2006 Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Payette National Forest
Land and Resource Management Plan

September 2007

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PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST
LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SEPTEMBER 2007

I. Introduction

1.1 The Forest and The Forest Plan

The Payette National Forest is located in west central Idaho in Adams, Idaho, Valley, and Washington Counties (see Figure 1). The Forest is bordered on the south by the Boise National Forest, on the east by the Salmon-Challis National Forest, on the north by the Nez Perce National Forest, and on the west by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Oregon. The Forest Supervisor's Office is located in McCall, Idaho, approximately 100 miles north of Boise. The Forest is comprised of five ranger districts—Council, Weiser, New Meadows, McCall, and Krassel—with district headquarters in Council, Weiser, and New Meadows, and two in McCall.

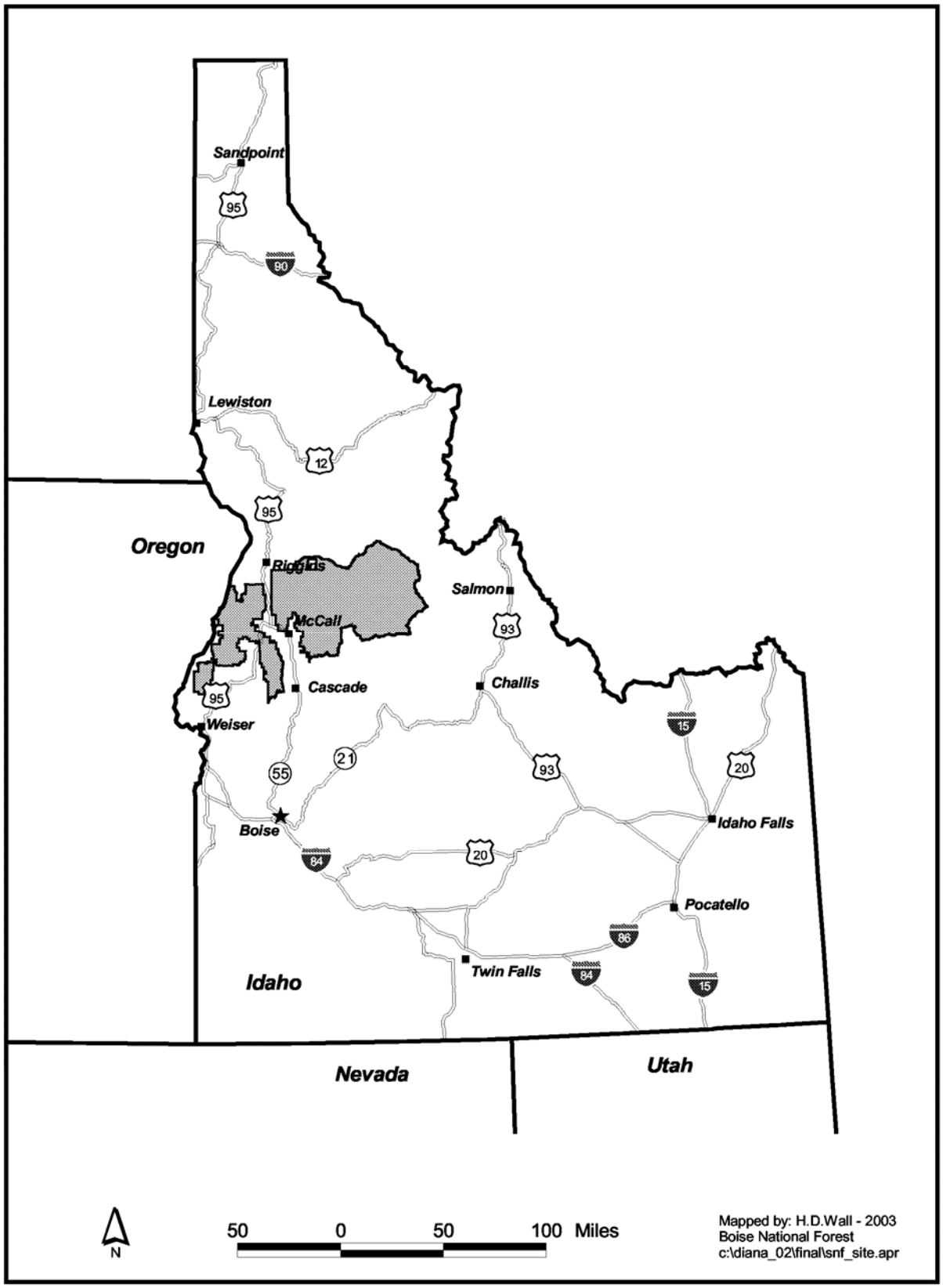
The Forest is an administrative unit of the Intermountain Region (Region 4) of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Regional Forester's office is in Ogden, Utah.

In 2003, the Payette National Forest (the Payette) completed revision of its 1988 Land and Resource Management Plan (hereafter, called the 1988 Forest Plan). The Regional Forester signed the Record of Decision for the revised Forest Plan on July 25, 2003. The revised Plan (hereafter also called the Plan) went into effect September 7, 2003. The Plan defines a strategy for the next 10-15 years. It describes desired conditions for Forest ecosystems. It sets goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines that emphasize maintaining and restoring watershed conditions, species viability, terrestrial and aquatic habitats, and healthy, functioning ecosystems. It also lists monitoring requirements.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Report reflects the third full year of implementing the revised Plan. It reports Forest monitoring activities and accomplishments for fiscal year (FY) 2005, which was from October 2005 through September 2006.

The Plan was appealed in 2003. In March 2005, the Regional Forester was reversed on the decision to implement the direction found in the revised Plan regarding bighorn sheep management. The Payette has been working at responding to the instructions. The Forest has also been actively working on revising the Travel Plan. One of the lessons learned from experience implementing original forest plans is that plans need to be dynamic to account for changed resource conditions such as large scale wildfire or listing of additional species under the Endangered Species Act, new information and science such as taking a systems approach, and changed regulation and policies such as the roads analysis policy. To accomplish this, the 2003 Forest Plan has embraced the principles of adaptive management. The Forest has engaged scientist to assist in the bighorn sheep issue. The Forest also encountered two vegetation altering events during 2006. A tornado touched down on the west side of the Forest causing severe damage to the localized area and wildfires were widespread on predominately the east side of the Forest.

Figure 1. Location of Payette National Forest



1.2 Forest Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

The goal of Plan monitoring is to determine what in the Plan is working well and what is not, and to help identify what changes are needed in management direction or monitoring methods.

Monitoring and evaluation are key parts of adaptive management. They track how projects are meeting the Plan's desired condition. They provide the information to keep the Forest Plan viable. Monitoring and evaluation tell how Forest Plan decisions have been implemented, how effective the implementation has proven to be in accomplishing desired outcomes, and how valid the underlying the management strategy expressed in the Forest Plan.

Chapter IV of the Plan, "Implementation," describes the Payette's monitoring and evaluation strategy. It lists the activities, practices, and effects to monitor and the indicators, or measures, to track in Tables IV-1 and IV-2. While most of the elements require annual data gathering, most are to evaluate the effects of management over several years. Therefore, results of monitoring for most elements will be reported after evaluation of data gathered over multiple years.

As this is the third year of monitoring under the revised Plan, this monitoring report focuses on the elements from Tables IV-1 and IV-2 that are to be reported annually and those that are reported every three years.

1.3 Applying Forest Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the Forest Plan have focused on implementation success (that is, achievement of plan objectives), and on decisions made in the 2003 Record of Decision for the Forest Plan. Monitoring elements also include requirements from the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and NFMA Regulations as well as other pertinent laws and regulations. (Although the Forest Service issued new 36 CFR 219 NFMA planning regulations in January 2005, the Forest Plan was prepared under the 1982 planning regulations, which remain in effect to that extent.)

Monitoring also tracks compliance with the requirements in the biological opinions on the revised Forest Plan by the regulatory agencies USFWS and NOAA Fisheries.

Monitoring and evaluation of key results over time will help determine if projects are making satisfactory progress toward the desired conditions in the Plan, or if a "need for change" in the existing strategy has arisen in light of the conditions at that time. As long as the information gained from year to year indicates that Plan implementation strategy is making acceptable progress toward Plan desired conditions, then there is no need for change in that strategy. However, if evaluation concludes that the Forest Plan strategy is not effective, then the Forest Supervisor would make the determination as to what "needs for change" exist, and whether Plan errata, amendment, or revision would be needed to make the change.

If evaluation of monitoring results indicates any monitoring requirements or their methodology are ineffective or outdated, then that conclusion would provide an empirical basis for initiating change.

1.4 Report Organization

Section 2.1 below shows the five monitoring elements required to be reported annually listed in **Table IV-1** of the Forest Plan, "Forest Plan Evaluation Expectations." This Table lists elements related to NFMA and other laws and regulations that are reported annually, and others that are reported every five

years. Elements not reported each year require the collection of information over multiple years before meaningful evaluation is possible.

Section 2.2 shows the five monitoring elements required to be reported annually and the nineteen elements required to be reported every 3 years in **Table IV-2** of the Forest Plan, "Monitoring Elements." This Table lists questions and indicators to monitor to determine the success of the Forest Plan management strategy in progressing toward desired conditions.

Section 2.3 describes the project level monitoring completed in 2006. This monitoring collects some of the information needed to address annual monitoring elements in Tables IV-1 and IV-2, as well as the elements that have annual information needs to evaluate and report every 2, 3, or 5 years.

2. 2006 Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1 Five Annual Monitoring Elements from Table IV-1

2.1.1 Evaluation of Performance

This section provides a "quantitative estimate of performance comparing outputs and services with those predicted by the forest plan," as required by Forest Plan Table IV-1, p. IV-5.

As defined in the Forest Plan, objectives are "concise time-specific statements of actions or results designed to help achieve goals." As such, objectives provide the best projection of outputs and services to be provided through implementation of the Forest Plan. The following narrative lists the relevant objectives and the Forest's accomplishments for those objectives designed to provide for specific services on an annual basis, and/or projected outputs, resulting from management actions.

Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate Species

Objective TEOB23. *Develop operational resources (maps, keys, desk guides, etc.) within 1 year of signing the ROD, to coordinate TEPC species concerns and practical mitigations, and include those resource tools in the Fire Management Plan. Consult with NMFS and USFWS on operational resources on an annual basis.*

Accomplishment. In fiscal year 2004, the Payette developed a fire management guidebook and applied it during the 2004 fire season. The *Resource Advisor's Guide* for the Payette National Forest (June 2004) contains guidance consistent with the Payette's completed consultation on listed fish species. The Payette provided a Resource Advisor Training session for Payette employees on the use of the guidelines March 14-15, 2005. An emergency consultation on the Nick Fire retardant drop occurred. Currently, NOAA and FWS are writing BOs based on a BA finalized and transmitted under Forest Supervisor's cover letter of February 15, 2005. **1**. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Soil, Water, Aquatic Resources

Objective SWOB11. *Coordinate with state and local agencies and tribal governments annually to limit or reduce degrading effects from stocking programs on native and desired non-native fish and aquatic species.*

Accomplishment. The Payette held a coordination meeting on March 10, 2004 with the Nez Perce Tribe. It also held a coordination meeting with Idaho Fish and Game in the field on April 27, 2004, and in the office June 18, 2004. **1**. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Wildlife Resources

Objective WIOB7. *Maintain or restore each PVG in each watershed (5th field hydrologic unit) to provide at least 20 percent of the forest vegetation in the large tree size class (medium tree size class in PVG 10).*

Accomplishment. 1. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Botanical Resources

Objective BTOB04. *Maintain annually a list of Forest Watch plants that identify species of concern (see Table 2 for a list of species).*

Accomplishment: Following the 2005 Rare Plant Conference with Idaho Fish and Game, the Payette added six new species to the Forest Watch list and removed one species. All added species have known populations on the Payette except for *Trifolium douglasii*. One species, *Carex buxbaumii*, was removed from the Watch List because the numerous populations and lack of threats reduced conservation concerns.
1. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Table 2. 2006 Watch List of Rare Plants on the Payette National Forest

Scientific Name	Common Name	Districts *	Status	Habitat
Botrychium lineare	Skinny moonwort	New Meadows, McCall, Krassel, Council	USFWS-candidate PNF-watch	Lodgepole pine & spruce forests and meadows.
Howellia aquatilis	Water Howellia	Weiser, Council, New Meadows, Krassel, McCall	USFWS-threatened PNF-watch	Aquatic plants found in ponds and river oxbows
Mirabilis macfarlanei	MacFarlane's four-o-clock	Council, McCall, New Meadows	USFWS-threatened PNF-watch	Hells Canyon, Salmon River grasslands
Silene spaldingii	Spalding's catchfly	Council, New Meadows, McCall, Krassel	USFWS-threatened PNF-watch	Hells Canyon, Salmon River Fescue grasslands
Spiranthes diluvialis	Ute ladies tresses	New Meadows, McCall, Krassel, Council, Weiser	USFS-threatened PNF-watch	Moist soils near riparian areas, springs, lakes, meadows, and river meanders
Allium validum	Tall swamp Onion	Council	PNF-watch	Swampy meadows mid to high elevations
Allotropa virgata	Candystick	McCall	PNF-watch	Lodgepole pine forest
Botrychium lanceolatum var. lanceolatum	Lance-leaved moonwort	McCall	PNF-watch	High elevation grasslands & meadows
Botrychium simplex	Least moonwort	McCall Krassel	PNF-watch	High elevation grasslands & meadows
Carex aboriginum	Indian Valley sedge	Council	PNF-watch	Wetlands
Chrysothamnus nauseosus spp. Nanus	Dwarf Grey Rabbitbrush	Council	PNF-watch	Shrub and grasslands

Douglasia idahoensis	Idaho Douglasia	McCall, New Meadows, Krassel	PNF-watch	Forest gaps, high elevations
Eatonella nivea	White eatonella	Council	PNF-watch	Grasslands
Mimulus clivicola	Bankmonkey flower	New Meadows, Council, Weiser	PNF-watch	Forest gap
Schistostega pennata	Luminous moss	McCall Krassel	PNF-watch	Wetlands & riparian
Trifolium douglasii	Douglas Clover	Council	PNF-watch	Grasslands

* known populations and/or habitat

Fire Management

Objective FMOB04. *Schedule and complete at least 100,000 acres of fuels management through prescribed fire and mechanical treatments in the next decade to achieve desired vegetation attributes and fuel reduction goals. Focus on wildland/urban interface and areas in Fire Regimes 1, 2, and 3 (non-lethal, mixed1, mixed2) in Condition Classes 2 and 3 (moderate to extreme hazard rating).*

Accomplishment. During fiscal year 2005, the Payette treated 1,652 acres of hazardous fuels using prescribed burning and mechanical treatments. It also treated 45,024 acres using naturally occurring fire (wildland fire use, or WFU). Of the 46,676 acre total treated, the treatment mix was 4 percent WUI (Wildland Urban Interface) and 96 percent Non-WUI. Table 3 shows the types of treatment acres. Although current direction is to provide a 50/50 mix of WUI/Non-WUI, it is nationally and regionally recognized that not all Forests have this land distribution. Therefore, Forests such as the Payette are expected to produce more of the Non-WUI acres to help balance WUI acres elsewhere. When going beyond the WUI, direction is to place a priority on those areas of the Forest within fire regimes 1, 2, and 3 (frequent fire regimes) that are also classified as condition classes 2 and 3 (those most departed from historic conditions). Much of the work that the Payette completed in the Non-WUI portion of the Forest in 2005 did occur in these areas and has helped to move them toward lower condition class ratings.
1. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Table 3. Hazardous Fuels Treated, Fiscal Year 2005

FY 2005	WUI Treatments	WUI Acres	Non-WUI Treatments	Non-WUI Acres	Total Treatments	Total Acres
Mechanical	1	652	0	0	1	652
Prescribed Fire	1	1000	0	0	1	1,000
Subtotal	1	1,652	0	0	1	1,652
Wildland Fire Use - WFU*	0	0	16	45,024	16	45,024
Total	**1**	**1652**	**16**	**45,024**	**18**	**46,676**

* *WFU acres are not considered part of the forest target, but do reflect an ecological change on the landscape including condition class change resulting from managed fire activities.*

Timberland Resources

Objective TROB01 (Timber): *Provide timber harvest, and related reforestation and timber stand improvement activities, to contribute toward the attainment of desired vegetation conditions. Annually, during the next 10 to 15 years:*

(a) Harvest timber, other than by salvage, on an average of approximately 5,500 acres,
(b) Reforest an average of approximately 1,500 acres, and
(c) Complete timber stand improvement activities on an average of approximately 3,000 acres.

Accomplishment: ***1. Information will be updated at a later date***

Objective TROB02: *Make available an estimated 325 million board feet of timber for the decade, which will contribute to Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)*

Accomplishment: In fiscal year 2005, the Payette made available (offered) approximately 5.6 million board feet (MMBF) of timber which contributed to the ASQ. This consisted of 4.9 MMBF of green and 0.7 MMBF of salvage timber. This shortfall from the average of 32.5 MMBF per year is primarily the result of the above factors listed in Objective TROB01. The volume actually harvested was about the same as the volume offered. **1**. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Objective TROB03: *Utilize wood products (e.g., fuelwood, posts, poles, houselogs, etc.) generated from vegetation treatment activities, on both suited and not suited timberlands, to produce an estimated 80 million board feet of volume for the decade. This volume, when combined with ASQ, is the Total Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ). The TSPQ for the first decade is estimated to be 405 million board feet.*

Accomplishment: The Payette made available (offered) approximately 1.4 million board feet (MMBF) of wood products (fuelwood, posts and poles, houselogs, etc.). When combined with the 5.6 MMBF contributing to ASQ (TROB02, above), the Payette made available 7.0 MMBF that contributed to the Total Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ). This is approximately 25% of that expected as an annual average. **1**. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Minerals and Geology

Objective MIOB02: *Develop and implement within one year standardized inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements for minerals activities to provide for environmentally sound exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources.*

Accomplishment: The Mineral Materials component of the mineral operations database (web-based component of INFRA, the Forest Service integrated national resource database) was introduced late in fiscal year 2005 by the Forest Service Minerals and Geology Program. This new database should be fully implemented in the spring or summer of 2006. The database includes inspection and monitoring forms, as well as reminders for bond reviews. The Locatable Minerals component should be released in late FY 2006 or early FY 2007. The Forest implemented an interim inspection protocol for both locatable and saleable minerals in FY 2004. **1**. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Facilities and Roads

Objective FROB01: *Analyze road system needs and associated resource effects in accordance with the established agency policy direction for roads analysis.*

Accomplishment: Agency policy requires Roads Analysis Process (Forest Service Manual FSM 7712.1). No Roads Analyses were completed on the Payette Forest in 2005. Fine scale analysis identifying opportunities to reduce road-related degrading effects was addressed in one project level NEPA document. **1**. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Objective FROB04: *During fine scale analyses, identify opportunities to reduce road related degrading effects to help achieve other resource objectives.*

Accomplishment*:* McCall District completed the Burgdorf Road Management and Inactive/Abandoned Mine Site Reclamation EA (April 2005), which identified 21.4 miles of unclassified road and 4.8 miles of classified road for decommissioning. The specific policy of, "actively engaging the public in transportation analysis" during the roads analysis process, was minimally met. Improvements in public involvement at the RAP level would give the public more input in managing roads and access on the Payette National Forest. **1**. ***Information will be updated at a later date***

Objective FROB02: *Cooperate with federal, state, and county agencies, tribal governments, and cost share partners to achieve consistency in road design, operation, and maintenance needed to attain resource goals; and:*

Objective FROB05: *Coordinate transportation systems, management, and decommissioning with other federal, state and county agencies, tribal governments, permittees, contractors, cost-share cooperators, and the public to develop a shared transportation system serving the needs of all parties to the extent possible.*

Accomplishments *(for Objectives FROB02 and FRB05):* In fiscal year 2005, the Payette National Forest:

- acquired one road right-of-way across private lands (.01 mile on Loomis Ranch Road No. 50389);
- did not issue any FLPMA private road permits or easements;
- issued a powerline permit to Idaho Power - the primary use under the permit is the transmission line, but 12 access roads are included in the permit to allow for construction, operation and maintenance of the line;
- issued 2 ditch easements - the primary use of the easement is operation and maintenance of the ditch, but 2 access roads are included in the authorization to allow for access;
- issued three Road Use Permits for commercial use of NFS roads.

In cooperation with local county governments and to clarify jurisdictional issues, the Payette National Forest granted FRTA (Forest Roads and Trails Act) public road easements on several roads in 2005. In accordance with Forest Service Manual direction (7703.3) these FRTA easements:

> *transfer the jurisdiction of a National Forest System road and associated transportation system facilities (FSM 7705) to the appropriate public transportation agency when the road meets any of the following criteria:*
>
> *a. More than half of the use is likely to be non-Forest Service-generated traffic.*
> *b. The road is necessary and used for mail, school, or other local government purposes.*
> *c. The road serves year-long residents within or adjacent to the National Forests.*

The roads listed in Table 10 are now under County (non-Federal) jurisdiction. Transferring the jurisdiction of these roads to the Counties opens up new funding sources to help with the estimated deferred maintenance needs of close to $1,000,000 for these 76 road miles and 14 bridges.

Table 10. FRTA Easements Granted and INFRA Deferred Maintenance Costs Eliminated

Road	County:	Miles	Bridges	INFRA Deferred Maintenance

Landore Road No. 50105	Adams	8.2	2	$43,400
Sheep Rock Road No. 50106	Adams	9.1	0	$57,000
McCall-Stibnite Road No. 50412	Valley	59.0	12	$854,000
TOTALS		**76.3**	**14**	**$954,400**

Source: INFRA Query: Road Miles and Deferred Maintenance Costs as of Jan 1, 2005.

During the Payette's 2005 Travel Management Planning process the Forest hosted planning meetings with counties, each of whom were offered "Cooperating Agency" status. The objective was to include county input in the Forest's effort to designate travel routes in accordance with National proposed OHV rules. As part of this process Valley County has informed the Payette that County Commissioners "oppose any process that determines that access routes not indicated as open in travel plan and on the maps are closed to public use."

The Payette executed one Cost Share Supplement with the State of Idaho in 2005. A cost share supplement is a project-specific agreement under a Master Road Right-of-Way Construction and Use Agreement by which the Government and Cooperators develop and maintain a road system serving their ownerships and sharing costs thereof. In addition, under the terms of Supplement No. 4, the State of Idaho completed a culvert replacement project on Buck Park Road No. 50055.

The Payette conducted annual cost share road maintenance meetings with its cooperators, the State of Idaho, and with Western Pacific Timber LLC, the holder of cost share easements owned by former cooperator Boise Cascade Corporation. The purpose of the meetings was to make efficient use of resources and funds to manage our shared road network and to account for each party's traffic and non-traffic generated use and maintenance obligations. ***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Objective FROB03: *Identify safety hazards on Forest classified roads, establish improvement priorities, correct or mitigate the hazard*

Accomplishments: Between 2001 and 2005, 100 percent of the system passenger car roads (maintenance levels 3, 4, and 5) were surveyed to determine maintenance needs. Identified maintenance needs were placed into the deferred maintenance backlog in INFRA until such time as they are addressed through future programs of work. For maintenance level 1 and 2 roads, no road condition surveys were completed in 2005 because the WO assigned none for the fiscal year. [Site-specific NEPA projects in areas with roads routinely identify safety hazards and remedy them where possible. The Payette classified road system includes 70 bridges, most on a 2-year inspection cycle. Fourteen bridges were inspected in 2005 to determine if they support design uses (that is, Road Management Objectives) and legal highway limits. Road miles and bridges surveyed are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Roads and Bridges Surveyed

Type of Site	Total Assets	Surveyed FY05	Surveyed FY01 thru FY05	% Surveyed FY01 thru FY05
Objective ML 3,4,5 Roads (miles)	653	93	653	100
Road Bridges	70	14	70	100

Source: INFRA Report: 2005 Status of Meeting Maintenance Protocols as of 10/01/2005
These R8 queries [what does R8 query mean?] use SQL Status Report scripts from InfraNet. Updated with 9/12/05 scripts from WO I-Web. http://fsweb.r8.fs.fed.us/nr/infra/mod_status_reports.html [OK for internal information, but TMI for a Monitoring Report]

In fiscal year 2005, the Payette Road Crews and Watershed Crews maintained 282 miles of system road, decommissioned 3 miles of system road, and obliterated 35 miles of nonsystem road. Table 12 lists those road miles maintained by Payette crews, as reported in the 2005 Payette NF Annual Roads Accomplishment Report (ARAR). Identified resource and safety hazards were corrected during this maintenance.

Table 12. Roads Receiving Force Account Maintenance

Objective Maintenance Level	Total System Miles (End of FY)	Roads Receiving Maintenance (Miles)	Remarks
1	1101	33	Miles reported are for road closures
2	1264	65	
3	611	141	
4	39	39	
5	4	4	
Decommissioned/Obliterated (former Level 1)		3	miles not counted in totals
Obliterated (nonsystem)		35	miles not counted in totals 25 of the 35 miles were surveyed to confirm no further work was needed
Total Miles	3,019	282	

Source: FY 2005 Payette NF Annual Roads Accomplishment Report (ARAR)

In addition to the road miles maintained by the Payette Road Crew, 3 miles of new road were constructed and 56 miles of road were reconstructed during fiscal year 2005 by Payette NF timber sale purchasers. These miles are from timber sales awarded in prior fiscal years. Also, 13 miles of Forest system road were maintained by Idaho Department of Lands (IDOL), a cost share cooperator, during their 2005 timber sale program. Table 13 lists those system road miles constructed and maintained during timber sales as reported in the FY 2005 Payette NF Annual Roads Accomplishment Report (ARAR). Identified resource and safety hazards were corrected during the maintenance.

Table 13. Road Miles Maintained by Purchasers and Cooperators

Maintained By:	Objective Maintenance Level	Construction	Reconstruction
PNF Timber Sale Purchaser	1	3	10
PNF Timber Sale Purchaser	2	0	28
IDOL Timber Sale Purchaser	2		11
PNF Timber Sale Purchaser	3	0	18
IDL Timber Sale Purchaser	3		2
Total Miles		3	69

Source: FY 2005 Payette NF Annual Roads Accomplishment Report (ARAR)

One stewardship sale and one timber sale were awarded in 2005. The 25 miles of road maintenance from these two sales and additional road maintenance from prior year sales is expected to occur in future fiscal years. Identified resource and safety hazards will be corrected during this maintenance. ***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Table 14. Road Miles to be Maintained by Purchasers for 2005 Awarded Sales

Objective Maintenance Level	Construction	Reconstruction
1	0	13
2	0	9
3	0	3
Total Miles	0	25

Source: FY 2005 Payette NF Annual Roads Accomplishment Report (ARAR)

Objective FROB06: *Identify roads and facilities that are not needed for land and resource management, and evaluate for disposal or decommissioning;*

Objective FROB09: *Develop a Forest Facilities Master Plan depicting facility location, unit standards, existing and proposed buildings, and related improvements.*

Accomplishment: McCall District completed the Burgdorf Road Management and Inactive/abandoned Mine Site Reclamation EA, which identified 21.4 miles of unclassified road and 4.8 miles of classified road for decommissioning.

The Payette National Forest completed a Facility Master Plan (FMP) in 2004. The FMP evaluated existing administrative facilities and identified unneeded facilities. Unneeded facilities identified will be evaluated for disposal or decommissioning. During fiscal year 2005, 6 additional buildings located in New Meadows, Idaho were identified to be decommissioned. The FMP was amended (FMP Amendment #1) to reflect the status of these additional buildings. The amendment added 1 existing building not previously inventoried, identified 6 additional buildings to be decommissioned, and added two new buildings to be acquired.

In addition to FMP Amendment #1, in July of 2005 the Forest sent to the Regional Office a Preliminary Project Analysis (PPA) for a New Payette National Forest Administrative Site Combining the Supervisor's Office and the McCall and Krassel District Administrative Sites. The PPA proposes constructing a new, federally owned, combined District Office and Supervisor's facility to reduce high leased building costs and high forest owned facility annual maintenance costs. This PPA has not yet been approved by the RO. ***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Objective FROB010: *Inventory and assess existing classified road crossings in subwatersheds that are occupied or contain critical habitat for TEPC species. Assess crossings to determine if they provide for fish passage, 100-year flood flow, and bedload and debris transport. Incorporate the results into the biennial updates of the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) database.* 2003 road crossing surveys:

Accomplishments: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Objective FROB11: *In the Forest's annual program of work, prioritize and schedule improvements to existing culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings to accommodate fish passage, 100-year flood flow, and bedload and debris transport. Include accomplishments in the biennial update of the Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy (WARS) database.*

Accomplishments: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

.

Objective FROB12: *During fine scale analyses in areas where roads and facilities are identified as a potential concern or problem contributing to degradation of water quality, aquatic species or occupied sensitive or watch plant habitat, evaluate and document where the contributing facilities are and prioritize opportunities to mitigate effects.*

Accomplishments: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Objective REOB18: *Initiate a process of phased, site-specific travel management planning as soon as practicable. Prioritize planning based on areas where the most significant user conflicts and resource concerns are occurring. Identify and address inconsistent access management of roads, trails, and areas across Forest, Ranger District, and interagency boundaries.*

Accomplishment: In fiscal year 2006, the Payette continued with the environmental analysis for the Forest's revised Travel Management Plan. The project would designate a system of roads and trails for use in summer and routes and areas open to oversnow vehicles in winter. The Forest ID team identified four alternatives (including "No Action") and analyzed the effects of the alternatives. Significant issues analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) included effects to recreation opportunities, water quality, fisheries, and wildlife. The DEIS was released for public review in February 2006. The 45-day comment period began February 17 and ends April 3, 2006. Public meetings were held in late February and early March. A final EIS and decision is expected in early 2007.
***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Tribal Consultation

Objective TROB01: *Meet annually with designated tribal representatives to coordinate tribal uses of National Forest System lands as provided for through existing tribal rights with the U.S. Government.*

Accomplishment: Three federally recognized American Indian Tribes have expressed interest in land and resource management activities on the Payette National Forest:

- Nez Perce Tribe
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley

Nez Perce Tribe. Formal and informal annual meetings have been taking place with the Nez Perce Tribe since 1986.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.
***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

2.1.2 Evaluation of Costs

This section evaluates the documentation of costs of carrying out the planned management prescriptions as compared with the costs estimated in the Forest Plan, as required by Forest Plan Table IV-1, p. IV-5.

As described in Chapter IV of the Forest Plan, carrying out the intent of the Forest Plan depends on the funding allocated by Congress. During the implementation period of the former Forest Plan (1988-2003), funding was consistently lower than projections for most program areas. Therefore, the 1988 Forest Plan was implemented more slowly then projected. Table 5 compares the actual allocation for fiscal year 2006 with a level predicted based on the 2003 Forest Plan, by program area (fund type).

To predict a more realistic rate of implementation, the budget level used to develop the 2003 Forest Plan for all programs, except forest products and hazardous fuels, was based on average actual budget allocations from 2001 to 2003. Forest products and hazardous fuels reduction were based on a 10 percent increase over average service level constraints from the Forest Service Budget Formulation and Execution System (BFES). Actual allotment by fund code and program emphasis will vary on an annual basis based on Forest and Regional priorities for a given year, as well as on the will of Congress. Table 5 compares the predicted Forest Plan budget level by program area based on average allotment and **BFES**, with the actual allotment for fiscal year 2006. ***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Table 5. Predicted Versus Actual Forest Budget Levels FY 2006

Fund Code	Fund Description	Predicted Forest Plan Budget Level	FY 2006 Actual Allotment	Percent Difference
BDBD	Brush Disposal	$79,510	$66,404	-16%
CMFC/CMII	Facility Construction and Deferred Maintenance	$632,873	$366,845	-42%
CMRD	Road Construction and Maintenance	$1,370,254	$1,286,049	-6%
CMTL	Trail Construction and Maintenance	$301,219	$250,895	-17%
CWKV	Coop Work, KV	$1,091,546	$712,647	-35%
NFIM	Inventory and Monitoring	$442,160	$586,839	33%
NFLM	Land and Ownership Management	$308,546	$216,859	-30%
NFMG	Minerals and Geology	$307,785	$512,284	66%
NFPN	Land Management Planning	$502,769	$67,773	-87%
NFRG	Grazing Management	$304,207	$525,926	73%
NFRW	Recreation/HR/Wilderness	$733,522	$851,800	16%
NFTM	Forest Products	$2,522,000	$2,033,266	-19%
NFVW	Vegetation and Water	$873,338	$1,063,720	22%
NFWF	Wildlife and Fisheries Management	$555,627	$447,120	-20%
RBRB	Range Betterment	$33,812	$45,690	35%
RTRT	Reforestation Trust Fund	$293,666	$394,144	34%
SSSS	Salvage Sale	$2,743,302	$921,896	-66%
WFHF	Hazardous Fuels	$1,427,000	$883,167	-38%
WFPR	Fire Preparedness	$7,322,256	$6,166,000	-16%
	Total	**$21,845,392**	**$17,399,324**	-20%

(Note: Carryover dollars are not included in the current year allotment. These are un-obligated funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year that may be carried in the next fiscal year. The availability and use of these funds tend to be highly variable.)

2.1.3 Evaluation of Population Trends

This section evaluates the population trends of the management indicator species required to be monitored and relationships to habitat changes required to be determined, as required by Forest Plan Table IV-1, on p. IV-6).

Table 6 shows the management indicator species (MIS) selected for the 2003 Forest Plan. The primary reason a given MIS is selected is because its population is believed to indicate the effects of management activities. Other factors also contribute to the choice (36 CFR 219.19(a)(1)).

Table 6. Management Indicator Species for the Payette National Forest, 2003 Forest Plan

Type	Common Name	Habitat	Management Concerns
Bird Species	Pileated Woodpecker	PVGs 2 through 9	Sufficient large trees, snags, and down logs
	White-headed Woodpecker*	PVGs 1, 2, 3, 5	Sufficient snags, and large trees with low crown density
Fish Species	Bull Trout	Perennial streams	Sediment in spawning and rearing areas, water temperature, habitat connectivity

* MIS for Management Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 only.

Bull trout in Secesh River tributary

2.1.3.1 Population Trend Monitoring for Bull Trout

Background. Columbia River Bull trout (Salvelinus confluentus) the population trends and relative viability of bull trout on the Forest were evaluated and a white paper completed. Among the conclusions in the white paper is a correlation between road density and low bull trout viability. In the Payette River drainage, bull trout are no longer present. In the Weiser River basin, viability is low with an inferred long-term declining trend. In the Salmon River basin, the extent to which bull trout viability is affected by hybridization with brook trout is unknown. In 2006, the Payette is beginning a study of the extent of detrimental effect of brook trout on bull trout viability in the Salmon River Basin in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Accomplishments: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

2.1.3.2 Population Trend Monitoring for Pileated and Whiteheaded Woodpeckers

Background. The Payette National Forest MIS monitoring strategy provides a picture of bird distributions and an estimate of the overall population trend for two management indicator species: the pileated woodpecker, and the white-headed woodpecker. In addition, the strategy provides the groundwork for using the survey points to examine relationships between MIS presence, vegetative cover, and management actions across the landscape. ***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

2.1.4 Evaluation of Watershed Restoration

This section evaluates the accomplishment of restoration objectives in the ACS (Aquatic Conservation Strategy) Priority Subwatersheds.

One acre of Tri Corp Logging Road Decommissioning was accomplished in the Upper East Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon River near Stibnite.

Table 9 summarizes these accomplishments and identifies the specific Plan objectives met by each.

Table X: Restoration Completed in ACS Priority Subwatersheds: FY 2004 - FY 2006[1]

ACS Priority Subwatershed	FW or MA Objective(s) Addressed[2]	2004 Work Completed (as of Sept 2004)	2005 Work Completed (as of Sept 2005)	2006 Work Completed (as of Sept 2006)

[1] This table only includes restoration activities for ACS priority watersheds. Restoration activities for non-ACS subwatersheds are reported in Table 9. In addition, for this table, accomplishment of timber stand improvement (TSI), prescribed fire and mechanical fuels treatment is reported beginning in FY 2005.

ACS Priority Subwatershed	FW or MA Objective(s) Addressed[2]	2004 Work Completed (as of Sept 2004)	2005 Work Completed (as of Sept 2005)	2006 Work Completed (as of Sept 2006)

***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

The ACS is a long-term strategy to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems contained within National Forest System lands. It is a refinement and furtherance of approaches outlined in the ICBEMP Implementation Strategy and the USFWS and NMFS 1998 Biological Opinions. It provides direction to maintain and restore characteristics of healthy, functioning watersheds, riparian areas, and associated fish habitats.

There are eight ACS components. Any of these components has the potential to influence any of the factors of decline or the recovery/restoration strategy.

1. Goals to Maintain and Restore SWRA (Soil, Water, Riparian, Aquatic) Resources
2. Watershed Condition Indicators for SWRA Resources
3. Delineation of Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs)
4. Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines for Management of SWRA Resources, including RCAs
5. Determination of Priority Subwatersheds within Subbasins
6. Multi-Scale Analyses of Subbasins and Subwatersheds
7. Determination of the Appropriate Type of Subwatershed Restoration and Prioritization
8. Monitoring and Adaptive Management Provisions

The ACS incorporates the monitoring goals identified in the ICBEMP Implementation Strategy and associated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

2.1.5 Evaluation of Compliance with Consultation Requirements

This section evaluates compliance of projects with terms and conditions or reasonable and prudent measures that resulted from consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries as provided in Section 7(a) of the Endangered Species Act.

The Biological Opinion (BO) on the Forest Plan from NOAA dated June 9, 2003 contains a number of terms and conditions (T&C) starting on page 89. Project implementation needs to be in compliance with those terms and conditions.

Fisheries Consultation Requirements

In the table below, the left hand column briefly summarizes the specific term and condition from the BO, and the right-hand column summarizes how the Forest met or made progress toward that term and condition in 2006.

[2]Forestwide objectives (management direction) begin with alphabetic characters, while objectives specific to management areas begin with numeric characters.

Table 10. Compliance with Terms and Conditions for Reasonable & Prudent Measures Required by NOAA Fisheries

Terms and Conditions	Compliance in 2006
# 1 – To implement Reasonable and Prudent Measure #1, clarification of local sideboards. the Forest Service shall:	
A. RCAs – Assess effectiveness of floodprone widths	RCA delineation is occurring as part of project development and riparian monitoring. Project development identifies local landslide hazards.
B. Landslide Prone – Stratify by hazard class	Completed as for RCAs
C. Definitions – Identify change to WCIs and potential effects to WCIs over 3 temporal scales	Changes to WCIs and effects over temporary, short-term, and long-term timescales are evaluated as part of project development. Completion of adjustments to sediment WCIs were completed in 2005 with cooperation of the Boise National Forest, NMFS & FWS after peer review.
Terms and Conditions	**Compliance in 2006**
D. Fire Management – Develop operational resource guidelines prior to 2004 season	For fire, also see TEOB23 above. In fiscal year 2005, no variances from guidelines were identified. No consultations occurred in which limitations on the Forest Service authority needed clarification.
# 2 – To Implement Reasonable and Prudent Measure #2, maintain link between LRMP and Broadscale restoration/recovery strategies, the Forest Service shall:	
A. IIT – Provide oversight and accountability body linking to IIT	In fiscal year 2005, coordination with the Interagency Implementation Team (IIT) field crews occurred multiple times.
B. In Upper Salmon, SFSR, and Little Salmon - Framework must be in place to implement "likely to adversely affect" actions	Framework has not been completed. However, the baseline was updated for the section 7 watershed BAs in order to be consistent with the development of the Framework document.
# 3 – To Implement Reasonable and Prudent Measure #3, Upper Salmon and South Fork Salmon direction, the Forest Service shall:	
A. Do not increase ECA above 15% in watersheds with ESA-listed anadromous fishes.	In fiscal year 2005, no ECA increases were planned over 15%.
B. In the South Fork Salmon River (SFSR):	
1. Revise the default WCIs to values appropriate for the Subbasin	A white paper to revise sediment WCIs in the South Fork Salmon River was completed in 2005 by the Payette fisheries staff. (See summary of paper, below.)
2. Continue sampling, analysis, and annual reporting of sediment levels.	Sampling occurred in 2005. Data were compiled and a statistical summary was completed. No reporting was completed.
3. Projects must meet criteria if even a negligible likelihood to adversely effect	Actions at Meadow Creek are being monitored to assure that mitigation measures are effective.

Summary of White Paper on WCIs in the South Fork Salmon River

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) biological opinion (Term and Condition 3.B.1.) for the 2003 Forest Plans required the Payette and Boise National Forests to revise the default sediment watershed condition indicator (WCI) values to something more appropriate for the South Fork Salmon River (SFSR).

On July 13, 2005, the Payette and Boise National Forest Supervisors transmitted the final version of this white paper to NMFS and documented interagency agreement on the white paper and use of its revised values for analysis of effects for future projects within the SFSR basin. The sediment WCI paper is entitled, *Developing Appropriate Sediment-Related Watershed Condition Indicators for National Environmental Policy Act Analyses and Biological Assessments in the South Fork Salmon River Basin* (Burns and Nelson 2005).

The analysis supporting the paper estimated what watershed condition indicators researchers could expect in streams functioning at the three categories defined in the Forest Plan (Functioning at Acceptable Fisk, Functioning at Risk, and Functioning at Unacceptable Risk). The paper proposed four major categorical changes: (1) modifications to the indicator names; (2) combining indicators for salmonids where appropriate and rearranging species associations; (3) using free matrix counts in preference to cobble embeddedness measurements for interstitial conditions; and (4) eliminating or relegating surface fines to a support role.

These proposed WCIs incorporate inherent variability so that risks to the aquatic system can be minimized when Forest projects are planned and implemented in the granitic portions of the South Fork Salmon River. The PNF and BNF will now proceed with the use of the revised sediment WCI values for analysis in future biological assessments.
***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Wildlife Consultation Requirements

Bald Eagle

Term and Condition 1. *Identify breeding and non-breeding eagle habitat. Locate and describe all existing nest sites, communal winter roosts, foraging areas, perching areas, and areas used during migration.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 2. *Secure specific eagle habitat through lease, trade, easement, cooperative agreements or purchase. Establish reserves and management areas where appropriate and necessary.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 3. *Cooperate with others to maintain and improve quantity, quality, and availability of food supplies for bald eagles.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 4. *Maintain and enhance wetland areas for waterfowl production.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 5. *Maintain and develop nesting and roosting habitat for future use by bald eagles.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 6. *Preserve snags in bald eagle use areas, or create snags where suitable perch trees are not available.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 7. *Prohibit removal of known eagle nest trees, perch trees, and winter roost trees.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 8. *Limit human disturbance at bald eagle use areas by establishing buffer zones around nest sites; exclude logging, construction, habitat improvement, and other activities during critical periods of bald eagle use. Prohibit building construction near key bald eagle nesting and wintering habitats and limit vehicle traffic at key areas during periods of bald eagle use.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 9. *Inventory, monitor, and study bald eagle habitat and populations to obtain adequate knowledge for developing nest management plans and to evaluate effectiveness of management programs.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

<u>Canada Lynx</u>

Term and Condition 1. *Anticipate and resolve growing resource conflicts with recreation use.*

Compliance. The Forest Travel Plan EIS assesses potential effects of over-snow recreation on lynx. ***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Term and Condition 2. *Seek opportunities to enhance public awareness of the status of ESA listed wildlife.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 3. *Continue to map and assess the extent of lynx, denning, forage, and dispersed habitats.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 4. *Continue the monitoring and surveying efforts to improve the information base related to lynx occurrences.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 5. *Cooperate with others to improve research efforts to better understand the potential for human activities to affect lynx.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 6. *Cooperate with others to evaluate habitat value and relationships for vegetation communities not typically considered to be important lynx habitat, including aspen and shrub-steppe.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel

Term and Condition 1. *Provide additional physical protection of northern Idaho ground squirrels (NIDGS) from mortality or injury caused by humans using roads or trails in potentially suitable habitats. This protection could be provided by (but not limited to) erecting signs, road closures, off-road vehicle restrictions, and other measures to limit human disturbance to the species and their habitat.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 2. *In cooperation with the Service, prepare an outreach plan that allows the public to be updated on information on the conservation and biology of NIDGS. Inform the public of current habitat restoration and monitoring efforts on Forest lands.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 3. *Cooperate with others to secure protection of existing habitat from threats on adjacent private lands.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 4. ***W****orking with the Technical Working Group, cooperate in establishing and maintaining a database that tracks all known population numbers and documents the geographic extent of populations using a GIS. Past and present narrative data for the northern Idaho ground squirrel should be collected and incorporated into a system that allows a crosswalk of narrative data with the GIS system data. These records and GIS habitat maps should be updated regularly.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 5. *To provide additional understanding of important characteristics of the northern Idaho ground squirrel habitat, work with the Service and others to formulate a multivariate analysis of existing populations and their habitats. Environmental correlates of areas now occupied by the species should be analyzed statistically. All types of land use should be evaluated including mining, grazing, timber management, burning, cultivation, private land use and developments, highway construction, recreational and utility uses.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 6. *Conduct a historical review of known pesticide applications within suitable northern Idaho ground squirrel habitat on federal lands and adjacent private lands. Where possible, identify the initiating agency, amount of application, type of product, and target species.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 7. *Assist the Technical Working Group in evaluating population models for the species and re-affirm the accuracy of parameters in terms of population biology, habitat requirements, and other limiting factors. Update and refine existing information on population distribution, exchange rates between metapopulations, and genetic studies.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 8. *Assist others in establishing a long-term contingency plan to allow management procedures if the northern Idaho ground squirrel population should reach critically low numbers or other special management needs are identified.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Term and Condition 9. *Continue existing efforts to locate additional natural population of northern Idaho ground squirrels within the Probable Historical Distribution of the species. Document the systematic search methods so all surveys are using similar techniques.*

Compliance. The Forest is working with the Technical Work Group on locating additional populations.

Term and Condition 10. *Assist in the development of management plans for each of the identified metapopulations of the northern Idaho ground squirrel.*

Compliance. *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Grey Wolf

The Grey wolf does not have any conservation recommendations because any wolves on the Payette are part of a non-essential experimental population.

2.2 Monitoring Elements From Table IV-2 of the Forest Plan with Annual or Three-Year Reporting Requirements

As described in Chapter IV of the Forest Plan, monitoring elements were designed around monitoring questions that need to be answered about Forest Plan implementation. These questions are key to determining if implementation is moving toward the desired conditions in the Forest Plan. This summarizes the findings for those elements required annually as well as those with three-year reporting requirements.

Safety of Administrative Facilities

Monitoring Question: *Are administrative sites safe and accessible for visitors and employees including drinking water sources*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Safety of Developed Recreation Sites

Monitoring Question: *Are developed recreation sites free of high-risk conditions? Do water systems meet Federal, State, and local requirements*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Protection of Historic Properties

Monitoring Question: *Are historic properties being affected by project activities*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Indicator: ***3.1 Information will be reported at a later date**

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Watershed Restoration and Conservation Activities

Monitoring Question: *Have restoration and conservation activities been focused in priority watersheds identified by the WARS process?*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Disclosure of Management Actions

Monitoring Question: *Are proposed actions and associated effects being adequately disclosed in NEPA documents? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Tribal Participation with the Forest

Monitoring Question: *Are current processes meeting the needs for consultation? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Coordination with Tribes

Monitoring Question: *Are traditional cultural resources and special interest areas being considered and maintained? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

State and Local Government Participation with the Forest

Monitoring Question: *Are current processes such as commission appearances, field reviews, etc., meeting coordination needs? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Recreation Use Conflicts

Monitoring Question: *Are conflicts rising between recreational uses? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Dispersed Recreation Use and Distribution

Monitoring Question: *What level of use is occurring in dispersed sites and what impacts are occurring to other resource values? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Actual Daily and Seasonal Use versus Use Capacity

Monitoring Question: *What level of use is occurring in special use areas, including recreation sites (e.g., downhill ski areas)? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Developed Site Use and Distribution, and Resource Impacts to Sites

Monitoring Question: *What level of use is occurring in developed sites and what impacts are occurring to other resource values? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Level of Trail Maintenance Relative to Trail Use

Monitoring Question: *Are trails being maintained for anticipated levels of use? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Potential Impacts to Visual Resources

Monitoring Question: *Are management actions and Forest Plan direction effectively maintaining or restoring long-term soil productivity? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Stewardship of Historic Properties

Monitoring Question: *Are historic properties being managed to standard? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Gathering Activities on the Forest

Monitoring Question: *Are forest gathering activities resulting in resource depletion (i.e., mushrooms, bear grass, huckleberries)? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Botanical Species of Concern, Watch Species and Sensitive Species

Monitoring Question: *Are Forest management actions affecting known sensitive species or watch species habitats at the project level? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Soil Productivity

Monitoring Question: *Are management actions and Forest Plan direction effectively maintaining or restoring long-term soil productivity? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Distribution of Aquatic Ecosystems

Monitoring Question: *Are management actions maintaining or restoring the distribution, abundance, and habitat quality of management indicator and TEPC species? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Landslide Prevention

Monitoring Question: *Are management actions and Forest Plan direction effectively preventing management-induced landslides? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Noxious Weed Prevention

Monitoring Question: *Are Forest Plan standards and guides effect in preventing establishment of new noxious weed infestations? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Noxious Weed Containment

Monitoring Question: *Are Forest management strategies effective in preventing further expansion of established noxious weed populations? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Noxious Weed Control and Eradication

Monitoring Question: *Are Forest management strategies effective in controlling or eradicating targeted populations of noxious weeds? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

Forage Utilization Levels

Monitoring Question*: Are established utilization levels providing for desired ground cover, soil stability, plant vigor and composition? (three-year reporting)*

Work Completed and Findings: *3.1 Information will be reported at a later date

3. ERRATA

3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Report update and completeness

In the last year the Payette National Forest has been engaged in extreme fire behavior, suppression, and recovery efforts, active and on going high profile litigation, and several Forest scale high priority NEPA analysis. Because of these factors and a reduced work force the 2006 Monitoring and Evaluation Report for the Payette National Forest will be finalized within the next six months.