground, site-specific analysis (see Appendix F).
Reforestation	2. Reforest to desired stocking levels within 5 years following final harvest.
Stand Improvement	3. Plant or thin natural regeneration to reach desired stocking levels by age 20.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Construct and reconstruct primarily to achieve timber management objectives.
Trails	2. Maintain trails to provide for user safety commensurate with use.
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies are control, confine, and contain. Specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Soil & Water Improvement	Acres	160	25
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	20,614	21,873
	Acres	625	697
Shelterwood	MBF	31,753	31,875
	Acres	1,768	1,775
Shelterwood-Removal Cut	MBF	588	19,035
	Acres	100	1,500
Commercial Thin	MBF	294	294
	Acres	50	50
Salvage / Sanitation	MBF	0	0
	Acres	0	0
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	53,249	73,077
	Acres	2,543	4,022
Silviculture / Stand Exams	Acres	50,000	50,000
Timber Compartment Exams	Acres	3,000	6,000
Permanent Growth Plots	Plots	11	4
Reforestation (Appropriated)	Acres	815	250
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	3,916	4,000
TSI (Appropriated)	Acres	700	1,260
TSI (KV)	Acres	300	600
Tree Improvement - Seed Production	Areas	1.5	0
Tree Improvement - Super. Tree	Areas	1.0	0
Road Construction	Miles	37.2	36.0
Road Reconstruction	Miles	21.4	16.4

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 12 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list
See Amend #9 allowing clearcutting and sanitation/salvage in this MA in the Mallard timber sales.
See Amend #10 allowing clearcutting and sanitation/salvage in this MA in the Cove timber sales.

MANAGEMENT AREA 13 (11,500 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 13 consists of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in Management Areas 12 and 17. This area consists primarily of forested lands. Timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 are represented. A variety of physical and biotic environments occur as determined by the soils, slope, aspect, and elevation (3,800-6,500 feet). Some of the lands in this management area also have a high to medium degree of visual sensitivity. This management area occurs Forestwide on the nonclassified portion of the Forest.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	99
10	17
21	4

B. Goals

Manage to produce sustained yields of sawtimber and other wood products while meeting the visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention on those areas with high to medium visual sensitivity. Because of the mosaic created by these two management emphases in this area, additional coordination is required to achieve proper timing and spatial arrangement during prescription implementation.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 2,791 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 6,635 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 2,198 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

Direction for each respective area shall follow the direction for Management Areas 12 and 17.

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Timber Harvest			
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	894	900
	Acres	50	55
Shelterwood-Removal Cut	MBF	0	634
	Acres	0	50
Selection	MBF	675	192
	Acres	25	25
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	1,569	1,726
	Acres	75	130
Silviculture/Stand Exams	Acres	500	500
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	75	130
Timber Compartment Exams	Acres	1,500	0
Road Construction	Miles	0.9	0.9
Road Reconstruction	Miles	0.6	0.4

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 13 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 14 (1,765 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 14 consists of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in Management Areas 12, 16, and 17. This area consists primarily of forested lands, some of which have high to medium visual sensitivity and some of which are winter habitat for deer and elk. Timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 are included in this area, as are a variety of physical and biological environments. The winter range habitat is generally located below 4,500 feet and is on south and west aspects. This management area occurs Forestwide on the nonclassified portion of the Forest.

B. Goals

Manage to produce sustained yields of sawtimber and other wood products, while meeting the visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention and improving the quality of the winter range habitat for deer and elk on the appropriate areas. Because of the mosaic created by these three management emphases, implementation will require additional coordination in terms of timing and spatial arrangement to assure that the timber, visual, and wildlife goals are achieved.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 133 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 882 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 238 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

Direction for each respective area shall follow direction for Management Areas 12, 16, and 17, except for Fire Management as shown below.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	0	0
	Acres	0	0
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	1,077	1,078
	Acres	60	60
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	1,077	1,078
	Acres	60	60
Silviculture/Stand Exams	Acres	500	500
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	60	60
Road Construction	Miles	1.5	1.0
Road Reconstruction	Miles	0.7	0.7

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 14 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 15 (72,003 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 15 is composed of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in Management Areas 12 and 16. This area consists of forested lands, some of which are winter habitat for deer and elk. Timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 are included in this area, as are a variety of physical and biological environments. The deer and elk winter habitat is generally located below 4,500 feet and is on southerly and westerly aspects. This management area occurs Forestwide on the nonclassified portion of the Forest.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	45
10	60
21	29

B. Goals

Manage to produce sustained yields of sawtimber and other wood products, while improving the quality of the deer and elk winter habitat on the appropriate areas. Because of the mosaic created by these two management emphases, implementation will require additional coordination in terms of timing and spatial arrangement to assure that the timber and wildlife goals are achieved.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 5,011 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 23,938 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 10,427 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

Direction for each respective area shall follow direction for Management Areas 12 and 16, except for Fire Management as shown below.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	14,472	16,162
	Acres	468	515
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	4,452	4,220
	Acres	234	235
Shelterwood-Removal	MBF	0	6,269
	Acres	0	100
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	18,924	21,651
	Acres	702	850
Silviculture / Stand Exams	Acres	4,000	4,000
Reforestation (appropriated)	Acres	0	75
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	274	450
Road Construction	Miles	3.5	4.0
Road Reconstruction	Miles	1.4	1.8

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 15 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 16 (151,683 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 16 consists of those lands on the nonclassified portions of the Forest that provide winter habitat for deer and elk. These areas are primarily below 4,500 feet in elevation and have southern to western aspects. The vegetative types included are nonforest grasslands, seral brushfields, and timbered lands. Landtypes vary, but frequently this management area is found on slopes greater than 40 percent. This management area occurs across the entire nonclassified portion of the Forest.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	2,439
8	38
9	343
10	2,706
12	6,786
17	2,608
19	2,121
20	4,506
21	1,172

In addition to the 151,683 acres mapped for this management area, there are approximately 19,756 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Improve the quality of the winter range habitat for deer and elk through timber harvesting, prescribed burning, and other management practices.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 2,987 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 15,115 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 5,330 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Access Management	1. Restrict all roads except specifically-identified arterials and collectors during winter to reduce disturbance, harassment, and poaching of animals. Roads to be closed shall be identified in the Forest Travel Plan.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
RANGE Range Management	1. Assure sufficient forage for wildlife when determining livestock needs.
Range Improvement	2. Restrict improvements to areas where regeneration has been established. Design structures to protect regeneration areas and to distribute livestock use.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands in Management Area 16 are classified as both "suitable" and "unsuitable" for timber management. The nonforest grasslands and seral brushfields are "unsuited" for timber management. The timber stands in productivity classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 are classified as "suitable" for timber management. 2. Schedule timber harvest on "suitable" lands. Design timber harvests to achieve desired combination of cover and forage. Salvage will be allowed for those areas not in the "suitable" land base. 3. Determine the silvicultural system to be used based on an on-the-ground, site-specific analysis (see Appendix F).
Reforestation	4. Design silvicultural prescriptions to provide for a prolonged period (10-20 years) of browse production. Site preparation practices will stimulate browse production for wildlife.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Stipulate limiting activity to May 15 through December 1 in mineral leases. Negotiate the same limitation in operating plans for locatable mineral development. Require revegetation of disturbed areas with palatable forage species.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Construction and reconstruction is permissible when roads are necessary to meet the multiple use objectives on adjacent lands.
Trails	2. Reconstruct and maintain to meet adjacent management area objectives, provide public safety, and reduce environmental damage.
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Acres	4,100	4,100
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	13,734	17,386
	Acres	400	554
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	2,570	0
	Acres	100	0
Salvage / Sanitation	MBF	0	0
	Acres	0	0
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	16,304	17,386
	Acres	500	554
Silviculture / Stand Exams	Acres	11,000	11,000
Reforestation (appropriated)	Acres	273	325
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	100	550
TSI (appropriated)	Acres	0	140
Road Construction	Miles	5.1	7.8
Road Reconstruction	Miles	2.9	3.6

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 16 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 17 (104,529 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 17 consists primarily of forested lands that have a high to medium degree of visual sensitivity. These lands have a range of physical and biotic environments as determined by soil, slope, aspect, elevation, and climatic factors. Timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 are represented in these areas. This management area occurs Forestwide on the nonclassified portions of the Forest.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	2,179
10	950
12	1,629
16	1,872
19	1,702
20	6,573
21	1,395

In addition to the 104,529 acres mapped for this management area there are approximately 6,680 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Manage for timber production within the constraints imposed by the visual quality objectives (VQOs) of retention or partial retention while providing for other multiple uses and resources. VQOs for a specific land area are identified on VQO maps which are part of the planning records.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 25,488 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 69,807 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 8,490 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
RECREATION Recreation Management	1. Manage for roaded natural recreation.
Visual Resource	2. Interim visual quality objectives are retention or partial retention. *This text reflects changes made by amend #4*

See Amend #9 allowing clearcutting and sanitation/salvage in this MA in the Mallard timber sales.

See Amend #10 allowing clearcutting and sanitation/salvage in this MA in the Cove timber sales.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
TIMBER	
Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management; schedule timber harvest. 2. Harvest using shelterwood systems in the retention areas. Harvest using shelterwood or clearcut methods in the partial retention areas.
Reforestation	3. Reforest to desired stocking levels within 5 years except where long-term vistas are to be maintained.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
FACILITIES	
Roads	1. Locate roads to reduce ground disturbance; maintain vegetation adjacent to road prism for screening. 2. Identify and construct vista areas where appropriate.
Utility Corridors	3. Manage area as a "category 1 avoidance area."
PROTECTION	
Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies are control, confine, and contain. Specifics on implementation shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	0	0
	Acres	0	0
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	6,070	6,106
	Acres	338	340
Shelterwood-Removal Cut	MBF	0	1,269
	Acres	0	100
Commercial Thin	MBF	294	150
	Acres	50	25
Salvage / Sanitation	MBF	0	0
	Acres	0	0
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	6,364	7,525
	Acres	388	465
Silviculture / Stand Exam	Acres	9,300	9,300
Timber Compartment Exams	Acres	1,000	0
Permanent Growth Plots	Plots	0	2
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	388	563
Road Construction	Miles	5.1	5.9
Road Reconstruction	Miles	3.7	2.7

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 17 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 18 (10,468 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 18 is composed of intermingled acreages of lands similar to those found in Management Areas 16 and 17. This area is primarily forested lands, but also includes some areas of seral brushfields. Some of the areas have a medium to high visual sensitivity while others are winter habitat for deer and elk. Timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5, and 6 are represented as are a variety of physical and biological environments. The deer and elk winter habitat is generally found at elevations less than 4,500 feet on southerly and westerly aspects. This management area occurs Forestwide on the nonclassified portion of the Forest.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	1
12	61
20	12

B. Goals

Manage to improve the quality of the winter habitat for deer and elk through timber harvesting or prescribed burning, while meeting visual quality objectives of retention or partial retention on the appropriate acres. The mosaic created by these two management emphases in this area will require coordination in terms of timing and spatial arrangement of activities to assure that these prescriptions are properly implemented.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 572 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 3,923 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 1,573 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

Direction for each respective area shall follow the direction for Management Areas 16 and 17, except for Fire Management which is shown below.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan 2. Planned and unplanned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Wildlife Habitat Improvement		400	400
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	4,927	5,460
	Acres	157	174
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	718	844
	Acres	40	47
Shelterwood-Removal Cut	MBF	0	407
	Acres	0	40
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	5,645	6,711
	Acres	197	261
Silviculture / Stand Exam	Acres	1,500	1,500
Timber Compartment Exams	Acres	1,500	0
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	197	220
Road Construction	Miles	1.4	1.2
Road Reconstruction	Miles	1.0	0.5

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 18 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 19 (19,906 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 19 consists primarily of nonforested grasslands and low- productivity timber lands (productivity class 7). It occurs Forestwide on the nonclassified portion of the Forest. These lands are primary range, but only that portion of the primary range not on timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5, and 6. The area is comprised of a variety of landtypes. Although it is primarily located at the lower elevational limits of the Forest, some primary range can be found in the higher elevations. The bulk of this management area is located in the southwestern portion of the Forest.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	309
10	139
12	3,129
16	1,491
17	454
20	264

In addition to the 19,906 acres mapped for this management area, there are approximately 12,765 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Provide for increasing or maintaining available forage for livestock grazing at levels and intensities described in this Plan. Livestock management will provide for other multiple uses.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 2,696 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 7,080 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 8,854 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Wildlife Habitat Management	1. Manage livestock grazing to be consistent with elk summer habitat and winter range objectives.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "unsuitable" for timber management; schedule no timber harvest.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
RANGE Range management Structural and Nonstructural Improvements	1. Manage existing allotments. Emphasize intensive grazing systems. Maintain range condition at or above the fair level. 2. Emphasize investments in structural and nonstructural range improvements to maintain range condition.
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies include control, contain, and confine. The strategy selected, and specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.
FACILITIES Roads Trails	1. Construct and reconstruct to meet management objectives on adjacent lands. 2. Maintain to provide for user safety and reduce environmental damage.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Range Improvement	Acres	500	500

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 19 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1g, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 5, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 20 (64,659 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 20 is equally distributed across the nonclassified portion of the Forest. It is made up of forested lands in timber productivity classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and occurs on a variety of landtypes. Approximately half of the area has a timber condition class of overmature sawtimber (150 years or older). The remainder of the area is comprised of immature stands (40-80 years) that will provide for replacement old-growth habitat. These lands provide critical habitat for wildlife species dependent on old-growth forest conditions such as the pileated woodpecker, the pine marten, and the fisher.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	592
10	1,064
11	33
12	7,756
16	2,832
17	1,273
19	505
21	1,595

In addition to the 64,659 acres mapped for this management area there are approximately 35,570 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Provide "suitable" habitat (existing and replacement) for old-growth-dependent wildlife species.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 10,562 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 38,696 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 12,569 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
TIMBER Timber Harvest Reforestation Timber Stand Improvement	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management. 2. Schedule no timber harvest in existing old-growth stands until decade 10. Schedule no timber harvest in replacement stands until decade 16. 3. Select, locate, and administer old-growth areas to protect them from firewood cutting. 4. Reforest to desired stocking level within 5 years of final harvest. 5. Exclude precommercial thinning. 6. Salvage of dead and dying timber is permitted in the Scott Fire Salvage Sale before decade 10. *this text added by amend #17* *7.* Exception: Timber harvest is permitted in all or parts of the designated old-growth habitat (MA-20) located within the Berg Timber sale area during the life of the timber sale to improve and maintain the long term sustainability of this ponderosa pine community. *this text added by amend #22* 8. Allows timber harvest in unit F of Middle Fk Timber Sale. *See amend #25 for details*
RESOURCE ELEMENT	**STANDARDS**
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. In instances where timber is required for mining purposes, negotiate use of alternate sources outside of Management Area 20. In instances where timber must be cleared for mining operations, mitigate loss by identifying and including within Management Area 20 replacement immature stands which will provide future old-growth habitat.
FACILITIES Roads	1. Construct and reconstruct for the purpose of managing adjacent lands. 2. Restrict or close all secondary collector and local roads after management activities cease in adjacent areas.
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies are control, confine, and contain. Specifics on implementation shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Silvicultural / Stand Exam	Acres	2,100	2,100

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 20 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

"Long term effectiveness monitoring of the harvested old-growth habitat areas during and after the life of the Berg Timber sale will be accomplished annually, subject to available funding. Such monitoring will be designed and carried out jointly with the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Documentation of the monitoring findings will be included in the Nez Perce National Forest Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report". *the text in this section added as part of amend #22*

MANAGEMENT AREA 21 (45,140 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 21 consists of timber stands in timber productivity classes 3 and 4 that are old-growth, grand fir-Pacific yew vegetative communities that have been identified as moose winter range. These stands are generally located between the elevations of 4,000 to 6,000 feet on a variety of landtypes. These areas occur across the entire nonclassified portion of the Forest. These areas are key winter habitat for moose.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	349
10	321
12	6,488
16	412
17	1,066
19	9
20	1,477

In addition to the 45,140 acres mapped for this management area there are approximately 17,780 acres of this management emphasis which occur as inclusions in other management areas.

B. Goals

Manage the grand fir-Pacific yew plant communities to provide for a continuing presence of Pacific yew "suitable" for moose winter habitat.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 12,785 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential; 31,425 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential; and 518 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area.
WILDLIFE AND FISH Wildlife Management	1. Close all but specifically-identified roads during the fall and winter.
Non-Structural Improvements	2. Restrict range improvements to areas where conifer and Pacific yew regeneration has been established.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as both "suitable" and "unsuitable" for timber management. The flat grounds, less than 35 percent slope, are "suitable" for timber management. The steep lands, greater than 35 percent slope, are "unsuitable" for timber management. 2. Schedule timber harvest only on the "suitable" lands, less than 35 percent slope, that do not require broadcast slash burning. 3. For those lands that are scheduled for harvest, harvest a maximum of 5 percent of Pacific yew stand per decade on a 210-year rotation. 4. Maintain at least 50 percent of the live Pacific yew components scattered throughout the unit in patches 1/4 to 1/2 acre in size. 5. The preferred harvest type includes patch clearcuts, individual tree selection, group selection, or shelterwood. Patch clearcuts should be no larger than 20 acres in size (5-10 acres preferred). 6. Determine the silvicultural system to be used based on an on-the-ground, site-specific analysis. 7. Maintain leave-strips between yew stands sufficient to provide travel corridors for moose. 8. Reforest to desired stocking levels either through planting or through natural regeneration to achieve 30 percent crown closure over 20 years for conifers, and 30 percent crown closure over 20-30 years for Pacific yew. 9. Achieve the appropriate canopy cover objective through stocking control. Canopy cover objectives, 90 years after treatment, are: Percent Canopy Cover Overstory / Pacific Yew Taxus brevifolia / Asarum caudatum h.t.: 42 / 60 Taxus brevifolia / Clintonia uniflora h.t.: 34 / 53 Approximately 40-70 overstory trees per acre are required to achieve the desired canopy cover.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery/water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A.
FACILITIES Roads Trails	1. Construct primarily to achieve timber management objectives. 2. Maintain to provide for user safety.
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Stipulate limiting activity to May 15 through December 1 in mineral leases. Negotiate the same limitation in operating plans for locatable mineral development. Require revegetation of disturbed areas with forage species.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
PROTECTION Fire Management	1. Wildfire management strategies are control, confine, and contain. Specifics on implementation shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 2. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values. Generally, broadcast burning will not be prescribed. Do not slash Pacific yew except to provide room to machine pile. Slash piles should not be placed within patches of yew.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Timber Harvest			
Shelterwood-Removal	MBF	0	250
	Acres	0	50
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	1,975	1,885
	Acres	110	105
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	1,975	2,135
	Acres	110	155
Silviculture/Stand Exam	Acres	3,500	3,500
Timber Compartment Exams	Acres	1,500	0
Permanent Growth Plots	Plots	1	2
Reforestation (KV)	Acres	110	105
Road Construction	Miles	1.3	1.5
Road Reconstruction	Miles	0.7	0.7

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 21 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 22 (2,042 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 22 consists of the Wall Creek Municipal Watershed which provides water for domestic use to the town of Clearwater, Idaho. Elevation ranges from 3,320 feet to 5,840 feet with a median elevation of approximately 4,600 feet. The watershed contains a key deer-elk winter range area. Timber harvest and grazing occur within the watershed. The entire watershed is located on Nez Perce National Forest land.

This management area contains inclusions of other management areas as shown below:

Management Area	Inclusion Acres
1	183
10	219
16	1,558
20	199
21	181

Potentially any one acre can be managed according to more than one set of management standards. For example a riparian area (MA 10) could also be big game winter range (MA 16), thus inclusion acres and the primary management area acres can be counted more then once. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12*

B. Goals

Manage to ensure that Idaho water quality standards for community public supply water use are met. In all cases, existing beneficial uses of the water will be protected. To protect and, where needed, improve the quality and quantity of the water resource in a manner consistent with National, State, and Forest goals.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 1,510 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area. Consider cumulative impacts of proposed activities on the municipal watershed.
	Forest Service Handbook 2509.22 (Soil and Water Conservation Practices) should also be consulted whenever activity is planned within this anagement area. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12*

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
RECREATION Recreation Management	1. Post, with signs, roaded access points into the watershed informing users of the municipal watershed and encouraging caution with potential pollution sources and sanitation. *This text reflects changes made by amend #12*
	2. Discourage overnight camping near streams.
	3. Restrict use of camp sites if sanitation becomes a problem. *This text reflects changes made by amend #12*
	4. Prohibit construction of developed recreation sites.
	5. Restrict motorized recreation vehicles to designated collector routes. *This text reflects changes made by amend #12*
WILDLIFE & FISH Habitat Management	1. Maintain sufficient stream quality to ensure that fisheries habitat objectives are met.
	2. Manage activities so they will not adversely change the composition and productivity of key riparian vegetation. Rehabilitate riparian areas now degraded by management before any further nondependent resource use of the immediate area is permitted.
	3. Schedule habitat improvements consistent with municipal water quality standards and watershed management goals. These could include instream structures, channel changes, and riparian revegetation. *This text reflects changes made by amend #12*
RANGE Range Management	1. Manage existing grazing allotments. Minimize concentrations of livestock in riparian areas through the development of grazing systems and structural improvements.
	2. Design grazing systems to promote recovery of degraded riparian areas. This may necessitate temporary exclusion of livestock or new improvements.
	3. Maintain existing grazing levels, or reissue vacated permits only if water quality and riparian management standards can be met. *This text reflects changes made by amend #12*
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management; schedule timber harvest only water quality standards can be maintained. *This text reflects changes made by amend #12*
	2. Design timber harvest activities to protect or enhance the water resource. Emphasize sediment mitigation when harvest activities occur near streams. 3. Locate timber harvest landings outside of riparian areas. 4. Require directional felling of trees away from streams whenever possible. 5. Prohibit harvesting equipment that will result in sediment production that would significantly affect the water supply. 6. Suspend logs completely when possible when crossing riaprian areas. 7. Prohibit management activities that would change stream geomorphology by adversely altering streambanks, channel dimensions, or channel sediment.
	8. No timber harvest should be scheduled on landtype 50 CUU which is designated MA-1 within the municipal watershed. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12* 9. Timber harvesting in MA-10 inclusions within the watershed will be designed to enhance bank stability and stream shade. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12*

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A. 2. Manage water yield to optimize quantity and quality.
	3. Restrict access use to avoid erosion problems.
	4. In cooperation with the Clearwater Water District, develop and implement a watershed improvement plan. 5. Conduct a watershed inventory every 5 years and prepare a written comparison to the previous conditions.
Contractor Camps	6. Contractor or operator camps will be authorized by the District Ranger who will specify location, sanitation, and water quality protection requirements. 7. All contracts and use authorizations will have specifications for prevention of oil and gasoline pollution. Storage tanks and oil change areas will not be allowed within the watershed. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12*
FACILITIES Roads and Trails	1. Design mitigation measures to assure that the existing beneficial uses of the waters of the watershed will be protected. 2. Minimize crossings in riparian areas. Avoid construction parallel to streams. Cross streams at as near a right angle as practical. 3. Consider opportunities to remove existing roads and trails from riparian areas if it is contributing to the degradation of water quality.
Contractor Camps	4. Minimize construction of additional roads within the watershed. 5. Restrict road use within the watershed during periods of wet weather if water quality standards are being jeopardized by erosion from road surfaces. 6. Reduce spur road densities in timber sales. Require minimum skidding distance of 800 feet on slopes exceeding 35%. 7. Where mass failure risks are moderate or high, a geotechnical engineer or other appropriate technical specialist will be consulted on roads, constructed skid trails, and silvicultural prescriptions. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12*
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Recommend "limited surface use" stipulation for mineral leases. 2. Design mineral activities to protect or enhance the water resource.
	3. Authorize mineral activity only if Idaho water quality standards can be met. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12*

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
PROTECTION Insect and Disease	1. Apply integrated pest management to minimize losses and to protect water quality and quantity. 2. Use chemical pesticide only if beneficial uses of the water can be protected.
Fire Management	3. Wildfire management strategies are control, contain, and confine. Specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 4. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.
	5. The Clearwater District fire dispatcher will maintain the watershed as a specisl zone in the dispatch book. In the event of wildfire, the Water District will be notified as soon as possible and kept informed of developments and decisions. The following considerations will apply for all going fires. a. Fire retardent is a pollutant. Its use should be minimized consistent with fire control objectives. b. Portable pumps will be set up and used with caution to prevent oil and gasoline pollution of live streams. c. All garbage and other possible pollutants resulting from fire fighting activities will be packed out of the area. d. Restrict the use of heavy machinery for fire line construction. e. Ensure rapid rehabilitation and recovery using all appropriate techniques. f. Fire camps will be located outside the municipal watershed.
Hazardous Material	6. The transportation of hazardous material through the watershed, in more than incidental quantities, is not allowed. *the text in this section added as part of amend #12*

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Big Game Habitat Improvements	Acres	2	2
Timber Compartment Exams	Acres	174	0
Soil and Water Improvements *this section added as part of amend #12*	Acres	5	0

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 22 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

MANAGEMENT AREA 23 (7,061 acres)

A. Description

Management Area 23 consists of the National Forest portion of the Elk Creek Municipal Watershed which provides water for domestic use to the town of Elk City, Idaho. The entire watershed includes Big Elk, Little Creek, Monroe, and Swale Creeks and totals 16,217 acres. The Nez Perce National Forest portion is 44 percent of the watershed area (7,061 acres), and includes Big Elk and Little Elk Creeks. Elevation ranges from 3,939 feet to 6,420 feet. The Elk Creek watershed includes a portion of the Elk City township and ownership is divided between the Nez Perce National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, State of Idaho, and privately owned land. The area is heavily timbered. The area has been heavily prospected and mined, and active mining claims exist. Timber harvest and grazing occur on all land ownerships.

B. Goals

Manage to ensure that Idaho water quality standards for community public supply water use are met. In all cases, existing beneficial uses of the water will be protected. To protect and, where needed, improve the quality and quantity of the water resource in a manner consistent with National, State, and Forest goals.

The goal for summer elk habitat in this management area is to manage 7,002 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential. Specific methods of how to achieve this will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning (see Appendix B).

C. Standards

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
	The Forestwide management direction included in Chapter II of this Plan applies to this management area. Consider cumulative impacts of proposed activities on the municipal watershed. To the degree possible, management activities will be coordinated with other landowners in the watershed.
RECREATION Recreation Management	1. Post access points into the watershed with signs informing users of the municipal watershed and detailing sanitation requirements. 2. Discourage overnight camping near streams. 3. Provide sanitation facilities at dispersed sites if necessary. 4. Prohibit construction of developed recreation sites. 5. Restrict motorized recreation vehicles to designated routes.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
WILDLIFE & FISH Habitat Management	1. Maintain sufficient stream quality to ensure that fisheries habitat objectives are met. 2. Prohibit management activities that adversely change the composition and productivity of key riparian vegetation. Rehabilitate riparian areas now degraded by management before any further nondependent resource use of the immediate area is permitted. 3. Schedule habitat improvements consistent with municipal watershed management objectives. These could include instream structures, channel changes, and riparian revegetation. Use instream improvements and barrier removal to enhance those drainages where habitat capacity is below potential.
RANGE Range Management	1. Manage existing grazing allotments. Minimize concentrations of livestock in riparian areas through the development of grazing systems and structural improvements. 2. Design grazing systems to promote recovery of degraded riparian areas. This may necessitate temporary exclusion of livestock or new improvements. 3. Maintain existing grazing levels. Reissue vacated permits only if water quality standards can be achieved.
TIMBER Timber Harvest	1. Lands are classified as "suitable" for timber management; schedule timber harvest. 2. Design timber harvest activities to protect or enhance the water resource. Emphasize sediment mitigation when harvest activities occur near streams. 3. Locate timber harvest landings outside of riparian areas. 4. Require directional felling of trees away from streams whenever possible. 5. Prohibit harvesting equipment that will result in sediment production that would significantly affect the water supply. 6. Suspend logs completely when possible when crossing riaprian areas. 7. Prohibit management activities that would change stream geomorphology by adversely altering streambanks, channel dimensions, or channel sediment.
WATER	1. Meet established fishery / water quality objectives for all prescription watersheds as shown in Appendix A. 2. Manage water yield to optimize quantity and quality.
FACILITIES Roads and Trails Contractor Camps	1. Design mitigation measures to assure that the existing beneficial uses of the waters of the watershed will be protected. 2. Minimize crossings in riparian areas. Avoid construction parallel to streams. Cross streams at as near a right angle as practical. 3. Consider opportunities to remove existing roads and trails from riparian areas if it is contributing to the degradation of water quality. 4. Open road density will be minimized to protect water quality and to meet other land use management objectives. 5. Contractor or operator camps will meet specific location, sanitation, and water quality protection requirements.

RESOURCE ELEMENT	STANDARDS
MINERALS Exploration & Development	1. Recommend "limited surface use" stipulation for mineral leases. 2. Design mineral activities to protect or enhance the water resource.
PROTECTION Insect and Disease	1. Apply integrated pest management to minimize losses and to protect water quality and quantity. 2. Use chemical pesticide only if beneficial uses of the water can be protected.
Fire Management	3. Wildfire management strategies are control, contain, and confine. Specifics on implementation, shall depend upon location, expected fire behavior, and values at risk. Decision criteria shall be specified in the Fire Management Action Plan. 4. Planned ignitions, when within prescription, will be allowed to burn to enhance resource values.

D. Schedule of Management Practices

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	Decade 1	Decade 2
Timber Harvest			
Clearcut	MBF	282	282
	Acres	10	10
Shelterwood-Seed Cut	MBF	88	88
	Acres	5	5
Shelterwood-Removal Cut	MBF	0	0
	Acres	0	0
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	370	370
	Acres	15	15

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements

The monitoring requirements from Chapter V that are applicable to Management Area 23 are: 1d, 1e, 1f, 1h, 1i, 1j, 2a, 2d, 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j, 2k, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11. The procedures outlined in Chapter V will be followed to evaluate the data gathered during monitoring.

Amend #4 added monitoring item 2d to the above list
Amend #6 added monitoring item 1i to the above list

Table III-1 is a summary of the projected acres and volume of timber to be harvested by management area and probable harvest method over the next 10 years. More detailed information on the projected sales for the first three years of the planning period can be found in Appendix J.

Table III-1 -- Schedule of Planned Average Annual Timber Sale Program

by Harvest Method 1/ (MMBF/Acre)

	Probable Method of Harvest		
Management Area	**Even-Aged Management**	**Uneven-Aged Management**	**Total**
10	1,635 / 80	898 / 100	2,523 / 180
12	53,249 / 2,543	0	53,249 / 2,543
13	894 / 50	675 / 25	1,569 / 75
14	1,077 / 60	0	1,077 / 60
15	18,924 / 702	0	18,924 / 702
16	16,304 / 500	0	16,304 / 500
17	6,364 / 388	0	6,364 / 388
18	5,645 / 197	0	5,645 / 197
21	1,975 / 110	0	1,975 / 110
23	370 / 15	0	370 / 15

1/ Includes non-interchangeable component volumes.

The purpose of this chapter is to display, in more detail, the management activities for the Gospel-Hump Multipurpose Resource Development Area. This consists of three separate areas covering approximately 85,000 acres. Geographic Display Area 1, the largest area, is located on the breaks of the South Fork of the Clearwater River, north of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. Geographic Display Area 2 is located on the breaks of the Salmon River, southeast of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. Geographic Display Area 3 is located east of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness on the Salmon River-Clearwater River divide.

Geographic Display Area 1

A. Description

This geographic display area consists of approximately 53,388 acres located north of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. The area is bounded on the north by the South Fork of the Clearwater River, on the west by Johns Creek, and on the south by the Gospel-Hump Wilderness (see Figure IV-1).

The major drainages in the area include Twentymile Creek, Tenmile Creek, Wing Creek, Huddleson Creek, Otter Creek, and Johns Creek.

Vegetation in the area consists of native grasses, shrubs, wet meadow sedges, and moderately dense stands of grand fir, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine. Upper elevations in the area support subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and western larch. On the breaks above the South Fork of the Clearwater River, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine occur. Much of the ponderosa pine occurs in "old-growth" stands which exhibit a "parklike" appearance.

Key resource values in the area include big-game summer and winter range, anadromous fisheries in Johns Creek, Tenmile Creek, and the South Fork of the Clearwater River, and low to high timber sites.

B. Future Management

Management Areas

This geographic area contains the management areas as shown below. Management direction for each management area is described in Chapter III. Management area assignments are shown in Figure IV-1.

Management Area	Acres
1	2,129
10	159
12	31,445
13	672
14	830
15	1,283
16	5,130
17	2,233
18	57
20	6,060
21	3,390

Figure IV-1 -- Geographic Display Area 1

(east half of map goes here)

Figure IV-1 -- Geographic Display Area 1

(west half of map goes here)

Management Practices

The management practices scheduled during the Plan period (1988-1997) are shown below. Approximately 49 miles of road will be constructed; 2,400 acres of timber will be harvested; and 2,314 acres of deer/elk winter range will be improved by burning. The projected locations of future collector roads are shown in Figure IV-1. Local roads will be constructed as necessary to accomplish management objectives and will be identified through project-level analysis. Approximately 49 miles of local and collector road will be built during the Plan period.

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	1988-1997
Wildlife Habitat Improvement 1/	Acres	231.4
Timber Harvest		
Clearcut	MBF	3,870
	Acres	150
Shelterwood- Seed Cut	MBF	1,530
	Acres	85
Selection	MBF	25
	Acres	5
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	5,425
	Acres	240
Road Construction	Miles	4.9

1/ Prescribed burning on deer/elk winter range.

Visual Quality Objectives

Interim visual quality objectives (VQO) for the area range from "retention" to "maximum modification." The acres of each VQO are shown below: *This text reflects changes made by amend #4*

Visual Quality Objective	Acres
Retention	7,105
Retention/Partial Retention	11,255
Modification	25,971
Maximum Modification	9,057

Fish/Water Quality Objectives

The fish / water quality objectives for the area range from 70 to 90 percent. The objective for each prescription / watershed is shown below:

Prescription/Watershed No.	Prescription/Watershed Name	Fish/Water Quality Objective
305-01-01	Lower John's Creek	90 percent
305-01-02	Middle John's Creek	90 percent
305-01-03	Frank Brown Creek	90 percent
305-01-13	Trout Creek	70 percent
305-01-15	American Creek	70 percent
305-01-26	Gilmore Creek	90 percent
305-01-27	Basin Creek	90 percent
305-01-28	Snoose Creek	90 percent
305-01-29	Sourdough Creek	90 percent
305-01-30	Unnamed No. 30	90 percent
305-02-03	Lower Tenmile Creek	90 percent
305-02-04	Buckhorn Creek	70 percent
305-02-06	Sixmile Creek	90 percent
305-02-09	Upper Twentymile Creek	80 percent
305-02-10	Morgan Creek	90 percent
305-02-11	Lower Twentymile Creek	80 percent
305-02-12	West Fork Twentymile Ck	80 percent
305-02-13	Wing Creek	80 percent amend #5
305-02-14	Huddleson Creek	80 percent amend #5
305-02-15	Otter Creek	70 percent
305-02-16	Unnamed No. 16	70 percent

Elk Summer Habitat

The goal for elk summer habitat in the area is to manage 5,969 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential, 36,706 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential, and 2,887 acres to achieve at least 25 percent of habitat potential. These elk summer habitat areas are not identified on Management Area maps but are shown on larger scale maps on file in the planning records. Copies are available from the Forest Supervisor's Office or the appropriate District office.

Geographic Display Area 2

A. Description

This geographic display area consists of 14,413 acres adjacent to the southeast corner of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. This area is bounded on the northeast by the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, on the southwest by the Salmon River, and Forest Service Road 222 on the east (see Figure IV-2).

Major vegetation in the area includes dryland grasses and shrubs along the Salmon River, huckleberry, beargrass, and mixed conifers along the Jersey Creek divide. Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir are the dominant tree species.

Key resource values in the area include big-game winter range, anadromous fisheries, visuals in and along the Salmon River, and primitive recreation.

There are several old homesteads in the area, primarily along the Salmon River, Indian Creek, and Cove Creek. There are hiking trails along the Salmon River, Indian Creek, and the Gospel-Hump Wilderness boundary.

Major current uses of the area are hunting, river floating, fishing in the Salmon River, and dude ranching at Shepp Ranch and Mackay Bar. No grazing, except recreational stock use, is presently permitted in the area.

B. Future Management

Management Areas

This geographic area contains the management areas shown below. Management direction for each management area is described in Chapter III. Management area assignments are shown in Figure IV-2.

Management Area	Acres
1	3,306
10	14
12	2,780
13	20
16	6,917
17	1,134
18	188
20	54

Figure IV-2 -- Geographic Display Area 2

(map goes here)

Management Practices

The only management practices scheduled for this area during the Plan period (1988-1997) are approximately 5,263 acres of prescribed burning on deer / elk winter range.

Visual Quality Objectives

Interim visual quality objectives (VQO) for the area range from "retention" to "modification." The acres of each VQO are shown below: *This text reflects changes made by amend #4*

Visual Quality Objective	Acres
Retention	1,500
Retention / Partial Retention	6,736
Modification	6,177

Fish/Water Quality Objectives

The fish / water quality objectives for the area range from 70 percent to 80 percent. The objective for each prescription / watershed is shown below:

Prescription/Watershed No.	Prescription/Watershed Name	Fish/Water Quality Objective
207-02-08	Upper Indian Creek	70 percent
207-02-09	Moccasin Creek	70 percent
207-02-10	Unnamed No. 10	70 percent
207-02-11	Unnamed No. 11	70 percent
207-01-12	Lower Indian Creek	70 percent
207-02-13	Cougar Creek	70 percent
207-02-14	Rattlesnake Creek	70 percent
207-03-22	Jersey Creek	80 percent
207-03-23	Cove Creek	70 percent

Elk Summer Habitat

The goal for elk summer habitat in the area is to manage 8,198 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential. These elk summer habitat areas are not identified on Management Area maps but are shown on larger scale maps on file in the planning records. Copies are available from the Forest Supervisor's Office or the appropriate District Office.

Geographic Display Area 3

A. Description

This geographic display area consists of 17,182 acres on the east side of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness on the divide between the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers. The area is bordered on the northwest by Forest Service Road 233, on the southwest by the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, and the east by Forest Service Road #311 (see Figure IV-3).

The major drainages in this area include the headwaters of Crooked River and Big Creek.

Major vegetation in this area is composed of native grasses, shrubs, and sedges in the meadows, and moderately dense lodgepole pine, spruce, fir, and Douglas-fir stands.

Key resource values in the area include big-game summer range, the anadromous fishery in Crooked River, and low to moderate timber sites.

There has been major mining activity near Penman Hill, Eutopia Creek, and in the Hump area. Historical mining activities have included placer operations, hard rock mining, dredging, and exploration drilling.

B. Future Management

Management Areas

This geographic area contains the management areas shown below. Management direction for each management area is described in Chapter III. The management area assignments are shown in Figure IV-3.

Management Area	Acres
1	288
10	512
12	8,375
13	140
16	568
17	6,257
18	44
20	998

Figure IV-3 -- Geographic Display Area 3

(map goes here)

Management Practices

The management practices scheduled during the Plan period (1988-1997) are shown below. Approximately 650 acres of timber will be harvested. The projected locations of future collector roads are shown in Figure IV-3. Local roads will be constructed as necessary to accomplish management objectives and will be identified through project level analysis. Approximately 7 miles of local road will be constructed during the Plan period.

Management Practice	Average Annual Units	1988-1997
Timber Harvest		
Clearcut	MBF	1,030
	Acres	50
Shelterwood- Seed Cut	MBF	193
	Acres	15
Total Timber Harvest	MBF	1,273
	Acres	65
Road Construction	Miles	0.7

Visual Quality Objectives

Interim visual quality objectives (VQO) for the area range from "retention" to "maximum modification." The acres of each VQO are shown below: *This text reflects changes made by amend #4*

Visual Quality Objective	Acres
Retention	1,048
Retention / Partial Retention	6,779
Modification	2,890
Maximum Modification	6,465

Fish/Water Quality Objectives

The fish / water quality objectives for the area range from 70 percent to 90 percent. The objective for each prescription / watershed is shown below:

Prescription/Watershed No.	Prescription/Watershed Name	Fish/Water Quality Objective
207-02-01	Upper Big Creek	70 percent
207-02-03	Lower Big Creek	70 percent
207-02-32	McGuire Creek	70 percent
305-02-03	Lower Tenmile Creek	90 percent
305-03-04	Middle Crooked River	90 percent
305-03-05	Upper Crooked River	90 percent
305-03-06	West Fork Crooked River	90 percent

Elk Summer Habitat

The goal for elk summer habitat in the area is to manage 237 acres to achieve at least 75 percent of habitat potential and 16,944 acres to achieve at least 50 percent of habitat potential. These elk summer habitat areas are not identified on Management Area maps but are shown on larger scale maps on file in the planning records. Copies are available from the Forest Supervisor's Office or the appropriate District Office.

Chapter V Implementation

A. Introduction

Implementation of the Nez Perce National Forest Plan requires moving from an existing management program, with a budget and schedule of activities to the level of management described in this Plan. This management program has a budget, goals, and objectives that provide a different way of addressing the issues and concerns people have voiced about Forest management. This Forest Plan establishes the direction for the Nez Perce National Forest for the next 10 to 15 years, when used in conjunction with Forest Service Manuals and Handbooks and the Northern Regional Guide.

In areas where management activities have already been imposed, some period of adjustment may be required to attain Forest goals and objectives. However, as soon as practicable, the Forest will ensure that, subject to existing rights, all projects and contractural obligations are consistent with the Forest Plan.

The remainder of this chapter explains how management of the Nez Perce National Forest moves from the Current Direction and Existing Situation to the Preferred Alternative, all described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The following sections describe aspects of implementation that are influenced by previous management activities and objectives, the relationship between project planning and this Forest Plan, the goals of and requirements for monitoring and evaluation, and the circumstances which could require the Plan to be amended or revised.

B. Influence of Past Management on Future Options

As discussed in Chapter III, the management direction for specific areas of the Forest is defined by this Plan. In some instances, the direction is a change from past management. Where no previous activities have occurred, lands can be brought under management from a neutral point. However, in areas where past activities and objectives have differed from those specified in this Plan, a period of adjustment may be required. In some cases, previous activities will influence the scheduling of future activities for several decades.

Past road construction, timber harvest, and mining have increased stream sedimentation and affected fish habitat in numerous watersheds. Once sediment has entered fish habitat, it is difficult and costly to remove. Natural recovery rates are not well understood and may take a long time. Existing technology to remove sediment is limited. Because of this past management activity, it will be extremely difficult to improve existing fish habitat potential to a level that represents the natural carrying capacity. The Forest has lost its ability to produce wild fish in the numbers that it once did.

Scheduling of timber harvests in some watersheds has been delayed in the near future because of past timber harvest. Parts of these drainages have not fully revegetated or recovered. With streams in these watersheds apparently near their hydrologic limits, loss of channel stability and integrity may occur. These drainages exceed management objectives in this Plan.

No known consequences of past management will prevent the Forest from attaining 87 percent of anadromous fish habitat potential Forestwide; the objective of this Plan. However, there may not be enough wild fish present to use the habitat. Man's past activities, such as commercial harvest and dam construction, have limited the number of anadromous fish returning to the Forest, and this situation could continue into the future. The problem is mostly out of the hands of the Forest Service, but the Idaho Department of Fish and Game is attempting to deal with it by hatchery supplementation throughout the Forest. Hatchery production can surpass natural production, but artificial systems are more subject to disease and catastrophic population fluctuations.

Past timber management practices will influence future harvest options in the short term. In the past, the size of cutting units was not restricted to the present maximum of 40 acres. Many were much larger, and, in some instances, regeneration has been slow or spotty. This, in turn, has resulted in inadequate hiding cover for big game. Past access management practices have made it difficult to manage elk summer habitat to its full potential. In order to meet the wildlife goals of this Forest Plan, harvesting in areas adjacent to these large openings will be restricted until they regenerate to suitable hiding cover. In addition, about 20 percent of the potential Pacific yew communities that provide moose winter range has already been harvested without regard for managing Pacific yew.

In the past, exclusion of fire from large areas of the Forest has resulted in expansive stands of overmature lodgepole pine. Much of this area is currently at high risk from mountain pine beetle infestations. Large areas of mortality could significantly affect management and limit options for treating the susceptible stands. Exclusion of fire may also have led to increased incidence of root diseases and other pathogens across the Forest. Past management practices, such as creating additional stands of susceptible tree species, may have increased losses to diseases in second-growth stands.

Parts of the Forest with existing adequate road systems have been heavily harvested in the past. In order to meet this Plan's objectives for wildlife and water quality, many of the areas already developed will be able to sustain only a limited harvest in the early decades. This means that in order to meet timber objectives, much of the harvest in the first 2 decades must come from previously unroaded and undeveloped areas.

The same is true of landtypes harvested in the past. Historically, the majority of timber management activities have occurred on gentle landforms. An increasing percentage of the timber harvest will occur on steep grounds in both the developed and undeveloped lands that have been avoided in the past. This shift in the location of timber management activities will increase costs.

Timber that has been sold, but remains unharvested, may also have significant impacts on future options. Many assumptions about the relationships among timber harvest, fishery / water quality, and wildlife are based on steady temporal and spatial patterns of harvesting. If external economic conditions disrupt a steady timber harvest, adjustments may be necessary to meet the objectives of the Plan.

In some visually sensitive areas of the Forest, past timber harvest activities have modified the landscape. Additional modification may be necessary in the short term to correct the existing situation and meet long-term visual quality objectives.

C. Project Planning

This Forest Plan serves as the single land management plan for the Nez Perce National Forest. Direction in the following documents is incorporated into and becomes a part of this Forest Plan (see Appendix L):

1. Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan
2. River Plan - Middle Fork of the Clearwater including the Lochsa and Selway
3. Selway River Whitewater Management Plan
4. Final Environmental Impact Statement and Comprehensive Management Plan, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

5. Gospel-Hump Wilderness Management Plan
6. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Management Plan
7. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Fire Management Plan
8. Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan
9. Establishment Report - O'Hara Research Natural Area
10. Establishment Report - Moose Meadows Research Natural Area

All other land management plans are replaced by the direction in this Forest Plan.

Similarly, this Forest Plan directs the management of all resources on the Nez Perce National Forest. All previous resource management plans are replaced by this document. Resource management objectives are displayed in Chapter II, and schedules of resource management practices for each management area are displayed in Chapter III.

Several documents designed to give further guidance to management activities have been or will be developed "under the umbrella of" this Forest Plan. They are:

1. Forest Travel Plan
2. Access Management Plan
3. Allotment Management Plans
4. Area Transportation Plans
5. Fire Management Action Plan
6. Special Uses Operating Plans
7. Scenic Easement Administrative Plans

The management direction provided by this Forest Plan comprises the sideboards within which project planning and activities take place. It defines management area goals and management standards that guide project activities toward achieving a desired future condition for the management area and, collectively, for the Forest. It specifies a schedule for project activities (management practices). It provides guidance concerning potential landtype and habitat type constraints, including assumptions about the appropriate vegetation management practices for timber sale projects. On-the-ground project analysis tests or monitors the appropriateness of those assumptions.

Within this guidance, the projects are developed to most efficiently and effectively accomplish the management goals and objectives. All National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements will be complied with in all projects.

If it is determined during Forest Plan implementation that the best way to meet the management area goals of the Forest Plan conflicts with a Forest Plan standard, the Forest Supervisor may amend that standard for that specific project. Such site-specific amendments and the rationale for the changes must conform to NEPA standards.

There will be no deviation from standards established for threatened and endangered species conservation and protection unless a biological evaluation concludes that such a deviation would have no adverse impact on the recovery of the species, and the Fish and Wildlife Service has been consulted.

Project environmental analyses provide an essential source of information for Forest Plan monitoring. First, as project analyses are completed, new or emerging public issues or management concerns may be identified. Second, the management direction designed to facilitate achievement of the management area goals are validated by the project analyses. Third, the site-specific data collected for project environmental analyses serve as a check on the correctness of the land assignment. All of the information included in the project environmental analyses is used in the monitoring process to determine when changes should be made in the Forest Plan.

As part of project planning, site-specific water quality effects will be evaluated and control measures designed to ensure that the project will meet Forest water quality goals; projects that will not meet State water quality standards will be redesigned, rescheduled, or dropped.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation comprise the management control system for the Forest Plan. They will provide the decisionmaker and the public information on the progress and results of implementing the Forest Plan.

Monitoring and evaluation entails comparing the end results being achieved to those projected in the Plan. Costs, outputs, and environmental effects, both experienced and projected, will be considered.

To do this, a comparison will be made, on a sample basis, of overall progress in implementing the Plan as well as whether the overall relationships on which the Plan is based have changed over time. When changes occur, they will be evaluated as to their significance, and appropriate amendments or revisions made.

The goals for monitoring and evaluating this Forest Plan are to determine:

1. How well the Forest is meeting its planned goals and objectives;
2. If existing and emerging public issues and management concerns are being adequately addressed;
3. How closely the Forest Plan's management standards are being followed;
4. If outputs and services are being provided as predicted;
5. If the effects of implementing the Forest Plan are occurring as predicted, including significant changes in the productivity of the land;
6. If the dollar and manpower costs of implementing the Forest Plan are as predicted;
7. If implementing the Forest Plan is affecting the land, resources, and communities adjacent to or near the Forest;
8. If activities on nearby lands managed by other Federal or other governmental agencies, or under the jurisdiction of local governments, are affecting management of the Forest;
9. If research is needed to support the management of the Forest, beyond that identified in Chapter II of the Forest Plan; and

10. If there is a need to amend or revise the Forest Plan.

The monitoring requirements for this Forest Plan are outlined in Table V-1, Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements. These requirements address the items to be monitored, expected precision and reliability, and reporting period. Most of the monitoring items are applicable to specific management areas; a listing of applicable monitoring items is included in the direction for each Management Area (Chapter III). More details on each monitoring requirement are contained in Appendix O.

Other monitoring items are more applicable to broad areas or are Forestwide in nature, and will be evaluated from such sources as the data base, Forest attainment reports, public involvement processes, and non-Forest Service sources. These items are listed in Table V-1.

An annual monitoring program, developed in accordance with the monitoring requirements listed in Table V-1, will be prepared as part of the Forest's annual work program. This program will be based on available funds. If funds are inadequate to properly monitor the Forest Plan goals and objectives, an analysis will be made to develop a further course of action. This may include Forest Plan amendment or revision, revising implementation schedules or dropping projects.

Evaluation of data gathered during monitoring will be guided by the Decision Flow Diagram detailed in Figure V-1. As indicated in the diagram, the results of this evaluation lead to decisions on further action of the following types:

1. Continuing the management practices;
2. Referring the problem to the appropriate line officer for improvement of the application of the management practice;
3. Modifying the management practices as a Plan amendment;
4. Modifying the land management prescriptions as a Plan amendment;
5. Revising the schedule of outputs;
6. Revising the cost / unit output; or
7. Initiating revision of the Plan.

The document resulting from the use of the Decision Flow Diagram constitutes the Evaluation Report. As applicable, the following will be included in each Evaluation Report:

1. A quantitative estimate of performance comparing outputs and services with those projected by the Forest Plan;
2. Documentation of measured effects, including any change in productivity of the land;
3. Unit costs associated with carrying out the planned activities as compared with unit costs estimated during Forest Plan development;
4. Recommendations for changes;
5. A list of needs for continuing evaluation of management systems and for alternative methods of management;

6. A list of additional research needed to support the management of the Forest; and
7. Identification of additional monitoring needs to facilitate achievement of the monitoring goals.

The results and trends of monitoring will be evaluated annually. By March 1 of each year a report will be prepared summarizing the results of the past year's monitoring efforts. This report will be available and sent to those members of the public who request a copy.

The Forest will maintain a mailing list of those members of the public who want to stay informed about Forest Plan implementation activities (e.g., monitoring and evaluation activities and results, project level analysis and decisions, etc.).

Table V-1 -- Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements

NFMA Requirement 36 CFR 219	Item No.	Actions, Effects, or Resources to be Measured	Expected Precision	Expected Reliability	Reporting Time
.12(K)(1)	1a	Recreation Visitor Days.	Low	Low	5 Years
.12(K)(1)	1b	Acres of ROS category.	Low	Low	5 Years
.12(K)(1)	1c	Big-Game Habitat Carrying Capacity.	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(1)	1d	Nongame Habitats.	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(1)	1e	Acres of big-game habitat improvements.	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(1)	1f	Acres/number fish habitat improvements.	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(1)	1g	Animal Unit Months Grazing Permits.	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(1)	1h	Allowable Sale Quantity by Components.	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(1)	1i	Acres timber harvest by method (including precommerical thinning).	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(1)	1j	Soil and Water rehabilitation and improvements.	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(1)	1k	Acres and Numbers of Wildfire and Prescribed fire. *This text reflects changes made by amend #11*	High	High	5 Years
.12 (K)(1)	1l	Range Analysis and Allotment Mgt Plan Updates. *the text in this section added as part of amend #11*	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(2)	2a	Off-road vehicle impacts.	Low	Low	5 Years
.12(K)(2)	2b	Adequacy of cultural resource protection, impacts on cultural resources.	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(2)	2c	Limits of Acceptable Change in Wildernesses.	Low	Low	5 Years
.12(K)(2)	2d	Achievement of visual quality objectives.	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years

Table V-1 (Continued) -- Forest Plan Monitoring Requirements

NFMA Requirement 36 CFR 219	Item No.	Actions, Effects, or Resources to be Measured	Expected Precision	Expected Reliability	Reporting Time
.12(K)(2)	2e	Fish habitat trends by drainage.	High	High	1 - 5 Years
.12(K)(2)	2f	Vegetative response to treatments.	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(2)	2g	Impacts of management activities on soils.	Moderate	Moderate	Annually
.12(K)(2)	2h	Impacts of management activities on water quality.	Moderate	High	Annually
.12(K)(2)	2i	Effectiveness of specific water quality mitigation measures.	Moderate	High	Annually
.12(K)(2)	2j	Impacts of management activities on riparian areas.	Moderate	Moderate	Annually
.12(K)(2)	2k	Mitigation measures used for and impacts of transportation facilities on resources.	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(2)	2l	Adequacy of transportation facilities to meet resource objectives and user needs.	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(2)	2m	Adequacy of Mining Operating Plans and Reclamation Bonds.	Low	High	Annually
.12(K)(2)	2n	Management of designated or eligible wild, scenic or recreational river segments. *the text in this section added as part of amend #11*	Moderate	Moderate	5 Years
.12(K)(3)	3	Costs of implementing resource management prescriptions.	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(3)	3a	Forest resource-derived revenues.	High	High	5 Years *Changed by Amend #6*
.12(K)(5a)	4	Acres of harvested land restocked within 5 years.	High	High	5 Years
.12(K)(5b)	5	Site-specific examinations to determine suitability of land for timber management. *This text reflects changes made by amend #11*	High	High	10 Years
.12(K)(5c)	6	Maximum size of opening for harvest units.	High	High	Annually
.12(K)(5d)	7	Insect and disease activity.	Low	Moderate	Annually
.7(f)	8	Effects of National Forest Management on lands, resources, and communities adjacent to the Forest.	Moderate	High	Annually
.7(f)	9	Effects of other Government agencies' activities on the National Forest.	Moderate	Moderate	Annually
.19(6)	10	Population trends of indicator species--wildlife and fish.	Moderate	Moderate	3 - 5 Years
.12(K)(2)	11	Validation of resource prediction models; wildlife, water quality, fisheries, timber.	Moderate	Moderate	2 - 5 Years

Additional monitoring requirements specific to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness are summarized in Appendix A to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness General Management Direction. *the text in this section added as part of amend #16*

Figure V-1 -- Decision Flow Diagram

Insert Flow Chart here

E. Budget

The purpose of the Forest Plan is to attempt to resolve the issues facing the Forest in a way that maximizes net public benefit, and the resulting budget is an estimate of the costs necessary to do so. This Forest Plan calls for a 25 percent increase over the 1985 fiscal year budget. Most of the increase will be needed in the timber sale and road construction programs. Increases will also be needed in recreation, wildlife, fish, and watershed programs.

See amend #7 for text additions

If reduced funding levels are the result of annual budget variations, the Forest may be able to produce the outputs later in the Plan period while not deviating from the stated resource output levels. If funding levels consistently fall short of needed levels, the Forest Plan may need to be amended or revised.

As shown in table V-1, the budget will be monitored annually to determine what action may be necessary if needed dollars are not appropriated.

If funds are inadequate to properly monitor the Forest Plan goals, objectives, standards, and resulting environmental effects, an analysis will be made to develop a further course of action. This may include Forest Plan amendment or revision, or revising implementation schedules.

Some key output relationships portrayed in the Forest Plan are especially dependent on projected budgets. One is the relationship between the scheduled fish habitat improvements, the fish / water quality objectives, and the allowable sale quantity of timber. The Plan calls for implementing 4,000 acres of direct fish habitat improvements during the Plan period (1987-1996).

Another key output relationship especially dependent upon projected budgets is the relationship between capital investment road construction, the fish / water quality objectives, and the allowable sale quantity of timber. Approximately 300 miles of capital investment roads are needed in the Plan period to accomplish the Forest Plan objectives.

The Forest Supervisor has the authority to change the implementation schedule to reflect differences between the proposed annual budget and the actual appropriated funds. Such scheduling changes are considered an amendment to the Plan, but are not considered a significant amendment nor require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement unless the changes significantly alter the long-term relationships between levels of multiple-use goods and services as projected in the Forest Plan.

F. Amendment and Revision

The Forest Supervisor may amend the Forest Plan. Based on an analysis of the objectives, standards, and other contents of the Forest Plan, the Forest Supervisor shall determine whether a proposed amendment would result in a significant change in the Plan. If the change resulting from the proposed amendment is determined to be significant, the Forest Supervisor shall follow the amendment and revision procedures outlined in the National Forest Management Act and Planning Regulations (36 CFR, 219.10 (f)(g)). These procedures include provisions for public notification and involvement.

The Forest Plan shall ordinarily be revised on a 10-year cycle, or at least every 15 years. It also may be revised whenever the Forest Supervisor determines that conditions or demands in the area covered by the Plan have changed significantly or when changes in Resource Planning Act policies, goals, or objectives would have a significant effect on Forest level programs. In the monitoring and evaluation process, the interdisciplinary team may recommend a revision of the Forest Plan at any time. Revisions are not effective until considered and approved in accordance with the requirements for the development and

approval of the Forest Plan. The Forest Supervisor shall review the conditions on the land covered by the Plan at least every 5 years to determine whether conditions or demands of the public have changed significantly.

Chapter VI Summary of the Analysis of the Mgt Situation

A. Introduction

This chapter discusses the ability of the Forest to supply goods, services, and uses within the planning area. Included is a description of the Forest and the surrounding area, a list of major public issues and concerns, an analysis of the management situation by resource, and a discussion of the need or opportunity for any beneficial changes in current management direction.

The Nez Perce National Forest contains 2,218,040 acres, and is located entirely in Idaho County, Idaho. Vegetation, terrain, and wildlife are varied; the anadromous fishery and the elk herds are of national significance.

The Forest contains portions of the Selway-Bitterroot, Frank Church-River of No Return, and Hells Canyon Wildernesses, and all of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, for a total of 926,188 acres. In addition, 150 miles of four rivers are classified under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. These are the Middle Fork of the Clearwater, Selway, Salmon, and Rapid Rivers. These are also of national significance.

An annual average timber harvest of approximately 85 million board feet (1976-1986 volume sold) furnishes wood products to regional and national markets, and helps sustain the local economy.

B. Social and Economic Background

The local zone of influence, Idaho County, is closely aligned with the Nez Perce National Forest for reasons of geographic proximity, historic settlement, economic dependency, and traditional use patterns. Idaho County settlement began in the 1860s as a result of mining activity around Elk City, Florence, and Dixie. Agriculture and ranching began to develop in the early 1900s.

The local area is predominantly rural and is dependent on three major industries: agriculture, timber, and tourism. A stable demand for products of these industries has had a direct influence on the slow but steady growth pattern of the local communities. The population of Idaho County decreased from 13,542 in 1960 to 12,891 in 1970, a 4.8 percent decrease, but grew to 14,769 in 1980, a 14.6 percent increase. These changes are minor when compared to 32.4 percent increase in Idaho's population between 1970 and 1980.

Because the local economy relies on Nez Perce National Forest outputs, and because traditional leisure activities such as hunting, fishing, and firewood gathering are so important to local lifestyles, a close relationship exists between Forest management activities and the residents of the local area. More than 80 percent of Idaho County is in Federal ownership, and some 25 percent of the Forest's recreation use originates with the local influence zone.

The regional zone includes Clearwater, Lewis and Nez Perce Counties as well as Idaho County. It includes the region's primary service center: Lewiston. Population in the regional area has also remained stable over the last two census periods. With the exception of Nez Perce County, no real growth trends are apparent.

The Nez Perce National Forest is important in the regional area as a supplier of raw materials for wood products manufacturing industries and as an area with many and diverse recreation opportunities. An estimated 50 percent of all recreational use of the Forest originates in the regional area.

The Nez Perce Indian Tribe has treaty rights on the Forest, and many members reside within the regional zone.

C. Public Involvement

This Plan was developed with public participation, which included agencies such as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Nez Perce Tribe; individuals; industry groups; and environmental organizations. Thirteen major issues were identified through formal public involvement activities.

Issues were first identified in 1980. Additional public involvement was solicited in 1983 to aid in the inventory and evaluation of the Forest's roadless areas, and again in 1985 after the public had reviewed the Draft Plan and EIS.

The major public issues and concerns were ranked according to the number of instances a similar issue was raised, and are listed below.

1. What level of sustained annual yield of timber products should the Forest provide while still maintaining Forest productivity and meeting local, regional, and national needs?
2. What is the compatibility of timber harvest, road development, water quality, and associated anadromous fish habitat?
3. Should some or all of the Forest's roadless areas remain roadless, be opened to roaded development, or be recommended to Congress for wilderness classification?
4. To what degree should wildlife demands be provided for?
5. To what degree should motorized recreation use be preferred over nonmotorized use?
6. How should conflicts between competing recreational activities be settled?
7. What road standards and locations are necessary to support Forest activities?
8. To what extent should use be controlled to maintain the quality of wild and scenic rivers, wildernesses, and other pristine attractions?
9. How should livestock grazing be balanced with other resource demands?
10. How can timber harvest, roads, and big game habitat needs be made compatible?
11. What are the effects of surface resource allocation on mineral exploration and development?
12. What are the effects of fire management on other resource values and uses?
13. What is the compatibility between management of the timber resource and desire for scenic quality?

D. The Analysis Process

Once the issues, concerns, and opportunities were identified, information was needed to determine the Forest's capability to respond to them. This was done in an analysis of the management situation which included resource information, economic data, and legal and environmental considerations. This analysis established the basis for a range of alternative actions.

Resource supply potentials were determined by establishing minimum and maximum production levels called benchmarks, and these defined the limits within which the alternatives could be constructed.

The analysis also took into account the Forest's share of national objectives set under the Resource Planning Act (RPA). Although Forest Plans are not constrained by RPA assignments, each Forest must assess its capability to meet these objectives.

When the benchmarks were compared with the public issues, management concerns, and RPA assignments, it was apparent that large increases in timber harvest volume and the road mileage necessary to accomplish them would cause unacceptable damage to anadromous fish habitat and elk summer range, at least for the next 50 years; and that full realization of all fish and wildlife objectives over the same period of time would lower the harvest to a level that could threaten the economic stability of local communities.

Although this proved to be only one of a number of tradeoffs among the alternatives, it was clearly the most important. A range of alternatives was developed, some which emphasized timber harvest, some which emphasized additional wilderness, and some which emphasized fish and game on nonwilderness lands. Other alternatives attempted to balance these issues and concerns in various combinations within benchmark limits.

Thirteen alternatives were considered in detail, including two which temporarily increased the timber sale level above the long term sustained yield. These departures from the base sale schedule would be accomplished only after 50 years, when about 80 percent of the road system would be in place and increased harvest would not cause excessive stream sedimentation. Except for these departure alternatives, annual timber harvest would not exceed the long term sustained yield capacity over the 150-year planning horizon.

A preferred alternative was selected, and it is the basis of this Plan. Discussions of all alternatives, and the analysis process used, can be found in the accompanying Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

E. Resource Summaries

1. Developed Recreation

Current Situation

Recreation use is measured in recreation visitor days (RVDs), where 1 day equals 12 hours of use. In 1980, 145,800 RVDs occurred at developed sites. Capacity for existing developed sites is 185,954 RVDs.

The Forest has 38 such sites, which include 27 campgrounds and 4 picnic areas. Two of these sites are on the National Register of Historic Places: O'Hara House and the Jim Moore Place.

User fees are charged at six sites. Facilities for physically handicapped persons have been installed at six campgrounds and one picnic area.

Supply Potentials

The maximum capacity for existing sites is 185,954 RVDs per year. If additional currently inventoried sites were developed, the maximum capacity would be 243,942 RVDs per year.

As shown in Figure VI-1, planned outputs are the same as those under current management, reflecting the fact that present supply is adequate.

After the year 2000, RPA-developed recreation targets exceed use projected by the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission, the source of Forest recreation use projections.

Figure VI-1 -- Developed Recreation
(Thousand Annual Recreation Visitor Days)

Insert Graph Here

Consumptive Trends

Forest use is projected to increase 87 percent by the year 2030. By the year 2000, use is projected to be 174,700 RVDs per year, and by the year 2030, use is projected to be 272,600 RVDs per year.

Relationships With Other Resources

The planned outputs for developed recreation are directly dependent upon budget levels, since full-service management is assumed. Developed recreation is also dependent on visual management because the sensitivity levels of these areas usually require a retention visual quality objective.

Need/Opportunity for Change

The Forest is faced with a steady deterioration of facilities at existing developed recreation sites. To prevent further deterioration and keep the facilities at a safe and usable standard, increased maintenance and rehabilitation funds are necessary.

The Forest needs capital investment funds to expand existing sites to accommodate demand, to better distribute use on the Forest, and to turn some campgrounds into fee sites.

The Forest has the opportunity to increase the involvement of user groups and the private sector in developing and maintaining recreational sites, services, and facilities.

Forest Plan Direction

Additions to developed sites will be constructed to meet demand. Existing sites will be maintained or enhanced.

2. Dispersed Recreation

Current Situation

In 1980, 83 percent of all recreation use occurred outside developed sites, both inside and outside wilderness.

The Nez Perce Forest has historically played an important role in supplying dispersed recreation opportunities. The main attractions are outstanding opportunities for solitude, primitive and semiprimitive recreation experiences, several large free-flowing rivers, 926,188 acres of classified wilderness, numerous big-game species, and an improving anadromous fishery.

About 66 percent of the Forest, including classified areas, is roadless and undeveloped. Primitive roads bisect or penetrate into several of these undeveloped areas, but access is limited. These areas provide opportunities for recreation in primitive or semiprimitive settings. The relatively remote location and large expanses of unroaded land are an attraction to many Forest visitors.

Supply Potentials

The Forest has the current potential to supply a total of 1,060,000 RVDs per year. If the Forest were fully roaded (excluding all classified areas), the maximum output would be 10,105,000 RVDs per year.

Dispersed recreation potential on the Forest far exceeds RPA targets in all decades, as is displayed in Figure VI-2. The Forest will continue to be a significant supplier of dispersed recreation opportunities.

Figure VI-2 -- Dispersed Recreation
(Thousand Annual Recreation Visitor Days)

Insert Graph Here

Consumptive Trends

Projections show that in the next 50 years recreation use is expected to increase 113 percent. The rate of growth per year will be highest between 1981 and 1990 (2.26 percent) and will then level off at a steady rate between 1990 and 2030 (1.35 percent). Use is projected to be 747,000 RVDs per year by 1990 and 1,212,000 RVDs per year by 2030.

Relationships With Other Resources

There is a direct relationship between the total miles of road and the potential number of recreation visitor days produced. Motorized recreation opportunities produce more RVDs than nonmotorized opportunities.

Need/Opportunity for Change

As more areas are roaded for resource development, semiprimitive recreation use will probably increase in and shift to the remaining roadless areas and wilderness.

Parking, trailheads, and trailhead facilities need to be provided along roads to manage increased dispersed recreation, especially for fall hunting and winter activities.

In areas that are roaded, roads may be closed to motorized traffic to maintain nonmotorized recreation opportunities as well as to protect the road surface during wet weather conditions, reduce stream sedimentation, protect wildlife habitat, reduce user conflicts, and provide for public safety. In other areas that are roaded, roads may be opened for firewood cutting and other recreation activities. The Forest's Travel Plan needs to be evaluated on a continuing basis to develop commitment and uniformity.

Educational efforts need to be expanded to help disperse use, teach minimum impact camping techniques, and reduce adverse impacts on soil, vegetation, water, and aesthetics.

About 20 percent of the total recreation use on the Forest consists of driving for pleasure, an activity which is reliant on the Forest's road system. Increased road maintenance funds are needed if the Forest is to continue providing a quality recreation opportunity.

Forest Plan Direction

Primitive and roaded natural recreation opportunities will be emphasized. Approximately 126,800 acres of roadless lands will remain roadless. There will be a total of 1,096,110 acres of wilderness, roadless, Wild and Scenic River, and Research Natural Area lands.

3. Classified Areas

Current Situation

The Nez Perce National Forest contains parts of three wildernesses and all of another one. These areas are listed in Table VI-1.

Table VI-1 -- Classified Wilderness
Nez Perce National Forest
(Acres)

Wilderness	Nez Perce NF Acreage	Total Acreage
Selway-Bitterroot	560,088	1,340,681
Frank Church-River of No Return	105,736	2,361,767
Gospel-Hump	200,464	200,464
Hells Canyon	59,900	194,132
Total =	926,188	4,097,044

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and Hells Canyon Wilderness are administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, although parts of both are within Nez Perce National Forest boundaries.

In addition to the wildernesses, the Forest contains parts of four rivers classified under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. These rivers are shown in Table VI-2.

Table VI-2 -- Classified Rivers

Nez Perce National Forest
(Stream Miles)

River	Designation	Nez Perce NF Length (miles)	Acreage of Corridor
Selway River	Wild	40	12,800 (est)
Selway River	Recreational	22	
Middlefork Clearwater	Recreational	11	8,802
Rapid River	Wild	12	4,218
Salmon River	Wild	66	9,241
Total =		150	35,061

Supply Potentials

As mentioned above, 926,188 acres represent the present supply of wilderness on the Nez Perce. The 503,162 acres in the Forest roadless inventory are all eligible for wilderness classification.

Consumptive Trends

Wilderness recreation use is expected to remain static over the next 50 years. These projections were not calculated for individual wildernesses, and it was assumed that use will not vary by the intensity of wilderness management.

Relationship With Other Resources

Timber management and mining opportunities are foregone under wilderness classification. Primitive recreation opportunities are increased.

Need/Opportunity for Change

As more areas are roaded for resource development, semiprimitive recreation use will probably increase in the remaining roadless areas and some use will shift to wilderness. There is a need to disperse recreation use in wilderness away from popular, heavily used sites to reduce environmental impacts. An analysis of carrying capacity for these areas would aid in this process. In addition, educational efforts need to be expanded to help disperse use, teach minimum impact camping techniques, and reduce any adverse impacts on soil, vegetation, water, and aesthetics. Use of Wild and Scenic River Corridors will need to be closely monitored. Increased use in these areas threatens the pristine setting which is the very basis of their popularity. User education programs, patrols, greater enforcement of regulations, and implementation of permit systems are among the options to reduce impacts on these settings.

Forest Plan Direction

All classified areas will be managed according to the direction in appropriate legislation and individual management plans, including fire management plans.

4. Wildlife

Current Situation

The Forest's big-game species include Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, whitetail deer, Shiras moose, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear, and cougar. An estimated 17,000 elk spend the summer on the Forest, and 12,000 spend the winter. About 3,400 whitetailed deer, 3,700 mule deer, 300 bighorn sheep, 740 moose, 50 mountain goat, 1,900 black bear, and 200 mountain lion were estimated to inhabit the Forest during the winter of 1980.

Of all the wildlife species on the Nez Perce, elk have been the most important. Prior to 1910, they were relatively scarce. Catastrophic wildfires from 1910 through 1934 created extensive forage areas, and elk numbers increased rapidly until the late 1940s and early 1950s. The population steadily declined until it stabilized about 1975. Since then, numbers have increased about 10 percent per year to the present estimated winter population of 12,000. Of this number, about 8,000 are within wilderness. About 390 species of wildlife are found on the Forest. Since this number precludes special consideration of each species, management indicator species were selected to help assess the impact of land management planning decisions on the wildlife resource.

There are 11 wildlife indicator species on the Nez Perce National Forest. These species are bald eagle, grizzly bear, gray wolf, peregrine falcon, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, pileated woodpecker, goshawk, pine marten, and fisher.

Four threatened or endangered species or their habitats are found on the Nez Perce. They are bald eagle, peregrine falcon, gray wolf, and grizzly bear 1/.

Supply Potentials - Elk

The biological potential on nonwilderness portions of the Forest is 29,360 animals on summer range and 23,980 on winter range. The biological potential within wilderness is essentially the same on both summer and winter ranges, about 12,700 and 12,500 respectively. These biological potentials assume habitat improvement occurs on all ranges.

Within nonwilderness, current elk winter range capacity is less than summer range capacity. Winter range capacity is 6,120 elk and summer range capacity is 16,820 elk.

Within wilderness, current elk winter range capacity is also less than summer range capacity. Winter range capacity is currently 7,050 and summer range capacity is 12,200.

1/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Endangered Species Program. List of threatened and endangered species which could be impacted by the Nez Perce National Forest Plan. James F. Gore, Assistant Field Supervisor, 8-10-84, amended 9-11-84.

RPA targets shown in Figure VI-3 are below existing populations and are considered too low in all decades. Elk populations displayed are potentials resulting from habitat management by the Forest Service, and do not account for seasons, limits, and other management activities conducted by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game .

Figure VI-3 -- Elk Population Potentials (Annual Population)

Insert Graph here

Consumptive Trends

Big-game hunting is projected to increase from a base of 93,400 RVDs in 1978-80 to 154,300 RVDs in 2030. Small game hunting is projected to increase from 26,600 RVDs to 51,900 RVDs during the same period, and viewing of wildlife is projected to increase from 1,400 RVDs to 4,300 RVDs by the year 2030.

Relationships With Other Resources

Elk and livestock compete for forage on 26 percent of elk winter range. On the range common to elk and livestock, losses of carrying capacity vary from 93 percent on winter range grazed at a high livestock intensity to 67 percent on winter range grazed at a low intensity. Because 74 percent of elk winter range is not grazed by livestock, the loss of elk carrying capacity averages about 20 percent across the Forest.

Social interaction between livestock and elk is currently thought to be more of a competitive factor on elk summer range than is competition for forage. Loss of about 42 percent of the carrying capacity is occurring on elk summer range where suitable livestock range and elk summer range overlap. Loss of elk carrying capacity averages about 10 percent across the Forest.

Roads and Timber Management: Currently, there is an average road density of 2.5 to 3.0 miles per square mile considering the total suitable acres of the Forest, with a range of 0 to 5.0 miles per square mile. Total road densities are projected to reach an average of 4.0 to 5.0 miles per square mile on suitable timber acres during this Plan period. If all roads were to remain open, there would be a significant adverse impact upon the potential use, population size, and age structure of the big-game animals. Therefore, an Access Management Plan will be implemented to monitor and evaluate the effects of access on forest resources and the ability of the transportation system to accomplish the designed use.

Need/Opportunity for Change

Analysis shows that the demand for more elk from winter range will require a habitat improvement program. Winter range improvement by prescribed fire and timber harvest on about 3,500 to 5,000 Management objectives are needed to maintain the carrying capacity and productivity of elk summer ranges. A key to achieving these objectives is to further develop an effective access management program that will maintain adequate security areas for big game, help reduce poaching of big game animals, and help maintain the diverse hunting and other recreational opportunities that the Forest is known for.

Pacific yew communities dominated primarily by old-growth grand fir constitute the majority of the winter range for moose on the Forest. Timber management and engineering must be coordinated with managing these winter ranges in order to maintain them as suitable winter habitat. Access to these ranges must be controlled in order to reduce the current high level of poaching moose that occurs during the fall and winter months.

The vast acreage of wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, and roadless areas on the Forest provide excellent opportunity to promote the recovery of three threatened or endangered species. Bald eagles nest on the Forest and are dependent upon increasing anadromous fisheries as a food source. Without significant increases in the numbers of fish, the likelihood of eagles nesting on the Forest is slim. Excellent nesting habitat for the peregrine falcon exists on the Forest. The falcon's return to the Forest will likely require reintroduction in cooperation with the Peregrine Fund, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Managing nonclassified lands to protect and to promote the recovery of the wolf and grizzly bear must be closely coordinated with engineering and timber management. Maintaining secure areas that are free from human disturbance and conflict will be a key factor in accomplishing this.

There is a need for change to manage for old-growth and snag-dependent species.

Forest Plan Direction

Emphasis is placed on both winter and summer elk habitat.

Five thousand acres of winter range will be burned annually. Summer habitat will be managed under "Guidelines for Evaluating and Managing Summer Elk Habitat in Northern Idaho."

No action will be taken that will jeopardize a threatened and/or endangered species.

5. Timber

Current Situation

The programmed sale quantity on the Forest currently averages 102 million board feet annually; however, the potential exists to increase the harvest level.

Approximately 80 percent of the tentatively suitable lands consist of sawtimber stands that are generally at or beyond their peak growth potential as measured by the stand's mean annual increment.

A fundamental objective of timber management is a regulated forest. In a regulated forest the acres of land occupied by each age group, up to some rotation age, are approximately equal. Based on the tentatively suitable lands, the Nez Perce is far from achieving a regulated forest condition. The current situation of timber resources on the Nez Perce is frequently referred to as an "old-growth surplus" (see Appendix I). Old growth in this context simply means that timber stands are at or beyond the point of maximum growth and should not be confused with the same terminology used to describe a certain type of wildlife habitat.

Supply Potential

The potential of the Nez Perce National Forest to supply timber from tentatively suitable lands was analyzed using the FORPLAN computer model. The maximum harvest level that could be sustained on the Forest is 256 million board feet. However, because of timber harvest, policy, and environmental constraints, this level was not feasible. These constraints included nondeclining yield with a link to the long term sustained yield capacity, rotations restricted to 95 percent culmination of mean annual increment, first decade timber harvest floors and ceilings, minimum management requirements, fishery/water quality objectives, and objectives for elk summer and winter range. These constraints reduced the long term sustained yield level to 150 to 242 million board feet.

Planned timber harvest exceeds both RPA targets and current management levels in the second decade, as shown in Figure VI-4.

The maximum harvest level displayed is a departure from the long term sustained yield and would be expected to drop substantially in later decades.

Consumptive Trends

For planning purposes, the demand for wood products is assumed to be perfectly elastic and all outputs will be consumed. Floors and ceilings on timber harvest levels were used to model reasonable timber outputs for the first decade. These floors and ceilings are based on current milling capacity in the local area.

Figure VI-4 -- Allowable Sale Quantity
(Annual Million Board Feet)

Insert Graph Here

Relationships With Other Resources

Four benchmark runs were made to analyze the resource output potentials for specific resources: timber, elk, grazing-range, and wilderness. The timber outputs for the maximum timber, elk, and range runs were basically the same. In the maximum timber, maximum elk, and maximum range benchmarks, the same timber harvest constraints were applied: a first decade ceiling of 155 million board feet and 25 percent upper and lower bounds on changes in harvest levels between decades. As explained previously, these were the most binding constraints on the harvest levels in the runs where they were applied. The long term sustained yield capacity in the maximum elk run was slightly lower than the other benchmarks due to some of the tentatively suitable acres designated as permanent browse areas on big-game winter range.

The most significant impact of these runs on the timber resource is in the types of lands scheduled for timber harvest and the scheduling of the harvest. For example, in the maximum elk benchmark, more timber harvest in the first five decades was scheduled on lower productivity classes because this is where the elk winter range is located.

The maximum wilderness benchmark had the most significant impact on timber outputs, primarily because it reduced the acreage of tentatively suitable lands by 35 percent. The resulting long term sustained yield capacity of 135 million board feet is also approximately 40 percent lower than the long term sustained yield capacity of the other benchmarks.

Need/Opportunity For Change

The potential level of timber harvest in the first decade is approximately the same as has previously occurred. Future potential harvest levels, however, are greater than levels achieved in the past. In order to meet the first decade potential as well as the future decade potentials for timber harvest, it will be necessary to disperse the harvest activities over a larger area. Past harvest tended to be concentrated on less than half of the capable land base due to limited access and high development costs. Objectives for fish, water quality, and wildlife necessitate dispersing the harvest over most of the capable land base if projected harvest levels are to be attained.

There are several opportunities for change. Providing access to more of the capable land base will allow timber harvest potentials to be achieved. It will also increase the ability to direct the harvest activities to those stands that are the highest priority to be regenerated, i.e., high site lands occupied by slow growing, overmature timber and areas suffering major volume losses due to insect and disease activities (see Appendix G). Increasing the amount of the capable land base that has road access will increase management flexibility to deal with unforeseen site-specific problems and still meet the projected levels of resource quality and outputs.

Much of the available and capable forest land is now made up of large stands of mature and over-mature timber. This uneven distribution of age classes increases the susceptibility of the Forest to losses from insects and disease as well as creating long-range timber scheduling problems. There is a need to achieve a better distribution of age classes by timber harvesting and regeneration.

Forest Plan Direction

The allowable sale quantity in the first decade is 108 million board feet; and in the second decade, 138 million board feet. The long-term sustained yield is 210 million board feet, which is reached in the fourth decade. Use of even-aged silvicultural systems will be emphasized.

6. Fishery

Current Situation

Game fish species on the Forest include both warmwater and coldwater types. Coldwater types include cutthroat, rainbow-cutthroat hybrids, brook trout, Dolly Varden, and mountain whitefish. Warmwater types include white sturgeon and smallmouth bass found in the Salmon River where it borders the Forest.

Three anadromous fish species are found on the Forest. Chinook salmon and steelhead trout use the Forest as spawning and rearing habitat. Sockeye salmon migrate by the Forest on their way to the headwaters of the Salmon River. Together, the Nez Perce and Bitterroot National Forests currently have the habitat potential to produce about 705,000 wild anadromous smolts.

Supply Potentials

The Forest has about 8,900 acres (or 954 miles) of anadromous habitat available for fish production. Baseline fishery outputs relate to the potential that could be produced if the Forest was never managed for controllable output production. These potentials are estimated at 351,000 steelhead and 470,000 spring chinook smolts. Catchable trout potentials are estimated at 423,000 rainbow and cutthroat trout.

The disaggregated RPA goals for the Nez Perce and Bitterroot National Forests are shown in Table VI-3.

Table VI-3 -- Revised RPA Fish Targets
Nez Perce and Bitterroot NFs
(Smolts) 1/

Species	1970-78 2/	1990	2000 3/
Spring Chinook	414,000	442,000	470,000
Steelhead	291,000	320,100	351,000

1/ Estimates of returning adults are not included due to the unpredictable nature of downstream survival rates.

2/ 1970-1978 figures represent the current smolt production potential for the Forest based on current habitat potential.

3/ The 2000 goals are also estimated to be the National Forest biological potential.

Figure VI-5 displays outputs for spring chinook and steelhead combined. Resident fish goals will be achieved if management for anadromous species is met.

Figure VI-5 -- Anadromous Fish-Summary
(Thousand Annual Smolts)

Insert Graph Here

Consumptive Trends

The demand for anadromous fish is a complex interaction of Federal, State, local, national, and Native American interests. It can be tied to three categories of goods and services: recreation and cultural experiences (fishing), ecological preservation, and commercial products. Use projections show that resident sport fishing will increase 12 percent during the next decade and 110 percent during the next 50 years. Nonmarket food trends are assumed to agree with the trends for fishing. The demand for anadromous fish commercial products is assumed to be perfectly elastic (i.e., all Forest production will be consumed). The current and future demand for ecological preservation has not been quantified.

Relationships With Other Resources

There is a direct relationship between road construction and fisheries production. The amount of sediment in a stream above the natural rate is directly related to fish habitat loss. As excess sediment from road construction increases, fish habitat potential decreases. The majority of man-caused sediment in Forest management activities has been shown to be produced by road construction. Nez Perce streams drain the Idaho Batholith and the bordering Belt series soils. Both are highly erosive and often occur with steep, unstable landforms.

Need/Opportunity for Change

The fisheries / water quality objectives and associated sediment limits in this Plan are needed to maintain existing productivity in drainages that are functioning at or near capacity and allow drainages that are below potential to recover. Increased emphasis needs to be placed on data gathering pertaining to the quality and quantity of habitat, especially at the District level. Fish habitat improvement activities should be upgraded to a substantial program to accelerate recovery of impaired habitats and to enhance carrying capacity where opportunities exist.

Forest Plan Direction

Fishery objectives are established on a drainage by drainage basis, and depend on such factors as importance of the fishery, present condition of the habitat, and presence of anadromous species.

7. Range

Current Situation

Domestic livestock are currently grazing 42,000 animal unit months (AUMs) on the Nez Perce National Forest. At present, there are about 316,000 acres of suitable range open to domestic livestock grazing. An additional 2,500 acres of suitable range in wildernesses are open to commercial outfitters and recreation horse grazing. Domestic livestock grazing occurs in the Gospel-Hump and the Frank Church-River of No Return Wildernesses, but not in the Nez Perce Forest portion of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Domestic livestock grazing permits for 24,000 acres of suitable range are vacant because of a combination of poor economics, forest succession following fire, older ranchers retiring, poor access, and steep topography.

Forage on the Nez Perce National Forest is utilized by 65 permittees. Approximately 6,600 cattle and 3,400 sheep are permitted from 4 to 6 months each year. An average of 25 commercial outfitters graze approximately 350 horses for 1 to 2 months during hunting seasons. Supplemental feed accounts for about half of these horse feed requirements. Approximately 1,200-1,500 recreation horses graze the Forest periodically.

Supply Potentials

The Forest has a total of 316,000 acres of suitable range and a potential livestock maximum grazing capacity of about 93,000 AUMs. However, adjustments for closed allotments, wildlife utilization, and remote location reduce this potential to 59,300 AUMs.

Potential increases in grazing outputs listed in Figure VI-6 are mainly attributed to transitory range created by timber harvest. Attainment of these objectives will require close coordination between grazing use and timber management activities.

Figure VI-6 -- Grazing Capacity-Livestock (Annual Animal Unit Months)

Insert Graph Here

Consumptive Trends

With the overall rise in beef consumption and the projected growth in population, national demand for beef is expected to double by the year 2030.

Because 81 percent of Idaho County is administered by the Forest Service and livestock numbers have substantially increased, applications for grazing permits are expected to remain constant in the next few years and increase by at least 20 percent by the year 2000.

Relationships With Other Resources

Conflicts among livestock grazing, big-game use, and regeneration of timber stands exist in some instances. Competition for forage between livestock and big game during summer is considered minimal, but disturbances due to social interaction may occur. On winter range, competition for forage does exist, with the intensity depending on animal and forage species involved.

Need/Opportunity for Change

Livestock grazing can be substantially increased in two ways:

1. In primary range through an aggressive range improvement program. This program would increase capital investment and maintenance costs.
2. In transitory range, high timber harvest alternatives will provide new forage producing areas. These alternatives will require close coordination between reforestation programs and livestock grazing. Additional fencing and water developments may be required.

Forest Plan Direction

Range will be increased to 43,000 AUMs through the first decade. Intensive grazing systems will be favored. Structural and nonstructural range improvements will be accomplished when a favorable cost/benefit ratio is displayed.

See amend #7 for text additions

8. Water

Current Situation

The Nez Perce National Forest provides approximately 3,600,000 acre-feet of water per year to the Columbia River system. The Nez Perce portion of the Clearwater drainage, which includes the Selway and South Fork Clearwater Rivers, contributes about 3,000,000 acre-feet. Those areas on the Forest that feed into the Snake River yield some 82,000 acre-feet. The Salmon River drainages on the Nez Perce add an estimated 550,000 acre-feet.

Most communities and ranches that are located in and around the Forest depend almost entirely upon groundwater sources (wells and springs) for their water. However, Elk Creek and Wall Creek are municipal watersheds which provide water to the towns of Elk City and Clearwater. Wells and springs have been developed to furnish potable water to 16 campgrounds and 11 administrative sites on the Forest. Streamwater is utilized by four fishery facilities when in use. There are approximately 350 water developments (mostly springs, some stockponds) for livestock usage on the Forest. Potentially, there are numerous sites throughout the Nez Perce for the development of small hydroelectric power plants.

The Forest's water quality can be rated as very good to excellent and is typical of northern Idaho. Sediment from road construction, timber harvest, and mining activity is considered the major pollutant. Livestock grazing and off-road vehicle use are responsible for localized erosion and stream sedimentation. Additionally, small amounts of biological pollution may result from grazing, heavily used recreation sites, and isolated summer home developments.

Supply Potentials

The opportunity exists to increase water yields on the Forest. Based on evapotranspiration, precipitation, and water yield information, the greatest potential for increased water yield occurs through the harvest of timber in the 4,000 to 6,000-ft elevation zone. These increases are due mainly to reduced interception, decreased evapotranspiration, and increased snow accumulation on cutover areas. The magnitude and duration of these increases in discharge may affect the stability and integrity of stream channels. Presently, timber harvest operations on the Forest may account for an increase in average annual water yield of several thousand acre-feet.

Consumptive Trends

Demand for water is projected to remain constant for the short term. If demand should increase, increased water yield from the Forest may be unused because of a lack of storage facilities in the Columbia Basin and to timing of water yields. Even during a below-average runoff year, there is more spring runoff than can be stored behind dams for later use. Future water needs for the Forest can be fulfilled by the current water yield.

Demand for high quality water is expected to increase. Through implementation of fish / water quality objectives, sediment mitigation measures, best management practices (BMPs), and resource improvement activities, water quality can be maintained or improved.

Relationships with Other Resources

Water yield increases over baseline conditions on the Nez Perce are a function primarily of the total area harvested and the silvicultural treatment applied (percent crown removal). As management increases the acreage logged or crown removed, water yield can generally be expected to increase proportionately.

Sedimentation of streams adversely impacts fish habitat and production. With respect to the Nez Perce, timber harvesting, road construction, and mining activities cause more than 90 percent of the erosion and sedimentation problems of an area. However, many of these effects can be mitigated.

Need/Opportunity for Change

The opportunity exists to maintain or improve the Forest's water quality through the implementation of sediment mitigation measures, best management practices, soil / water and fishery resource improvement activities, and fishery / water quality objectives. Road construction and timber harvest activities are regulated by these objectives and budgets to help ensure that existing fish habitat productivity in drainages at or near capacity is maintained, and that productivity in drainages below potential is allowed to recover. Soil, water, and fishery habitat improvement activities are emphasized to accelerate recovery of degraded watersheds and fishery habitats, to enhance fishery carrying capacity, and to improve water quality. Riparian areas on the Forest and their management should continue to receive high levels of attention. These areas are important for protecting and maintaining high quality water and fishery habitat, and stream channel integrity.

Forest Plan Direction

Soil productivity will be maintained and soil erosion will be minimized through the application of best management practices, careful riparian area management, use of fish / water quality drainage objectives, and soil and water resource improvement projects. If soil productivity or erosion approach unacceptable levels, project design will be modified, more effective best management practices will be utilized, or

projects will be dropped or rescheduled.

The current Idaho Water Quality Standards will be met or exceeded. This will be accomplished through fishery / water quality drainage objectives and resulting sediment budgets, careful riparian area management, application of best management practices, and soil, water, and fishery resource improvement projects.

Stream channel stability and integrity will be maintained by limiting increases in water yields. Water needed for National Forest purposes will be secured by making appropriate filings and following State water right procedures. Effects of small hydropower projects on water-related beneficial uses and channel stability will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

9. Minerals

Current Situation

There are currently about 5,000 mining claims on the Forest. These involve 28 different minerals, but most claims are for gold. Historically, about a third of all mining claims have not gone beyond the prospecting stage. Of those that have, about half have been underground operations, a third have been placer operations, and the rest have been surface operations. A potential also exists for the development of geothermal resources.

The amount of production cannot be defined because miners do not make their records available. At present, only the obvious is known, which is:

1. There is a history of mineral development on the Forest dating back to 1862.
2. High gold and silver prices in the past have caused a significant increase in mining interest and exploration activity.
3. The most claim locations filed in any one year since 1886 occurred in 1979 and 1980.
4. Although there are many more lode claims than placer claims, placer mining activities are more prevalent and noticeable. This is because placer mining efforts show almost immediate results in gold recovery that can be locally marketed. Although actual figures are not available, it can be inferred that the greatest number of placer operators are suction dredgers.

Renewed interest in lode operations in the past few years has been primarily of an exploratory nature. Well-planned drilling programs are currently occurring on at least 10 claim groups on the Forest, and although production figures are not available, there are at least six mining and milling operations presently underway and expected to continue.

To date, the Forest has received one oil and gas lease application. It covers about 5,000 acres on the Clearwater Ranger District just south of Grangeville. There are about 100,000 acres of available Forest land with geology similar to that represented in the lease area.

Supply Potentials

The supply of locatable and common variety minerals was not analyzed on the Forest for two reasons. First, estimating output potential is extremely difficult. Second, the tie between Forest activities and minerals production is vague. Instead, outputs are expressed in terms of cases handled by the Forest, and these are shown in Figure VI-7.

Figure VI-7 -- Minerals
(Annual Cases)

Insert Graph Here

Maximum levels, current management levels, and planned outputs are the same, and all reflect current activity. Future levels are speculative, but it can be assumed that they will rise.

Consumptive Trends

Demand for locatable minerals is expected to increase significantly in the next 50 years. This trend will be reflected in an increase in the number of new projects which will be started on the Forest within the next 10-20 years. This trend will be further accelerated if the price of metals rises significantly in the future.

Relationships With Other Resources

Mineral access is not contingent on accessibility created for timber harvesting or other resource management needs, but new roads make more areas readily accessible for mineral entry.

Need/Opportunity for Change

There are two areas where there is an opportunity to improve administration of the Forest minerals program. A greater emphasis could be put on encouraging mineral exploration and development. At the same time, there is a need to put more effort into minimizing impacts to surface resources from mining activities. *This text reflects changes made by amend #3*

Mineral exploration could be encouraged on the Forest by providing timely responses to Notices of Intent and Operating Plans and by not unnecessarily restricting or interfering with mining activities. Forest Service geologists and mining engineers could provide technical expertise to operators. This would benefit the operators, as well as help protect the interests of the government by ensuring that proposals are reasonable, well planned, and logically sequential. There is a need to develop more innovative methods of protecting surface resources which take into account the capabilities and requirements of mineral exploration and development activities. Impacts to surface resources can be minimized by working actively with miners to develop Operating Plans which will fully address site-specific resource concerns and reclamation of disturbed areas. Sufficient bonds which will adequately cover reclamation needs must be obtained. There is a need for more frequent on-site inspections of mining activities to identify unforeseen impacts to surface resources and to regularly reevaluate the adequacy of Operating Plans and reclamation bonds. All disturbed areas need to be reclaimed to a productive condition. More research is needed to develop methods of mitigating impacts from placer mining on stream sedimentation and fish habitat, including ways of removing sediment from water being reintroduced into streams. The results of reclamation measures need to be monitored periodically for several years after implementation to determine their success and the need for possible follow-up measures.

Forest Plan Direction

Mineral exploration and development activities will be facilitated, consistent with State and Federal laws and regulations. *This text reflects changes made by amend #3*

10. Roadless Areas

Current Situation

Current National Forest Management Act regulations require that all roadless areas in the National Forests not legally exempt must be re-evaluated for recommendation to Congress as wilderness.

The roadless resource on the Nez Perce National Forest consists of 503,162 acres in 16 separate areas. All of these areas have been considered at least once by Congress for wilderness classification, and several have been considered more than once. Between 1975 and 1980, 340,000 acres were so classified. Uses of the balance of the roadless acreage were to be determined in RARE II. Several areas were recommended for wilderness or further planning in the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement. With one exception, these areas are now wilderness or parts of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. All roadless areas recommended for nonwilderness in RARE II, are reconsidered for wilderness in the Environmental Impact Statement accompanying this Plan.

Supply Potentials

All inventoried roadless areas are by definition eligible for wilderness classification, and are also available for continued roadless management. There are no RPA targets for wilderness or roadless acres.

Consumptive Trends

Wilderness supply is expected to exceed demand for several decades. Continued roadless management can enhance fish, water quality, wildlife, and dispersed recreation objectives.

Relationships with Other Resources

The productivity of resources is maintained under roadless management, but the opportunity to make the area more productive for timber through intensive management is foregone. Also, roadless management will significantly restrict mineral development. Roadless management is important in the maintenance of old-growth timber, semiprimitive recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat. Natural appearing landscapes are preserved. The risk of more intensive wildfires is slightly increased by the buildup of fuels.

Need/Opportunity for Change

There is a need to resolve the question of how much of the Forest's roadless areas should remain roadless, be opened to roaded development, or be recommended to Congress for wilderness classification.

Forest Plan Direction

No wilderness will be recommended, but 126,846 acres in three separate areas will continue to be managed without additional roads. Rapid River Roadless Area 1922 extends into the Payette National Forest. The Nez Perce acreage is 23,300; the total is 76,991. All of the Nez Perce portion except 3,957 acres has been assigned to roadless management prescriptions, and 43,843 Payette acres will also remain roadless.

Silver Creek-Pilot Knob Roadless Area 1849, consists of 21,034 acres. Approximately 13,300 acres in the upper end of the Silver Creek drainage will be managed with no additional roads and no scheduled timber harvests in order to protect the Native American religious and cultural values of the area.

East Meadow Creek Roadless Area 1845D, 94,203 acres, is part of Meadow Creek Roadless Area 1845, 201,875 acres. The classification of 60,851 acres of tentatively suitable land in East Meadow Creek is deferred. This area is identified as an opportunity. Based on additional information, site specific evaluation, and changes in market conditions or technology, a change in classification of this area may be initiated. In the interim, this area will be managed to emphasize fish, wildlife, and dispersed recreation opportunities. However, there will be no investments that will remove options to manage for a full range of resource uses in the future. Any decision concerning suitability or additional timber scheduling will require a Plan amendment with full public involvement. The remaining 107,512 acres (West Meadow Creek) are suitable for timber management; however, no timber harvest is scheduled in the Meadow Creek drainage during the first decade.

11. Roads and Trails

Current Situation

The Forest currently has 2,050 miles of roads and 2,342 miles of trails. Local roads, which make up about 60 percent of the total, generally serve a single purpose or small land area. Collectors and arterials make up the balance and serve large land areas and multipurpose needs. Forest roads are primarily single-lane with native or aggregate surfacing.

Approximately 60 miles of new roads are constructed and 25 miles are reconstructed annually. All recent road development, except for some minor campground roads, has been for the purpose of managing the timber resource.

Road standards are the minimum possible to serve the resource objectives. For logging roads, the minimum standards are a 12-foot travelway for roads with a ditch, or a 14-foot travelway without a ditch. The majority of roads on the Nez Perce are graveled for erosion control and to meet water quality objectives. Design speeds range up to 20 mph.

Many roads are closed yearlong or seasonally to protect wildlife habitat or other resource values, and control erosion.

During the past 10 years, no new trails have been constructed. The limited construction funds were used to replace or reconstruct trail bridges and high-use trails. Trail signing is generally inadequate. About 85 percent of all trails are actively used; about 800 miles are maintained in a year.

Supply Potential

Current transportation planning indicates that about 300 miles of main collector roads need to be constructed or reconstructed. If future development follows past trends, the nonwilderness portion of the Forest will ultimately have about 7,750 to 8,000 miles of roads. An Access Management Plan will be implemented to manage the Forest transportation system to monitor and evaluate the effects of access on forest resources.

No supply potentials for trails were calculated.

Figure VI-8 shows road construction and reconstruction over the next 50 years. Less mileage is shown in each decade as the system nears completion. Planned outputs exceed current management in that many areas now in the roadless inventory will be accessed. There are no RPA targets for roads.

Consumptive Trends

The demand for scenic recreation trails will increase, and overall trail use will increase at an annual rate of about 2 percent.

Road construction is directly tied to timber harvest.

Relationships With Other Resources

There is a direct relationship between road construction and fisheries production since sedimentation has been shown to adversely impact fish habitat. Current management direction requires at least 60 percent sediment mitigation from all road construction. The percent mitigation is relative to the potential sediment production from a road prism with no mitigation measures such as seeding, fertilization, slash filter windrows, surfacing, etc. This level of sediment mitigation is considered the best management practice to comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards. In many cases, a higher percentage of mitigation can be achieved. By utilizing sensitive access location, design, and construction along with tested mitigation measures, high levels of sediment mitigation, possibly up to 95 percent, can be accomplished on favorable land forms.

Figure VI-8 -- Road Construction/Reconstruction (Annual Miles)

Insert Graph Here

Need/Opportunity for Change

The Nez Perce is served by 2,342 miles of inventoried trails. Of this total, 1,275 miles serve existing wildernesses and 1,067 miles serve nonwilderness lands. Of the 1,067 miles, 48 miles are designated as National Recreation Trails. Nearly 50 percent of the trails are in need of repair or relocation to eliminate resource damage or provide for user safety. With current financing levels, the trail system will continue to deteriorate unless additional emphasis is placed on upgrading this system.

As the road system is developed, some trails will be closed and/or abandoned in favor of road access. However, road systems do not always provide the same recreation experiences or satisfaction as trails do. The Forest will need to concentrate on providing trail access in areas adjacent to road systems to meet the present and potential demands of users.

For instance, the Forest needs to manage some transportation systems for snowmobilers, motorcyclists, cross-country skiers, and day hikers and horseback riders, especially near population centers and in areas of high recreation use.

The Forest also needs to increase the involvement of user groups and the private sector in trail maintenance and development.

The construction and maintenance of roads will change recreation user patterns. The Forest will need to provide for user safety and reduce the increased resource impacts.

The construction and maintenance of the Forest road system will provide, with interdisciplinary planning, an effective network to access the timber resource. This will be accomplished by the development of a road system that considers resource impacts and the changing technologies of timber harvest. These roads will need to be managed to provide a variety of activities such as firewood gathering, recreation, range, timber, and minerals. Maintenance funds will need to be increased if the Forest is to continue providing access for these activities.

Forest Plan Direction

Approximately 6,500 miles of road will be constructed over the planning horizon. Capital investment will be needed in areas of high initial development cost. Road construction will total 830 miles in the first decade and 710 miles in the second decade.

An Access Management Plan will be implemented to manage the Forest transportation system to monitor and evaluate the effects of access on forest resources. The projected road closure mileage during the first decade will equal or exceed the annual construction mileage.

The present trail system of 2,342 miles will decrease slightly over the next 50 years as roads replace some trails. System trails located in resource development areas will be evaluated for present and potential use before they are dropped from the system.

Four National Recreation Trails located on the Forest will be managed according to the direction in their individual management plans.

The South Nez Perce Trail will be evaluated for nomination to the National Historic Trail system.

Approximately 500 miles of trails will be reconstructed by 2030 to minimize safety problems and environmental impacts. Emphasis in the trail reconstruction/construction program will be on eliminating public safety hazards and protection of resources on mainline and secondary trails with moderate to heavy use.

12. Protection

Current Situation

The Forest has been threatened from time to time with infestations of the western budworm, pine butterfly, and tussock moth; and it is currently faced with a mountain pine beetle infestation.

In 1979, about 800 acres were infested. By 1983, this figure had increased to some 4,000 acres.

The mountain pine beetle epidemic is likely to directly affect the Forest's growing stock volume and indirectly affect harvest scheduling of other tree species. The magnitude of the effect is dependent on the susceptibility of the stands containing lodgepole pine, the rate of spread, the ability of the Forest Service to sell, and the forest industry's capability to harvest the high-risk trees and/or salvage the mortality.

Overall, 162,000 acres on the Nez Perce National Forest are at risk: 60,000 acres are at high risk, 81,000 at moderate, and the balance at low risk.

In addition to insects, root diseases and other tree pathogens, most notably dwarf mistletoe, play a significant role on the Forest. Recent surveys indicate that root diseases are fairly common across the Forest and are the source of significant volume losses. While the root diseases generally occur in the mature and overmature stands, there is evidence that they are also causing increased losses in regenerated stands. Dwarf mistletoes are generally most severe in overmature stands and are fairly easy to control through silvicultural practices. Root diseases can also be treated through silvicultural practices, however, they are more difficult to deal with than the dwarf mistletoes.

History indicates there is a high potential for large fires on the Nez Perce National Forest. During the 1960's, the Forest averaged 164 fires and 4,100 acres burned annually; and in the 1970's, 167 fires and 2,000 acres burned annually. Since 1960, burned acreage has exceeded 5,000 seven times. In 1961 and 1967, it exceeded 15,000.

The results of insect epidemics could pose a threat of increased large wildfires in the Forest.

Most of the Forest's wildfires are lightning-caused; only 14 percent are person-caused.

Relationships With Other Resources

Fire affects almost all resources in either a positive or negative way. For example, fire can enhance an area for tree regeneration through prescribed burns after timber harvest, or it can destroy existing seedlings in a previously planted site. The factors which determine fire's effect are location, severity, extent, and time of season.

Insect and disease infestations will continue to play a significant role in Forest ecosystems. Infestations have the potential to impact the availability of timber for harvest, water yield levels, fisheries and wildlife habitat, and the scenic character of affected areas.

Need/Opportunity for Change

There is a need to identify whether or not the Forest should try to suppress every fire. Experience has shown that not all fires are detrimental to the environment. In many instances fire actually enhances resource values. For example, fires in wilderness where timber is not a commercial resource can be allowed to burn to sustain wildlife habitat capabilities and provide for natural plant and animal diversity. Winter and summer grazing areas for wildlife and domestic animals benefit from fire by producing more and higher quality forage. Undesirable plant species can be controlled by the use of fire. Resource values for any given area of the Forest must be taken into consideration before the role of fire can be adequately addressed.

Forest Plan Direction

Wildfires will be managed under the direction stated for each management area defined in the Forest Plan (see Chapter III). Aggressive initial attack will no longer be required as in the past unless directed to protect high resource value areas. Ignitions that are within prescription will be allowed to play their natural role in the environment as long as there is no risk to adjacent areas or resources.

Impacts of the mountain pine beetle will be minimized through silvicultural and biological methods.

Fire management plans will be completed for the Forest.

A

ACCESS MANAGEMENT	The management and distribution of Forest users.
ACRE-FOOT	A measure of water or sediment volume equal to the amount which would cover an area of 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot (325,851 gallons or 43,560 cubic feet).
ACTIVITY	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain Forest and rangeland outputs or achieve administrative or environmental quality objectives.
ACTIVITY FUELS	Debris generated by a Forest activity that increases fire? ?potential such as firewood gathering, precommercial thinning, timber harvesting, and road construction.
ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES	Those facilities, such as Ranger Stations, work centers, and cabins, which are used by the Forest Service in the management of the National Forest.
AESTHETICS	Resource uses for which market values (or proxy values) are not or cannot be established.
AIRSHED	Basic geographic units in which air quality is managed.
ALLOTMENT	See Range Allotment.
ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY	The quantity of timber that may be sold from the area of suitable land covered by the Forest Plan for a time period specified by the Plan. This quantity is usually expressed on an annual basis as the "average annual allowable sale quantity".
ALTERNATIVE	A combination of management prescriptions applied in specific amounts and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decisionmaking. An alternative need not substitute for another in all respects.
AMENITY VALUES	Resource use for which market values (or proxy values) are not or cannot be established.
ANADROMOUS FISH	Fish which spend much of their adult life in the ocean, returning to inland waters to spawn; e.g., salmon, steelhead.
ANALYSIS AREA	One or more capability areas combined for the purpose of analysis in formulating alternatives and estimating various impacts and effects.
ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION	A determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.
ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM)	The quantity of forage required by a 1000-lb. mature cow, or its equivalent, for 1 month.
ANNUAL FOREST PROGRAM	The summary or aggregation of all projects for a given year that, for a given level of funding, makes up an integrated (multi-functional) course of action on a Forest planning area.
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM	A stream channel, lake, or estuary bed, the water itself, and the biotic communities that occur therein.
AREA TRANSPORTATION PLANNING	A process for identifying transportation facilities needed for managing Forest lands and resources.
ARTERIAL ACCESS FACILITY	These facilities provide service to large land areas and usually connect with public highways or other Forest arterial roads to form an integrated network of primary travel routes. The location and standards are often determined by a demand for maximum mobility and travel efficiency rather than by a specific resource management service. Usually they are developed and operated for constant long-term service, depending on the land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
ARTERIAL ROADS	See Arterial Access Facility.

ASSESSMENT	The Renewable Resource Assessment required by the Resource Planning Act.
ASQ	See Allowable Sale Quantity.
AUM	See Animal Unit Month.
AVAILABLE FOREST LAND	Land that has not been legislatively or administratively withdrawn from timber production by the Secretary of Agriculture or Forest Service Chief.
AVERAGE ANNUAL CUT	The volume of timber harvested in a decade, divided by 10.
AVOIDANCE AREAS	Land areas that pose particular land use or environmental impacts which would be difficult or impossible to mitigate. Category 1 - Land areas where establishment and use of corridors conflict with land use or land management objectives. Examples include (1) specially managed areas such as developed recreation sites and research natural areas; (2) environmentally sensitive areas such as special wildlife areas, wetlands; (3) archaeological and historical sites; and (4) areas with specific visual quality objectives which conflict with facility placement. Category 2 - Areas with special or unique values that have been accorded specific and sometimes protected management status through "legislative" action. These values conflict with facility placement. Examples include national recreation areas; wild, scenic, and recreational rivers; and nationally classified trails.

B

BARRIER	Physical or natural obstruction restricting use of a facility
BASELINE	The situation present due to natural conditions in the absence of man. Used in conjunction with sediment and water yields.
BASE SALE SCHEDULE	A timber sale schedule formulated on the basis that the quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade and this planned sale and harvest is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity.
BENEFIT (VALUE)	Inclusive terms to quantify the results of a proposed activity, project, or program expressed in monetary or nonmonetary terms.
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)	The set of practices in the Forest Plan which, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water-related beneficial uses are protected and that State water quality standards are met. BMPs can take several forms. Some are defined by State regulation or memoranda of understanding between the Forest Service and the State. Others are defined by the Forest interdisciplinary planning team for application Forestwide. Both of these kinds of BMPs are included in the Forest Plan as Forestwide Standards. A third kind is identified by the interdisciplinary team for application to specific management areas; these are included as Management Area Standards in the appropriate management areas. A fourth kind, project level BMPs, are based on site-specific evaluation and represent the most effective and practicable means of accomplishing the water quality and other goals of the specific area involved in the project. These project-level BMPs can either supplement or replace the Forest Plan standards for specific projects. In Idaho, Best Management Practices as defined by State regulation or agreement between the State and Forest Service include: - "Idaho Forest Practices Rules." - "Rules and Regulations and Minimum Standards for Stream Channel Alteration." - "Best Management Practices for Road Activities."

BIG GAME	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.
BIG-GAME SUMMER RANGE	Land used by big game during the summer months.
BIG-GAME? WINTER RANGE	The area available to and used by big game through the winter season.
BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION	A documented Forest Service review of Forest Service programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species.
BIOLOGICAL GROWTH POTENTIAL	The average net growth attainable in a fully stocked natural forest stand.
BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	The maximum possible output of a given resource, limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics.
BOARD FOOT	A unit of measurement represented by a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick.
BOARD FOOT/CUBIC FOOT CONVERSION	The mathematical ratio of the board feet contained in 1 cubic foot of timber. This ratio varies with tree species, diameter, height, and form factors.
BROADCAST BURN	Allowing a controlled fire to burn over a designated area within well-defined boundaries, for reduction of fuel hazard, as a silvicultural treatment, or both.
BROWSE	Twigs, leaves, and young shoots of trees and shrubs on which animals feed; in particular, those shrubs which are utilized by big-game animals for food
BTU (BRITISH THERMAL UNIT)	A measure of energy; the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water from 62 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit.

C

CANOPY	The more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
CAPABILITY	The potential of an area of land and/or water to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under a specified set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fires, insects, and disease.
CAPABILITY AREA	A geographic delineation used to describe characteristics of the land and resources in integrated Forest planning. Capability areas may be synonymous with ecological land units, ecosystems, or land response units.
CAPITAL INVESTMENT	Investment in facilities such as roads and structures with specially-appropriated funds.
CARRYING CAPACITY	1 (recreation): the amount of recreation use an area can sustain without deterioration of site quality; 2 (wildlife): the maximum number of animals an area can support during a given period of the year; 3 (range): the maximum stocking rate possible without damaging the vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production.
CAVITY	A hollow in a tree that is used by birds or mammals for roosting and reproduction.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
CHARGEABLE VOLUME	All volume that is included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the "allowable sale quantity," based on Regional utilization standards.
CLEARCUTTING	Harvesting of all trees in one cut. It prepares the area for a new, even-aged stand. The area harvested may be a patch, stand, or strip large enough to be mapped or recorded as a separate age class in planning. Regeneration is obtained through natural seeding, or through planting or direct seeding.

CLIMAX PLANT COMMUNITY	The final or stable biotic community in a developmental series.
CLOSED ROAD	A road, or segment of road, closed to use when the official having jurisdiction to regulate the use on the road issues an order and posts that order in accordance with 36 CFR 261.
CLOSURE	The administrative order that does not allow specified uses in designated areas or on Forest development roads or trails.
CMAI	See Culmination of Mean Annual Increment.
COLLECTOR ACCESS FACILITY	These facilities serve smaller land areas than arterial access facilities and are usually connected to a public highway, a Forest arterial, or another collector. The location and standard are influenced by both long-term, multi-resource service needs and travel efficiency. Usually, they are developed and are operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
COLLECTOR ROADS	See collector access facility.
COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND (SUITABLE TIMBER LAND)	Land that is producing, or is capable of producing, crops of industrial wood and (1) has not been withdrawn by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service; (2) where existing technology and knowledge is available to ensure timber production without irreversible damage to soils productivity or watershed conditions; and (3) where existing technology and knowledge, as reflected in current research and experience, provides reasonable assurance that adequate restocking can be obtained within 5 years after final harvesting.
COMMERCIAL TIMBER SALES	The selling of timber from National Forest lands for the economic gain of the party removing and marketing the trees.
COMMODITIES	Resources with commercial value; all resource products which are articles of commerce, such as timber, range forage, and minerals.
COMMON MATERIALS	See Minerals, Common Variety.
COMPACTED SOIL	A soil which has lost pore space and achieves a higher density.
CONCERN	See Management Concern.
CONDITION CLASS	A descriptive category of the existing tree vegetation as it relates to size, stocking, and age.
CONFINE	To limit fire spread within a predetermined area, principally by use of natural or preconstructed barriers or environmental conditions. Suppression action may be minimal and limited to surveillance under appropriate conditions.
CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED AREAS	Areas established by Congressional legislation, such as National Wildernesses, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Recreation Areas.
CONSTRAINT	A confinement or restriction on the range of permissible choices.
CONSUMPTIVE USES	Uses of a resource that reduce the supply. Examples of some consumptive uses of water are irrigation, domestic and industrial water use, grazing, and timber harvest.
CONTAIN	To surround a fire and any spot fires with control line as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions.
CONTROL	To complete the control line around a fire, any spot fires, and any interior islands to be saved; burn out any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line; and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions.
CORD	A unit of gross volume measurement for stacked roundwood based on external dimensions, generally implies a stack of 4 feet by 4 feet vertical cross-section and 8 feet long, contains 128 stacked cubic feet.
CORRIDOR (UTILITY CORRIDOR)	A linear strip of land which has ecological, technical, economic, social, or similar advantages over other areas for the present or future location of transportation or utility routes.
COST	The negative or adverse effects or expenditures resulting from an action. Costs may be monetary, social, physical, or environmental in nature.

COST-EFFICIENCY	The usefulness of specified inputs (costs) to produce specified outputs (benefits). In measuring cost-efficiency, some outputs, including environmental, economic, or social impacts, are not assigned monetary values but are achieved at specific levels in the least-cost manner. Cost-efficiency is usually measured using present net value, although use of benefit-cost ratios and rates of return may be appropriate.
COVER/FORAGE RATIO	The ratio of tree cover (usually conifer types) to foraging areas (natural openings, clearcuts, etc.).
CRITICAL HABITAT	Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical habitat shall not include the entire geographic area which can be occupied by the threatened and endangered species.
CUBIC FOOT	The amount of wood volume equivalent to a cube 1 foot by 1 foot by 1 foot.
CULMINATION OF MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT (CMAI)	The point at which the volume increment for a tree or stand of trees has achieved its highest mean value. Mean annual increment is based on expected growth according to the management intensities and utilization standards assumed in the Forest Plan. The CMAI is calculated by dividing the attained growth (volume) by its corresponding age.
CULTURAL RESOURCES	The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, as a sacred area of native peoples, etc.) of an area of prehistoric or historic occupation.
CUTTING CYCLE	For a crop or stand, the planned interval of time between the beginning of one cutting period and the beginning of the succeeding cutting period.

D

DEMAND	The amount of output that users are willing to take at a specific price, time period, and conditions of sale.
DEMAND ANALYSIS	A study of the factors affecting the schedule of demand for a good or service, including the price-quantity relationship, if applicable.
DEPARTURE	A schedule which deviates from the principle of nondeclining flow by exhibiting a planned decrease in the timber sale and harvest schedule at any time in the future.
DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES	Communities whose social, economic, or political life would become discernibly different in important respects if market or nonmarket outputs from the National Forests were cut off.
DESIGN CRITERIA	Those requirements (such as resource management objectives, road management objectives, safety requirements, and traffic characteristics) that govern selection of elements and standards for a road.
DESIGN ELEMENT	The physical characteristics of a road (such as traveled-way width, shoulders, slopes, curve-widening, and pavement structures) which, when combined, comprise the planned facility.
DESIGN STANDARDS	The definitive lengths, widths, and depths of individual elements (such as 14-foot traveled way, 2-foot shoulders, 3/4:1 cut-slopes, 3-foot curve-widening, and 6 inches of crushed aggregate).
DEVELOPED RECREATION	Recreation that occurs where improvements enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.
DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES	Relatively small, distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, i.e., campgrounds, picnic areas, and swimming areas.
DHW	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
DIAMETER BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)	The diameter of a tree measured 4 1/2 feet above the ground.
DISPERSED RECREATION	That portion of outdoor recreation use which occurs outside of developed sites in the unroaded and roaded Forest environment, i.e., hunting, backpacking, and berrypicking.

DISTRIBUTION INDEX	An index to measure the ability of the road and trail system to distribute users. It can be computed using road miles, trail miles, or road and trail miles, to show changes over time and to estimate effects on various user groups. This index is determined by: $\frac{\text{Equivalent road and trail miles}}{\text{Forest land (including wilderness) in square miles}}$
DISTRICT RANGER	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System Lands on a Ranger District.
DIVERSITY	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a land and resource management plan.
DRAINAGE OBJECTIVE	The desired level of water quality or fishery habitat potential that management wishes to achieve in a given watershed. These are the basis for sediment budgets.

E

ECONOMICS	The study of how limited resources, goods, and services are allocated among competing uses.
ECONOMIC STABILITY	The ability to maintain a viable economic base in order to ensure the existence of historic trades and professions.
ECOSYSTEM	A complete, interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment (for example: a marsh, a watershed, or a lake.)
ECOTONE	A transition or junction zone between two vegetative communities.
EDAPHIC	The influence of soils on living organisms, particularly plants, including man's use of the land for plant growth.
EFFECTS	Physical, biological, social, and economic results (expected or experienced) resulting from achievement of outputs. Effects can be direct, indirect, or cumulative.
EFFICIENCY, ECONOMIC	The usefulness of inputs (costs) to produce outputs (benefits) and effects when all costs and benefits that can be identified and valued are included in the computations. Economic efficiency is usually measured using present net value, though use of benefit-cost ratios and rates-of-return may sometimes be appropriate.
ELK HIDING COVER	Vegetation, primarily trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.
ELK SECURITY COVER (EFFECTIVE ELK SECURITY)	Elk hiding cover modified by open roads. The greater the density of open roads within an area, the less effective is the hiding cover in providing security for elk.
ENDANGERED SPECIES	Any species, plant or animal, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.
ENDING INVENTORY CONSTRAINT (EIC)	Constraint to ensure that the total timber volume left at the end of the planning horizon will equal or exceed the volume that would occur in a managed Forest.
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to: (1) Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. (2) Aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary. (3) Facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT DRAFT (DEIS)	A detailed written statement as required by Sec. 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FINAL (FEIS)	The final version of the public document required by NEPA (see above).
EPHEMERAL STREAMS	Streams that flow only as a direct response to rainfall or snowmelt events. They have no baseflow.
EQUIVALENT CLEARCUT AREA (ECA)	The amount of a forested drainage that still exists in a clearcut condition from a hydrologic viewpoint. This area has not fully revegetated or recovered to its natural water use/water yield balance.
EROSION	The group of processes whereby earthy or rocky material is worn away by natural sources such as wind, water, or ice, and removed from any part of the earth's surface.
ESCAPEMENT	The number of adult anadromous fish escaping past commercial and recreational harvest fisheries and other sources of mortality to upstream spawning areas.
EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT	The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the forest area. The difference in ages between trees forming the main canopy level of the stand does not usually exceed 20 percent of the age of the stand at harvest rotation age. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Cutting methods include clearcutting, shelterwood cutting, and seed tree cutting.
EXCLUSION AREAS	Land areas determined to be unavailable for corridor allocation or facility siting. These include only those areas with a legal, Congressional mandate that excludes linear facilities (i.e., wilderness).
EXTRACTIVE USE	Use of natural resources that removes them from their natural setting.

F

FAIR RANGE CONDITION	A quantitative rating which assesses health of plant communities. Fair range condition is when a combined score of plant composition, vigor, and percent cover ranges between 40 and 60 percent.
FEE SITE	A Forest Service recreation area in which users must pay a fee. Fee sites must meet certain standards and provide certain facilities as specified in the Forest Service Manual.
FINAL CUT	Removal of the last seed-bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is considered to be established under a shelterwood system.
FLOOD PLAIN	The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including, at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.
FORAGE	All browse and nonwoody plants available to livestock or wildlife for feed.
FORB	Any herbaceous plant other than true grasses, sedges, or rushes.
FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974	An Act of Congress which requires the assessment of the Nation's renewable resources and the periodic development of a national renewable resources program. It also requires the development, maintenance, and, as appropriate, revision of land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System (e.g. National Forest).
FORESTED ACRES	Land that is capable of producing an old-growth stand. This generally applies to land in productivity classes 3, 4, and 5.
FOREST LAND	Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for nonforest use. Lands developed for nonforest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved constructed roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width.

	The term "occupied" when used to define forest land, will be measured by canopy cover of live forest trees at maturity. The minimum area for classification of forest land will be 1 acre or greater. Unimproved roads, trails, streams, and clearings in forest areas are classified as forest if they are less than 120 feet in width.
FOREST LOCAL ROADS	Roads constructed and maintained for, and frequented by, the activities of a given resource element. Some uses may be made by other element activities, but normally maintenance is not affected by such use. These roads connect terminal facilities with Forest collector or Forest arterial roads or public highways. The location and standard usually are determined by the requirement of a specific resource activity rather than by travel efficiency. Forest local roads may be developed and operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
FOREST SUPERVISOR	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit, which may consist of one or more National Forests or all the Forests within a State.
FOREST SYSTEM ROAD	A road wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System and which is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the National Forest System and the use and developments of its resources.
FORESTWIDE MANAGEMENT STANDARDS	An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest. Forestwide management standards apply to all areas of the Forest regardless of the other management prescriptions applied.
FORPLAN	A linear programing system used for developing and analyzing Forest planning alternatives.
FSH	Forest Service Handbook.
FSM	Forest Service Manual.
FUEL BREAK	A zone in which fuel quantity has been reduced or altered to provide a position for suppression forces to make a stand against wildfire. Fuelbreaks are designated or constructed before the outbreak of a fire. Fuelbreaks may consist of one or a combination of the following: Natural barriers, constructed fuelbreaks, manmade barriers.
FUELS	Includes living plants; dead, woody vegetative materials; and other vegetative materials which are capable of burning.
FUELS MANAGEMENT	Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet Forest protection and management objectives while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.
FUELS TREATMENT	The rearrangement or disposal of natural or activity fuels to reduce the fire hazard.
FULL-SERVICE MANAGEMENT	The administration, operation, and maintenance of developed recreation sites to established standards with the objective to provide a pleasant recreation experience for the visitor and exceed the minimum health and safety needs of the visitor.

G

GAME SPECIES	Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed, and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.
GLORY HOLE	A steep, conical or amphitheater-shaped excavation from a hillside. These are remnants of old hydraulic mining and are still highly erosive.
GOAL	A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.
GOODS AND SERVICES	The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced by forest and rangeland renewable resources.

GRANITIC	Of or like granite.
GRAZING ALLOTMENT	See Range Allotment.
GRAZING CAPACITY	The number of animal unit months of livestock grazing an area will support while meeting basic resource needs and associated resource management goals.
GROUNDLEAD	A method of yarding logs in which the pull of the skidding cable is parallel to the ground.
GROUP SELECTION CUTTING	A cutting method to develop and maintain uneven-aged stands by the removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size distribution and species composition in remaining stands.
GROWING STOCK LEVEL	A relative stand density measure used to guide a management objective, such as maximizing timber volume yields or optimizing big game thermal cover.

H

HABITAT TYPE	An aggregation of all land areas potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax.
HABITAT TYPE GROUP	A logical grouping of habitat types to facilitate resource planning and public presentations.
HIDING COVER	Trees of sufficient size and density to conceal animals from view at 200 feet. *This text reflects changes made by amend #6*

I

IMPACT ANALYSIS AREA	The delineated area subject to significant economic and social impacts from Forest Service activities included in an economic or social impact analysis.
IMPROVEMENT CUTTING	Removing trees of undesirable species, form, or condition from the main canopy in stands past the sapling stage to improve the composition and quality.
INDICATOR SPECIES	Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important.
INDIRECT EFFECTS	Secondary effects which occur in locations other than the initial action or significantly later in time.
INDIVIDUAL TREE SELECTION HARVEST	A cutting method to develop and maintain uneven-age stands by the removal of selected trees from specified age classes over the entire stand area in order to meet a predetermined goal of age distribution and species in the remaining stand.
INDUSTRIAL WOOD	All commercial roundwood products except fuelwood
INFILTRATION	The movement of water into the soil through pores or other openings.
INSTREAM FLOWS	The minimum water volume (cubic feet per second) in each stream necessary to meet seasonal streamflow requirements for maintaining aquatic ecosystems, visual quality, recreational opportunities, and other uses.
INSTREAM STRUCTURES	Boulders, trees, or other artificially placed materials which are used to enhance or improve existing fish habitat by altering stream velocity and depth or to provide physical cover.
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategy includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resource values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit / cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.
INTENSIVE GRAZING	Grazing management that controls distribution of cattle and duration of use on the range, usually by fences, so parts of the range are rested during the growing season.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM (ID TEAM)	A group of individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. Through interaction, participants bring different points of view to bear on the problem.
INTERMEDIATE HARVEST	Any removal of trees from a stand between the time of its formation and the regeneration cut. Most commonly applied intermediate cuttings are release, thinning, improvement, and salvage.
INTERMITTENT STREAM	A stream which flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.
INTERPRETIVE SERVICES	Visitor information services designed to inform and educate Forest visitors, improving their understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of National Forest resources.
INVENTORIED FACILITY	A transportation facility built for multiple resource management that has been placed on the transportation inventory system (TIS).
INVENTORY DATA	Recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations on Forest resources such as soil, water, timber, wildlife, range, geology, minerals, and recreation which were used to determine the capability and opportunity of the Forest to be managed for those resources.
ISSUE	See Public Issue.

K

"KEY REACHES" OF WATERSHED SYSTEM	A representative stream segment that can be expected to be sensitive to water resource changes and which adequately reflects the effects of management of the stream channel, the water, and their beneficial uses.

L

LAND EXCHANGE	The conveyance of non-Federal Land or interests to the United States in exchange for National Forest System land or interests in land.
LANDING	Any place where cut timber is assembled for further transport.
LANDLINE LOCATION	The legal identification, accurate location, and description of property boundaries.
LANDTYPE	An inventory map unit with relatively uniform potential for a defined set of land uses. Properties of soils, landform, natural vegetation and bedrock are commonly components of landtype delineation used to evaluate potentials and limitations for land use.
LANDTYPE GROUP	A logical grouping of landtypes that facilitates resource planning.
LEASABLE MINERALS	See Minerals, Leasable.
LEVEL I FIRE ANALYSIS	General fire management analysis to provide historical information that assists the interdisciplinary team in the analysis of the management situation and formulation of alternatives for the Forest Plan.
LEVEL II FIRE ANALYSIS	An analytical process which guides the implementation of fire management activities of the Forest Plan.
LINEAR PROGRAMMING	A mathematical method used to determine the optimal distribution of limited resources between competing demands when both the objective (e.g., profit or cost) and the restrictions on its attainment are expressible as a system of linear equalities or inequalities (e.g., $y=a+bx$).
LOCAL ACCESS FACILITY	These facilities serve the smallest land areas and are usually connected with a Forest arterial, collector, or another local. The location and standards are influenced by long- and short-term multi-resource service needs and travel efficiency. Usually they are developed and operated for constant or intermittent service, depending on land use and resource management objectives for the area served by the facility.
LOCAL DEPENDENT INDUSTRIES	Local industries relying on National Forest outputs for economic activity.

LOCATABLE MINERALS	See Minerals, Locatable.
LONG-TERM SUSTAINED YIELD CAPACITY (LTSY)	The highest uniform wood yield from lands being managed for timber production that may be sustained under a specified intensity of management consistent with multiple-use objectives

M

M	Thousand
MANAGEMENT ACTION	Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the Forest.
MANAGEMENT AREA	An aggregation of capability areas which have common management direction and may be noncontiguous in the Forest. Consists of a grouping of capability areas selected through evaluation procedures and used to locate decisions and resolve issues and concerns.
MANAGEMENT CONCERN	An issue, problem, or a condition which constrains the range of management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.
MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards for attaining them.
MANAGEMENT EFFECTS	Physical, biological, social and economic responses to management practices.
MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS	A management practice or combination of management practices designed to stress production of a particular type of output or mix of outputs.
MANAGEMENT INTENSITY	A management practice or combination of management practices and associated costs designed to obtain different levels of goods and services.
MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY	A statement of general actions, measures, or treatments that address a public issue or management concern.
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment. Proposed management practices are those scheduled in the first decade of Forest Plan implementation. Probable management practices are those scheduled in the second decade of Forest Plan implementation.
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION	Management practices and intensities selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple use and other goals and objectives.
MANAGEMENT STANDARD	An indication or outline of policy or conduct dealing with the basic management of the Forest.
MARKET VALUE	The unit price of an output normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage of production, expressed in terms of what people are willing to pay as evidenced by market transactions.
MASS WASTING	A general term for any of the variety of processes by which large masses of earth material are moved downslope by gravitational forces, either slowly or quickly.
MATURE TIMBER	Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are at their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes, expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth.
MAUM	Thousand Animal Unit Months.
MAXIMUM RESOURCE POTENTIAL	The maximum possible output of a given resource, limited only by its inherent physical and biological characteristics.
MBF	Thousand Board Feet.
MEAN ANNUAL INCREMENT	The total volume increment in a tree or stand of trees up to a given age, divided by that age.
MINERAL ENTRY	The filing of a mining claim on Federal land to obtain the right to mine any locatable minerals it may contain. Also the filing for a millsite on Federal land for the purpose of processing off-site locatable minerals.

MINERAL EXPLORATION	The search for valuable minerals.
MINERAL PRODUCTION	The extraction of mineral deposits.
MINERALS, COMMON VARIETY	Deposits of sand, stone, gravel, etc. of widespread occurrence and not having distinct or special value. These deposits are used for in-service road construction as well as for disposal to the public under the Minerals Act of 1947.
MINERALS, LEASABLE	Those minerals which are disposed of under authority of the various mineral leasing acts. Minerals include coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulfur (in Louisiana and New Mexico), and geothermal steam.
MINERALS, LOCATABLE	Those minerals which are disposed of under the general mining laws. Included are minerals such as gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, which are not classed as leasable or salable.
MINERAL SOIL	A soil consisting predominantly of and having its properties determined predominantly by inorganic matter.
MINERAL WITHDRAWAL	A formal designation by the Secretary of the Interior which precludes entry or disposal of mineral commodities under the mining and/or mineral leasing laws.
MINIMUM HARVESTABLE SURPLUS	That level of fish habitat carrying capacity which would have sufficient numbers of fish to allow for a harvest and still ensure the continued existence of the species. To achieve a min-harvestable population, at least five trout must survive to maturity from the original eggs deposited. Two trout are needed to replace original spawning pair. Two trout can be harvested and one trout is needed to offset unequal sex ratios and variations in survival rates.
MINIMUM MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS	Standards for resource protection, vegetative manipulation, silvicultural practices, riparian areas, soil and water, and diversity, to be met in accomplishing National Forest System goals and objectives (see 36 CFR 219.27).
MINIMUM RESOURCE STANDARDS	Specific conditions of individual resources which must be maintained in order to meet minimum management requirements (see 36 CFR 219.27) and/or other legal requirements.
MINIMUM STREAMFLOW	A specified level of flow through a channel that must be maintained by the users of the stream for biological, physical, or other purposes.
MINIMUM VIABLE	See Viable Population.
MINING CLAIMS	A geographic area of the public lands held under the general mining laws in which the right of exclusive possession is vested in the locator of a valuable mineral deposit. Includes lode claims, placer claims, millsites, and tunnel sites.
MITIGATE	To lessen the severity.
MITIGATION	Avoiding or minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
MM	Million
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MMCF	Million Cubic Feet
MODIFICATION (VQO)	See Visual Quality Objective (VQO).
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of Forest Plan management practices to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards have been applied.
MOTORIZED ACCESS	Open to all motorized vehicles.
MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE	A species of Bark Beetle that spends the major portion of its life cycle in a tree's cambium layer. Through a combination of the insect feeding on the cambium layer and the introduction of fungi which stop the resin flow, the tree is girdled and killed.

MULTIPLE USE	The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

N

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)	An Act which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and establishes a Council on Environmental Quality.
NATIONAL FOREST LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	The planning and design of the visual aspects of multiple use land management in such ways that the visual effects maintain or upgrade man's psychological welfare.
NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT (NFMA)	A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Range? ?land Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	All National Forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States, all National Forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, the National Grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III.
NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS	Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the national system of trails authorized by the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses.
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	A listing maintained by the National Park Service of areas which have been designated as being of historical significance. The Register includes places of local and State significance as well as those of value to the Nation as a whole.
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM	Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition.
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM	All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.
NEPA	See National Environmental Policy Act.
NET PUBLIC BENEFITS	An expression used to signify the overall long-term value to the Nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not. Net public benefits are measured by both quantitative and qualitative criteria rather than a single measure or index. The maximization of net public benefits to be derived from management of units of the National Forest System is consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
NET SUBJECTIVE VALUE	That portion of Net Public Benefits which measures nonvalued resource outputs such as protection of threatened and endangered species habitat and protection of cultural resource sites
NFMA	See National Forest Management Act.
NONCHARGEABLE VOLUME	All volume that is not included in the growth and yield projections for the selected management prescriptions used to arrive at the allowable sale quantity. It also includes all volume removed from nonsuitable lands.
NONCONSUMPTIVE USE	Those uses of resources that do not reduce the supply. Nonconsumptive uses of water include hydroelectric power generation, boating, swimming, etc.

NONDECLINING FLOW	The principle that the quantity of timber planned for sale or harvest for any future decade must be equal to or greater than the planned sale and harvest for the preceding decade, and this planned sale and harvest for any decade is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity.
NONDECLINING YIELD	See Nondeclining Flow.
NONGAME	Species of fish or animal which is not managed as a sport hunting or fishing resource; all mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish, not classified as game species by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission.
NON-INTERCHANGEABLE COMPONENT	Non-interchangeable components (NICS) are defined increments of the suitable land base and their contribution to the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) that are established to meet Forest Plan objectives. NICS are identified as parcels of land and the type of timber thereon which are differentiated for the purpose of Forest Plan implementation. The total ASQ is derived from the sum of the timber volumes from all NICS. The NICS cannot be substituted for each other in the timber sale program. Some conditions which may characterize a particular NIC are: (1) species marketability; (2) dead or live timber; (3) timber size class; and (4) operability.
NONINVENTORIED FACILITY	Transportation facility built for a single purpose that has not been placed on the transportation inventory system. These facilities will be evaluated, closed, and / or placed on the facilities inventory for type of access.
NONMOTORIZED ACCESS	Closed to all motorized vehicles.
NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION	Sources from which the pollutants discharged are: (1) induced by natural processes, including precipitation, seepage, percolation, and runoff; (2) not traceable to any discrete or identifiable facility and (3) better controlled through the utilization of Best Management Practices, including process and planning techniques. This includes natural pollution sources not directly or indirectly caused by man.
NONSTOCKED	A stand of trees or aggregation of stands that have a stocking level below the minimum specified for meeting the prescribed management objectives.
NONSYSTEM ROAD	Single-purpose, temporary road built to service one resource such as mining, range, recreation, timber, or fire.
NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION	A mineral lease clause which, if attached to a mineral lease, prohibits the lessee from constructing roads, well pads, or otherwise occupying the land surface unless, upon site-specific review, it is determined by the authorized officer that the requirements of the stipulation can be modified if other less stringent mitigation is determined to be sufficient to protect the other resources.

O

OBJECTIVE	A concise, time-specific statement of measurable, planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning, to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION	A term used in linear programming describing the criteria to be optimized. Examples of objective functions are: maximize present net value, minimize cost, or maximize timber.
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 Off-Road Vehicle constraints. *This text reflects changes made by amend #2*
OLD-GROWTH-DEPENDENT SPECIES	The group of wildlife species that is associated with old-growth forest plant communities.
OLD-GROWTH HABITAT	A community of forest vegetation which has reached a late stage of plant succession characterized by a diverse stand structure and composition along with a significant showing of decadence. The stand structure will have multistoried crown heights and variable crown densities. There is a variety of tree sizes and ages ranging from small groups of seedlings and saplings to trees of large diameters, exhibiting a wide range of defect and breakage both live and dead, standing and down. The time it takes for a forest stand to develop into old-growth condition depends on many local variables such as forest type, habitat type, and climate. Natural chance events involving forces of nature such as weather, insect, disease, fire, and the actions of man also affect the rate of

	development of old-growth stand conditions. Old-growth stand refers to a stand of timber that, generally, meets the following criteria: 1. At least 15 trees per acre greater than or equal to 21 inches diameter at breast height (DBH). Providing trees of this size in the lodgepole pine and sub-alpine fir stands may not be possible. 2. Two or more canopy layers. 3. At least .5 snags per acre greater than or equal to 21 inches DBH and at least 40 feet tall. 4. Signs of rot and decadence present. 5. Overstory canopy closure of 10-40 percent; understory canopy closure of at least 40 percent; total canopy closure at least 70 percent. 6. Logs on the ground.
OLD-GROWTH INDICATOR SPECIES	Those species of wildlife that are dependent on or that find optimum habitat in old-growth stands for at least part of their life cycle. It is assumed that if the requirements of these species are met, the requirements of other old-growth- associated species will be satisfied. For the Nez Perce National Forest, he primary indicator species are pileated woodpecker, goshawk, and fisher. Pine marten is considered a secondary indicator species because it inhabits both mature and old-growth stands
OLD-GROWTH TIMBER	See Overmature Timber.
OPPORTUNITY COST	An opportunity cost is value foregone. In this analysis, it is a cost calculated as the difference between present net value of the alternative and the present net value of the maximum PNV increment.
OPTIMUM	The greatest level of production that is consistent with other resource requirements as constrained by environmental, social, and economically sound conditions.
OUTPUT	A good, service, or on-site use that is produced from forest and rangeland resources. Forest and rangeland output definitions, codes and unit measures are contained in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11). Examples are: X06-Softwood Sawtimber Production - MBF; X80-Increased Water Yield - Acre Feet; W01-Primitive Recreation Use - RVD's.
OUTPUT, CONTROLLED	The amount of an output which management has the legal and practical ability to control with management activities.
OUTPUT, DIRECT	An output that fulfills specified objectives of the policy, program, or project being evaluated.
OUTPUT, INDUCED	A good, service, or on-site use which is incidental to the objectives of the resource activity. An example is the timber harvest activity which produces a primary output of board feet of timber and an induced output of acres of improved wildlife habitat because of the harvest activity.
OUTPUT, MARKET	A good, service, or on-site use that can be purchased at a price.
OUTPUT, NON-CONTROLLED	The amount of an output which will occur regardless of management activity.
OUTPUT, NONMARKET	A good, service, or on-site use not normally exchanged in a market.
OUTPUT, PRIMARY	A good, service, or on-site use that results from the completion of an activity, project, or program that meets the specific objectives of the resource. Examples are board feet of timber, recreation visitor days, etc.
OVERLAND FLOW	The rainstorm or snowmelt runoff water which flows over the ground surface as a thin layer, as opposed to the channelized (concentrated) runoff which occurs in rills and gulleys.
OVERMATURE TIMBER	Individual trees or stands of trees that in general are past their maximum rate in terms of the physiological processes, expressed as height, diameter, and volume growth.
OVERSTORY	That uppermost canopy of the forest when there is more than one level of vegetation.

P

PARTIAL RETENTION (VQO)	See Visual Quality Objective (VQO).
PARTICULATES	Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.
PATENTED MINING CLAIMS	A patent is a document which conveys title to land. When patented, a mining claim becomes private property and is land over which the United States has no property rights, except as may be reserved in the patent. After a mining claim is patented, the owner does not have to comply with requirements of the General Mining Law or implementing regulations.
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of Federal land and not directly dependent on production of outputs or receipt sharing. Specifically, they include payments made under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976 by the U.S. Department of the Interior.
PEAK FLOW	The highest value of flow attained by a stream during a flood or after a storm.
PERENNIAL STREAMS	Streams that flow continuously throughout most years.
PERMANENTLY CLOSED ACCESS	Permanent closures will be used when access is restricted for 10 years or more. Access will be closed to all motorized vehicles as determined by the decision document, using options identified in the Nez Perce National Forest Forest Access Management Guide.
PERMITTED GRAZING	Use of a National Forest range allotment under the terms of a grazing permit.
PERSON YEAR (WORK YEAR)	A person year equals 2,087 hours of work time. A person year may be one person working yearlong or several persons filling seasonal positions.
PLANNED IGNITION	A fire started by a scheduled, deliberate management action.
PLANNING AREA	The area of the National Forest System covered by a Regional or Forest Plan.
PLANNING CRITERIA	Standards, tests, rules, and guidelines by which the planning process is conducted and upon which judgments and decisions are based.
PLANNING HORIZON	The overall time period considered in the planning process that spans all activities covered in the analysis or plan, and all future conditions and effects of proposed actions which would influence the planning decisions. In the National Forest planning process, this is 150 years.
PLANNING PERIOD	One decade. The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits.
PLANNING RECORDS	Documents and files that contain detailed information and decisions made in developing the Forest Plan. Available at the Forest Supervisor's Office.
PLAN OF OPERATIONS	A written plan describing mining and mineral processing activities that will likely cause a significant surface disturbance. The plan is prepared by those engaged in activities such as prospecting, exploration, or mining in the National Forest. This plan must be approved by a Forest Officer.
PNV	See Present Net Value.
POLETIMBER TREES	Live trees of commercial species at least 5 inches in diameter at breast height but less than 8.9 inches DBH. The term is used to describe the general size class of a timber stand and does not define commercial products as determined by timber utilization standards.
POLICY	A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.
POTENTIALLY (TENTATIVELY) SUITABLE LAND	Forest land (as defined in CFR 219.3) for which technology is available that ensures timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be restocked (CFR 219.14); and which is available for timber management.
PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING	The selective felling, deadening, or removal of trees in a young stand primarily to accelerate diameter increment on the remaining stems, maintain a specific stocking or stand density range, and improve the vigor and quality of the trees that remain.

PREPARATORY CUT	Removal of trees near the end of a rotation so as to permanently open the canopy and enlarge the crowns of seed bearers, with a view to improving conditions for seed production and natural generation, as typically in shelterwood systems.
PRESCRIBED BURNING	The intentional application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under such conditions as allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to further certain planned objectives (i.e., silviculture, wildlife management, etc.).
PRESCRIBED FIRE	A fire burning under specified conditions which will accomplish planned objectives in strict compliance with an approved plan and the conditions under which the burning takes place, and the expected results are specific, predictable, and measurable.
PRESCRIPTION	See Management Prescription.
PRESENT NET VALUE (PNV)	The difference between the discounted value (benefits) of all outputs to which monetary value or established market (prices) are assigned and the total discounted costs of managing the planning area.
PRESERVATION VQO	See Visual Quality Objectives (VQO).
PRESUPPRESSION	Activities required in advance of fire occurrence to ensure effective suppression action. Includes (1) recruiting and training fire forces; (2) planning and organizing attack methods; (3) procuring and maintaining fire equipment; and (4) maintaining structural improvements necessary for the fire program.
PRICED OUTPUTS	Resource outputs that have market or assigned dollar values.
PRIMITIVE RECREATION SETTING	A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes an essentially unmodified natural environment of a size or remoteness that provides significant opportunity for isolation from the signs and sounds of man and a feeling of vastness of scale. Visitors have the opportunity to be part of the natural environment, encounter a high degree of challenge, and use a maximum of outdoor skills, but have minimum opportunity for social interaction.
PRIMITIVE ROADS	Roads that came into existence with little regard for grade or drainage control, or were abandoned facilities from some prior use. They are sometimes created merely by repeated driving over an area. Such roads are rarely, if ever, maintained and then only by users. These roads are single lane, usually with native surfacing, and sometimes passable with four-wheel drive vehicles only, especially in wet weather.
PRIMITIVE SETTING	A large area (generally at least 5,000 acres) at least 3 miles from all roads, railroads, or trails with motorized use. The area is essentially a natural environment unmodified by man.
PRODUCTION POTENTIAL	The capability of the land or water to produce life-sustaining features (forage, cover, aquatics).
PRODUCTIVITY	See Site Productivity.
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGETING	The process by which activities for the Forest are proposed and funded.
PROPOSED ACTION	In terms of the National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a Federal agency intends to undertake or implement and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.
PUBLIC ACCESS	Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way available for public use.
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decisionmaking.
PUBLIC ISSUE	A subject or question of widespread public interest, identified through public participation relating to management of National Forest System lands.

R

RANGE ALLOTMENT	A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under a range allotment management plan. It is the basic land unit used to facilitate management of the range resource on National Forest System and associated lands administered by the Forest Service.
RANGELAND	Land on which the climax vegetation (potential natural plant community) is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain forb and shrub communities. It also includes areas seeded to native or adapted introduced species that are managed like native vegetation.
RANGER DISTRICT	Administrative subdivision of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger.
RANGE, TRANSITORY	See Transitory Range.
RARE II	See Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II.
RECORD OF DECISION	A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.
RECREATION CAPACITY	The number of people that can take advantage of a recreation opportunity at any one time without substantially diminishing the quality of the experience sought after.
RECREATION EXPERIENCE LEVEL	A concept used in recreation management to delineate the range of opportunities for satisfying basic recreation needs of people. A scale of five experience levels ranging from "primitive" to "highly developed" is planned for the National Forest System.
RECREATION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (RIM)	The Forest Service system for recording recreation facility condition and use.
RECREATION LIVESTOCK USE	The use of an area by animals, such as horses and mules, which are used primarily in conjunction with recreation activities.
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES	The combination of recreation settings, activities, and experiences provided by the Forest.
RECREATION OPPORTUNITY GUIDE (ROG)	A catalogue describing the recreation activities available on a particular Ranger District.
RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS)	A system for planning and managing recreation resources that recognizes recreation activity opportunities, recreation settings, and recreation experiences along a spectrum or continuum.
RECREATION RESIDENCE	A house or cabin on National Forest land for seasonal recreational use that is not the primary residence of the owner.
RECREATION TYPES	Developed Recreation - The type of recreation that occurs where modifications (improvements) enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area. Dispersed Recreation - That type of recreation use related to and in conjunction with roads and trails that requires few if any improvements and may occur over a wide area. Activities tend to be day-use oriented and include hunting, fishing, berrypicking, off-road vehicle use, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, viewing scenery, snowmobiling, and many others.
RECREATION VISITOR DAY (RVD)	One visitor day equals 12 hours (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 hour, or any combination thereof).
REDUCED SERVICE MANAGEMENT	The administration, operation, and maintenance of developed recreation sites to established standards with the objective to meet minimum health and safety needs of the visitor and keep the site open to public use.
REFORESTATION	The renewal of forest cover by seeding, planting, and natural means.
REGENERATION	he renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. This term may also refer to the crop itself.

REGIONAL FORESTER	The official responsible for administering a single Region of the Forest Service.
REGIONAL GUIDE	A document developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and established management standards for National Forest System lands of a given Region to the Forests within a given Region. It also disaggregates the RPA objectives assigned to the Region to the Forests within that Region.
REGULATED	The commercial forest land that is organized for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. The harvest of timber from this land is regulated to achieve multiple long- range objectives, such as maintaining settings for recreational activities, rotating forage production areas and wildlife habitat, increasing water production yield, and increasing the growth and utilization of timber for the Nation's supply.
REGULATIONS	Refers to the Code of Federal Regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act, 36 CFR, Part 219.
RENEWABLE RESOURCES	Resources that are possible to use indefinitely, when the use rate does not exceed the ability to renew the supply. However, in the RPA program, the term is used to describe those matters within the scope of responsibilities and authorities of the Forest Service as required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Consequently, the renewable resources include: timber, range, minerals, wildlife and fish, water, recreation, and wilderness.
RENEWABLE RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	An appraisal of the Nation's renewable resources that recognizes their vital importance and the necessity for long-term planning and associated program development. The Assessment meets the requirements of Section 3 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and includes analysis of present and anticipated uses, demands, and supplies of the renewable resources; a description of Forest Service programs and responsibilities; and a discussion of policy considerations, laws, and regulations.
RENEWABLE RESOURCES PROGRAM	The program for management and administration of the National Forest Service System, for Research, for Cooperative State and Private Forest Service programs, and for conduct of other Forest Service activities in accordance with Section 4 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.
REPLACEMENT OLD-GROWTH STANDS	A timber stand that will meet old-growth criteria within 10 years.
RESEARCH NATURAL AREA	An area in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public use is not encouraged.
RESOURCE ALLOCATION MODEL	A mathematical model using linear programing which will assign prescriptions to land areas and schedule implementation of those prescriptions simultaneously. The end purpose of the model is to find a schedule and prescription assignment that meets the goals of the Forest and optimizes some objective function such as "maximize PNV".
RESOURCE ELEMENT	A collection of activities from the various operating programs required to accomplish the Forest Service mission and which fulfill statutory or Executive requirements. There are seven resource elements: Recreation, Wilderness, Wildlife and Fish, Range, Timber, Water, and Minerals.
RESPONSIBLE LINE OFFICER	The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action.
RESTRICTED ACCESS	Temporary Restricted Access - Temporary restrictions will be used when access is restricted for less than 10 years. Access will be closed to motorized vehicles as determined by the decision document, using options identified in the Nez Perce National Forest Access Management Plan. Seasonal Restricted Access - Seasonal restrictions will be used when access is restricted annually. Access will be closed to motorized vehicles as determined by the decision document, using options identified in the Nez Perce National Forest Access Management Plan.

RETENTION (VQO)	See Visual Quality Objectives (VQO).
RIGHT-OF-WAY	Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project facility passing over, upon, under, or through such land.
RIPARIAN AREAS	Areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of an aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland areas that have direct relationships with the aquatic system. This includes floodplains, wetlands, and all areas within a horizontal distance of approximately 100 feet from the normal high water line of a stream channel, or from the shoreline of a standing body of water.
ROAD CLOSURE	A physical, natural closure to all motorized uses.
ROAD CREDITS	Credits earned by timber purchasers and which are applied toward the sale price of timber in exchange for building the roads needed for access.
ROAD DENSITY INDEX	An index to measure the effects of road construction and use on lands scheduled for timber harvest in the Forest Plan. These areas are where the effects of roading and use will be concentrated. This index is determined by: Equivalent miles of road (on entire Forest) Suitable Forest land in square miles where equivalent miles of road is a single mile of given road type (main, secondary, or primitive) and its respective status (open, temporarily closed or completely closed), expressed as a coefficient of its relative impact on elk potential use. This is compared against 1 mile of open main road.
ROADED NATURAL APPEARING RECREATION SETTING	A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum where timber harvest or other surface use practices are evident. Motorized vehicles are permitted on all or parts of the road system.
ROADLESS AREA	A National Forest area which (1) is larger than 5000 acres or, if smaller than 5000 acres, contiguous to a designated wilderness or primitive area; (2) contains no roads; and (3) has been inventoried by the Forest Service for possible inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System.
ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION (RARE) II	A comprehensive process, instituted in June 1977, to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System and to develop alternatives for both wilderness and other resource management.
ROAD MAINTENANCE LEVELS	Road maintenance levels are as follows: Level 1: Basic custodial care as required to protect the road investment and to see that damage to adjacent land and resources is held to a minimum. The road is not normally open to traffic. Level 2: Same basic maintenance as Level 1 plus logging out, brushing out, and restoring the road prism as necessary to provide passage. Route markers and regulation signs are in place and usable. Road is open for limited passage of traffic, which is usually administrative use, permitted use, and / or specialized traffic. Level 3: Road is maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars. Road is open for public travel, but has low traffic volumes except during short periods of time (e.g. hunting season). Level 4: At this level, more consideration is given to the comfort of the user. Road is usually surfaced with aggregate or is paved and is open for public travel. Level 5: Safety and comfort are important considerations for these roads which are open to public traffic and generally receive fairly heavy use (100 Average Daily Traffic or more). Roads have an aggregate surface or are paved.
ROAD MANAGEMENT	The combination of both traffic and maintenance management operations. Traffic management is the continuous process of analyzing, controlling and regulating uses to accomplish National Forest objectives. Maintenance management is the perpetuation of the transportation facility to serve intended management objectives.
ROTATION	The planned number of years between the formation or generation of trees and their harvest at a specified stage of maturity.

ROUNDWOOD	The volume of logs or other round products required to produce lumber, plywood, woodpulp, paper, or other similar products.
RPA	See Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.
RURAL RECREATION SETTING	A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum that is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high.

S

SALE SCHEDULE	The quantity of timber planned for sale by time period from an area of suitable land covered by a forest plan. The first period, usually a decade, of the selected sale schedule provides the allowable sale quantity. Future periods are shown to establish that long-term sustained yield will be achieved and maintained.
SALVAGE HARVEST	The cutting of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating e.g., because they are overmature or materially damaged by fire, wind, insects, fungi, or other injurious agencies) before they lose their commercial value as sawtimber.
SANITATION HARVEST	The removal of dead, damaged, or susceptible trees, essentially to prevent the spread of pests or pathogens and so promote forest hygiene.
SAWTIMBER	Trees containing at least one 8-foot piece with a 4.6 inch diameter inside bark at the small end and meeting the regional specification for freedom from defect. Softwood trees must be at least 7 inches in diameter at breast height for all species except lodgepole pine which will be 6 inches at breast height.
SCENIC EASEMENT	A legal interest in the land of another which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land; in this case, control of the use of land adjacent to public highways, parks, and rivers. It may provide something attractive to look at within the easement area, an open area to look through to see something attractive beyond the easement itself, or a screen to block out an unsightly view beyond the easement area.
SCOPING PROCESS	An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to the proposed action. Identifying the significant environmental issues deserving of study and deemphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement accordingly (Ref. CEQ regulations, 40 CFR 1501.7).
SEDIMENT	Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice.
SEDIMENT BUDGET	The level of management-derived sediment as determined through predictive modeling, which will result in the desired water quality or fishery habitat objective for a given watershed.
SEEDLING/SAPING	A size category for forest stands in which trees less than 5 inches in diameter are the predominant vegetation.
SEED TREE CUTTING	The removal in one cut of most of the mature trees from an area, leaving only a small number of desirable trees to provide seed for regeneration.
SELECTION CUTTING	The annual or periodic removal of trees as part of an uneven-age silvicultural system. Cutting can involve individual trees or small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size and species composition in the remaining stand.
SEMIPRIMITIVE RECREATION SETTING	A classification on the recreation opportunity spectrum that characterizes a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of a moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum onsite controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle.
SENSITIVE SPECIES	Those plant or animal species which are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations.

SEQUENTIAL BOUNDS	A set of constraints used in linear program models to establish the relationship of the quantity of an output to preceding and succeeding quantities of that output (e.g. the forage production in one time period cannot increase or decrease over 10 percent from the forage production of the previous time period).
SERAL	A biotic community which is developmental; a transitory stage in an ecologic succession.
SHELTERWOOD CUTTING	The removal of a stand of trees through a series of cuttings designed to establish a new crop with seed and protection provided by a portion of the stand.
SILVICULTURAL EXAMINATION	The process used to gather the detailed in-place field data needed to determine management opportunities and direction for the timber resource within a small subdivision of a forest area, such as a stand.
SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS	A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. It includes all cultural management practices performed during the life of the stand such as regeneration cutting, fertilization, thinning, improvement cutting, and use of genetically improved tree seeds and seedlings to achieve multiple resource benefits. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration, and according to the type of forest they produce.
SINGLE-USER FACILITY	A transportation facility that is built for one resource need and is not open for the general public.
SITE PREPARATION	A general term for a variety of activities that remove competing vegetation, slash, and other debris that may inhibit the reforestation effort.
SITE PRODUCTIVITY	Production capability of specific areas of land.
SKIDDING	A loosely used term for the transportation of logs from stumps to a collection point for later removal from the forest.
SKYLINE	A cableway stretched tautly between two spars and used as a track for log carriers.
SLASH	The residue left on the ground after felling and other silvicultural operations and/or accumulating there as a result of storm, fire, girdling, or poisoning of trees.
SLURRY	Fire retardant.
SMALL GAME	Birds and small mammals normally hunted or trapped.
SNAG	A standing dead tree usually greater than 5 feet in height and 6 inches in diameter at breast height.
SOCIAL VARIABLE	A variable that measures the social impact of Forest Service management alternatives. Examples include population statistics, types of institutions, and personal opinion as reflected in attitudes or as demonstrated by behavior.
SOIL PRODUCTIVITY	The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop such as fiber and forage, under defined levels of management. It is generally dependent on available soil moisture, nutrients, and length of growing season.
SPECIAL-USE PERMIT	A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.
STAGNATION	A condition where plant growth is markedly reduced or even arrested through, e.g., competition, state of the soil, or disease.
STAND	A community of trees or other vegetative growth occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition (species), age, spatial arrangement, and conditions as to be distinguishable from the other growth on adjoining lands, so forming a silvicultural or management entity.

STANDARD	An indication or outline of policy or conduct.
STIPULATIONS	Requirements that are part of the terms of a mineral lease. Some stipulations are standard in all Federal leases. Other stipulations may be applied to the lease at the discretion of the surface management agency to protect valuable surface resources and uses.
STOCKING	A measure of timber stand density as it relates to the optimum or desired density to achieve a given management objective.
STREAM ORDER	A measure of the position of a stream in the hierarchy of tributaries. (Stream as referenced here refers to perennial streams.) a. First-order streams are unbranched streams, that is, they have no tributaries. b. Second-order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more first-order streams. They are considered second-order until they join another second-order or larger stream. c. Third-order streams are formed by the confluence of two or more second-order streams. They are considered third-order until they join another third-order or larger stream.
SUCCESSIONAL STAGE	A phase in the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another.
SUITABILITY	The appropriateness of applying certain resource management practices to a particular area of land, as determined by an analysis of the economic and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.
SUITABILITY ANALYSIS	Process of identifying National Forest lands to be managed for timber production. Stage I identifies the biologically capable, administratively available, and technically suitable lands. Stage II consists of an economic analysis of costs and benefits of timber management on the lands identified in Stage 1. Stage III provides the final assignment of suitable lands based on Forest objectives and economic efficiency.
SUITABLE FOREST LAND	Forest land (as defined in CFR 219.3) for which technology is available that will ensure timber production without irreversible resource damage to soils, productivity, or watershed conditions; for which there is reasonable assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked (as provided in CFR 219.14); and for which there is management direction that indicates that timber production is an appropriate use of that area.
SUPPLY	The amount of an output that producers are willing to provide at a specific price, time period, and conditions of sale.
SUPPORT ELEMENT	A collection of major Forest Service activities which complement the resource elements. There are five support elements: Protection, Lands, Soils, Facilities, and Rural Community and Human Resources.
SUPPRESSION (FIRE SUPPRESSION)	Any act taken to slow, stop, or extinguish a fire. Examples of suppression activities include fireline construction, backfiring, and application of water or chemical fire retardants.
SYSTEM ROADS	See Forest System Road.

T

TARGET	A quantifiable output assigned to the Forest.
TEMPORARY ROAD	Those roads needed only for the purchaser's or permittee's use. The Forest Service and the purchaser or permittee must agree to the location and clearing widths. Temporary roads are used for a single, short-term use, e.g., to haul timber from landings to Forest development roads, access to build water developments, etc.
THERMAL COVER	Cover used by animals to ameliorate chilling effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.
THREATENED SPECIES	Any species, plant or animal, which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

THREE-STEP SHELTERWOOD	An even-aged silvicultural system in which the old crop (the shelterwood) is removed in three successive cuttings in order to provide a source of seed and/or protection for regeneration.
TIERING	Refers to the elimination of repetitive discussions of the same issue by incorporating by reference the general discussion in an environmental impact statement of broader scope. For example, a project environmental assessment could be tiered to the Forest Plan EIS.
TIMBER	A general term for the major woody growth of vegetation in a forest area.
TIMBER BASE	The lands within the Forest that are suitable for timber production.
TIMBER PRODUCTION	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of rotational crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use. For purposes of Forest planning, timber production does not include production of fuelwood or harvest from unsuitable lands.
TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT (TSI)	All noncommercial intermediate cuttings and other treatments to improve composition, condition, and volume growth of a timber stand.
TRACTOR	A track-laying or rubber-tired vehicle used to drag logs to a landing.
TRAFFIC SERVICE LEVEL (TSL)	A description of the significant traffic characteristics and operating conditions of a road. Local roads will normally be TSL "C" or "D"; collectors, "B" or "C"; and arterials, "A" or "B".
TRAILHEAD	The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the terminus of a trail.
TRANSITORY RANGE	Land that is suitable for grazing use for a period of time. For example, on particular disturbed lands, grass may cover the area for a period of time before being replaced by trees or shrubs not suitable for forage.
TREE OPENING	An opening in the Forest cover created by the application of even-aged silvicultural practices. The Northern Regional Guide established size limitations and guidelines to determine when cut areas are no longer considered openings.
TRESPASS	The act of going on another's land or property unlawfully.
TWO-STEP SHELTERWOOD	An even-aged silvicultural system in which the old crop (shelter-wood) is removed in two successive cuttings in order to provide a source of seed and/or protection for regeneration.

U

UNDERSTORY	The trees and other woody species which grow under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT	The application of a combination of actions needed to simultaneously maintain continuous high-forest cover, recurring regeneration of desirable species, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting is usually regulated by specifying the number or proportion of trees of particular sizes to retain within each area, thereby maintaining a planned distribution of size classes. Cutting methods that develop and maintain uneven-aged stands are single-tree selection and group selection. Individual Tree Selection Cutting - The removal of selected trees from specified size and age classes over the entire stand area in order to meet a predetermined goal of size or age distribution and species composition in the remaining stand. Group Selection Cutting - The removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size distribution and species in the remaining stand.
UNPLANNED IGNITION	A fire started at random by either natural or human causes, or a deliberate incendiary fire.
UNREGULATED HARVEST	This harvest is not charged against the allowable sale quantity. It includes occasional volumes removed that were not recognized in calculations of the allowable sale quantity, such as cull or dead material and noncommercial species and products. It also includes all volume removed from unsuitable areas. Harvests from unsuitable areas will be programmed as needed to meet multiple use objectives other than timber production and for improvement of administrative sites.

UNRESTRICTED ACCESS	A full service facility without restrictions.
UNSUITABLE TIMBER LAND	Lands not selected for timber production in Step II and III of the suitability analysis during the development of the Forest Plan because (1) the multiple-use objectives for the alternative preclude timber production, (2) other management objectives for the alternative limit timber production activities to the point where management requirements set forth in 36 CFR 219.27 cannot be met and (3) the lands are not cost-efficient over the planning horizon in meeting Forest objectives that include timber production. Land not appropriate for timber production shall be designated as unsuitable in the Forest Plan.
UTILITY CORRIDOR	See Corridor.
UTILIZATION STANDARDS	Standards guiding the use and removal of timber. They are measured in terms of diameter at breast height (d.b.h.), top of the tree inside the bark (top d.i.b.), and the percentages of "soundness" of the wood.

V

VALUE, MARKET	The unit price of an output normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage of production, expressed in terms of what people are willing to pay as evidenced by market transactions.
VALUE, NONMARKET	The unit price of an output not normally exchanged in a market after at least one stage before consumption, and thus must be inputed from other economic information.
VEGETATION TREATMENT	Any activities undertaken to modify the existing condition of the vegetation.
VIABLE POPULATION	A population which has adequate numbers and dispersion of reproductive individuals to ensure the continued existence of the species population in the planning area.
VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICE (VIS) SITE	A site which provides interpretative information, (directional, historical, statistical) located at Forest historical sites, overlook sites, or special interest areas.
VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (VQO)	A desired level of scenic quality and diversity of natural features based on physical and sociological characteristics of an area. Refers to the degree of acceptable alterations of the characteristic landscape. *See Amend #4 for text additions to this section* Preservation: In general, human activities are not detectable to the visitor. Retention: Human activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor. Partial Retention: Human activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape. Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in middle-ground or background. Maximum Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background. Enhancement: A short-term management alternative which is done with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.
VISUAL RESOURCE	The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.
VOLCANIC ASH	Fine rock material formed by volcanic explosion or aerial expulsion from a volcanic vent.

W

WALLOW	A depression, pool of water, or wet area produced or utilized by elk or moose during the breeding season.

WATERSHED	The total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at that point.
WATER YIELD	The measured output of the Forest's streams.
WATER YIELD INCREASE	Additional water released to the Forest streams as a result of Forest management activities.

WEEDING	Generally a cultural operation eliminating or suppressing undisturbed vegetation, mainly herbaceous, during the seedling stage of a forest crop, thus reducing competition with the seedling stand.
WET AREAS	Sites, often occurring at the heads of drainages, such as wet sedge meadows, bogs, or seeps. They are often referred to as "moist sites" and are very important components of elk summer range. Sites near water are important because the forage they produce is highly nutritious and heavily utilized by elk.
WETLANDS	Those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and which under normal circumstancesdoes or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats and natural ponds. *This text reflects changes made by amend #3*
WILDERNESS	Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation as defined under the 1964 Wilderness Act. It is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions which (1) generally appear to have been affected primarily by forces of nature with the imprint of man's activity substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and confined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation, enjoyment, and use in an unimpaired condition, and (4) may contain features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value as well as ecologic and geologic interest.
WILDERNESS STUDY	An analysis to determine an area's appropriateness, cost, and benefits for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
WITHDRAWAL	An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.
WORK YEAR EQUIVALENTS	This is 2,087 working hours. May be accomplished by one person working yearlong or several people filling seasonal positions.

Y

YARDING	The operation of hauling timber from the stump to a collection point.

Z

ZONE OF INFLUENCE	A delineated geographic area within which the present and proposed actions exert an important influence on residents and visitors.