

Appendix J

Monitoring for the North Lochsa Face Ecosystem Management Project

The following monitoring would continue on the Forest and/or District:

- a. Ten percent of all units on the Forest are monitored for compliance with the rules and regulations of the Idaho Forest Practices Act.
- b. Annually, at least one completed timber sale project is monitored by the District and Forest to determine if: (1) requirements of the EA or EIS and decision document were implemented correctly; and (2) desired/predicted results and effects occurred. These results are retained in the District files and used for future reference. Of particular interest are successful application of planned vegetative management practices (including roading practices) in or near sensitive areas, erosion control, and access management.
- c. For timber sales, certified sale administrators would monitor the requirements of the timber sale contract, which reflect the requirements described in the Record of Decision and the SEIS.
- d. All eight major watersheds within the project area that flow into the Lochsa River are currently being monitored for summer water temperatures. Temperature monitoring will continue in the mainstems of the eight streams indefinitely. Selected tributaries would be monitored for water temperatures prior to, during and following project implementation. Substrate monitoring is currently ongoing and would continue in the Pete King Creek, Canyon Creek, and Deadman Creek drainages. Ongoing fish population monitoring projects would continue in the Pete King Creek, Canyon Creek, Deadman Creek, and Fish Creek (including Hungery Creek) drainages. Stream channel and habitat conditions were surveyed in 1991 and 1997 in the Pete King Creek and Canyon Creek drainages; these would be repeated in within the next five years (2002-2007). Stream channel and habitat conditions were surveyed in 1993, 1996 and 1999 in the Deadman Creek, the stream would be resurveyed within the next eight years (2002-2009). The Fish Creek drainage was surveyed in 1992 and 1995. This drainage would be resurveyed within the next three years (2002-2005).
- e. Pacific dogwood plants would be monitored during reconstruction of the access road to Bimerick helicopter landing, and prior to, during, and following the prescribed burning in the Lochsa RNA. Evergreen kittentails in the RNA would also be monitored prior to, during and after the burning in the RNA. The RNA monitoring would be done in conjunction with the Research Station scientists.
- f. New plantations, established after harvest, would be monitored for five years following planting to ensure that the land is successfully reforested (funded by KV).

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- g. The CNF would monitor sediment delivery from road obliteration to better quantify the effects of this activity. A subset of the road obliteration activities, which have the potential to deliver sediment to the streams, would be monitored. The monitoring would be designed to quantify sediment delivery, and to the extent possible allow inference to the application of this activity in other areas. The results shall be submitted to the National Marine Fisheries Service each March following the field season data was collected.
 - h. The CNF would monitor the effects of the first two years of mixed severity burns. Specifically the CNF would monitor the effects of the burns on Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas to determine if additional mitigation should be applied. A report would be produced that describes where, when, acreage, and method of treatment, methods of evaluating effects, the effects of the prescribed burning, and any additional mitigation that should be applied to future burns. The CNF would report their findings and any added mitigation measures to the National Marine Fisheries Service for concurrence prior to proceeding with the next year's burns..
 - i. Monitor prescribed burning in Fish "C" reaches (see staggering of units in Design Section). If burning the first year does not result in any changes to stream reaches, then burning does not need to be staggered.
 - j. See design criteria for heritage resources for the following sites: 10-IH-558, 10-IH-2370, 10-IH-2371, 10-IH-2372, 10-IH-2373, 10-IH-2374, 10-IH-2145, 10-IH-2146, 10-IH-1649
 - k. In consultation with the Idaho SHPO, and in participation with the Nez Perce National Historic Park, develop a heritage resource management and monitoring plan that will protect culturally modified trees and other historic properties from effect. This plan will develop monitoring and mitigation measures for individual sites and will be submitted to the Idaho SHPO for review and approval by February 1, 2002. On an annual basis, no later than March 1, reports will be prepared and submitted to Idaho SHPO and the Nez Perce National Historic Park that will document accomplishments under the plan, results of monitoring, and recommendations for amendments. The plan may be updated annually as needed, and the Nez Perce Tribe will be invited to comment and provide input to the development and updating of this plan.
 - l. Where pre-burning activities have been performed (e.g. fuels reduction, back burning, or wrapping), and in specified cases in other types of treatment areas such as salvage or thinning units, monitoring of resource conditions may be required during project implementation. A qualified archeologist would monitor resource conditions and in the case of burn units; a fire crew would be pre-positioned in strategic locations to protect the resource.