GOSPEL-HUMP STUDY PLAN

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Study Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

The Gospel-Hump Unit, as shown in Figure 1, will be covered by one strategic plan. In addition, all contiguous roadless area will be evaluated for potential as Wilderness Study Area during this planning process. The plan will be completed with essentially existing data. The planning unit will be subdivided by management units and prescriptions prepared for each of these subdivisions.

We are planning this unit at this time to resolve a number of critical issues and to provide the managers with a "rational" way of assigning time and effort to managing these lands. Our objective is to complete this plan through the Draft Environmental Statement stage by December 15, 1977.


NEZPERCE
NATIONAL FOREST
Coeur D'Alene
Lewiston
Grangeville
NEZPERCE
NATIONAL FOREST
12
95
Boise
80
IDAHO
Grangeville
13
SOUTH
FORK CLEARWATER RIVER
14
SALMON RIVER
95
LOCHSA
RIVER
12
Nezperce National Forest
Portion of the
Selway Bitterroot Wilderness
Hot
Point
8
Rackliff-Gedney
24
SELWAY
RIVER
Stillman
Point
9
West
Nezperce
7
4
Elk City
Meadow Creek
6
26
West
Salmon Face
18
Blue
Ridge
33
Rainy Day
Point
3
Mill
Creek
13
Red River
5
16
Slate Creek
Orogrande
17
Crooked
Creek
Salmon River Breaks
Primitive Area
John
Day
2
Little
Slate
34
Gospel-Hump
22
Jersey
Jack
14
Chair
Point
29
Kelly
Bullion
SALMON RIVER
SNAKE RIVER
Snake
Face
21
East
Salmon
Face
12
95
= Planning Unit
Boundary
= Roadless area
VICINITY MAP
SCALE 1" = Approx 11 Miles

The products of this effort will include:

1. DES Gospel-Hump Unit

2. LMP Gospel-Hump Unit

3. Amended Final ES, Rainy Day Unit

4. Amended Final ES, Mill Creek Unit

5. EAR for Little Slate Creek and Kelly Bullion Units with recommendations as to disposition of EIS's.

6. Amended DES for Warren Unit (Payette N.F.)

7. Resolution of the roadless area allocation for Slate Creek LMP.

The Land Management Plan for Gospel-Hump will include:

1. A long range study that includes:

   a. Goals

   b. Targets

   c. Policy

2. A tactical control plan for management that includes:

   a. Management unit description

   b. Management unit opportunities

   c. Management unit constraints

   d. Standards within which management unit activities are to be performed.

II. ISSUES

1. How much of the commercial timber should be available for harvest, versus how much of the same area should remain in its natural, unroaded condition.

2. How much of the area to remain natural or roadless should be available for off-road vehicles, versus wilderness classification which denies this motorized use.

3. Of the area that is roadless, how much possesses mineral potential high enough to mandate a minerals study prior to wilderness consideration.

4. Wildlife values (particularly big game) necessitate undeveloped land use allocation, versus other resource development in manners compatible to wildlife.

5. Several important streams include valuable anadromous fish spawning beds, and this should determine the degree of land disturbance tolerated, versus land disturbances will be kept at a minimum consistent with other resource use.

6. Local economies and government must be sustained by the incomes and receipts generated by commodities from this unit, versus national values and costs should determine final allocations.

Questions to be answered by this planning effort:

I. How much if any of the Gospel-Hump contiguous roadless area should be recommended for Wilderness Study?

a. How much of the area should be available for ORV uses?

II. What should be the progression and extent of development for lands not selected for Wilderness Study?

III. What natural hazards exist in the planning unit, where are they, and how can this potential be mitigated?

IV. What constitutes sustained yield for wood, water, range, wildlife & fish, recreation, and wilderness in this unit?

V. What products at what costs and with what effects might be realized from this unit?

a. What is value of anadromous fish versus other uses?

VI. What harvest systems, if any, should be employed on this unit?

VII. What are potential adverse effects on big game of both development and non-development and how can each be mitigated?

VIII. What areas have significant minerals potential and warrant further study?

IX. What access should be provided to private lands?

X. Is a National Recreational Trail designation feasible and/or desirable for one or more trails in this unit?

Pages 6 - 11 Computer Printout of Critical Path

IV. Public Involvement History - Gospel-Hump

1. Nezperce National Forest M.U. Plan - Part I - 1972

Public review of the Forest M.U. Plan, Part I, was conducted by a group representing major interests active on the Forest. The group included outfitters, timber industry, miners, ranchers, local government, Idaho Fish & Game Department, sportsmen, businessmen, Sierra Club, and others.

Concerning wilderness, only the Sierra Club member favored additional classification of areas.

2. Roadless Area Review & Evaluation (RARE) - 1973

The following roadless areas were displayed in RARE that now comprise the Gospel-Hump Unit: South Fork Face (#240), Upper Johns Creek (#241), Kelly Mtn.-Wind River (242), Sheep Creek-Crooked Creek (237), Crooked River (236), and Upper Ten Mile-Williams Creek (238).

Public involvement was classified by four categories:

1. General agreement for new study area.
2. General agreement against new study area.
3. Divided public opinion.
4. Few or no opinions or information expressed.

Responses were garnered from local meetings. A total of 145 responses were received. Thirty listed the need for more wilderness, two were neutral, and 113 were opposed to additional wilderness. Of the 30 pro-wilderness responses, 11 specified the Seven Devils-Snake Face, three favored the Gospel-Hump, and the remaining 14 wanted all roadless areas.

3. Forest Travel Plan - 1976

Public concerns identified relative to Gospel-Hump included:

1. Would like to see fewer closures, especially in the Gospel-Hump area.

2. The ORV user feels he is participating in a legitimate form of recreation, however, with closure of Seven Devils and restricted access in the Gospel-Hump through Area Closure #5, we have almost eliminated vehicle access to the high country.

3. Four-wheel drives currently go from Moores Station to the Hump on the old wagon road. They would like to continue this use.

4. Written responses were received from 240 people, with the Gospel-Hump being the focal point of concern. The only high country left in North Idaho accessible to the ORV user is the Gospel-Hump.

4. Kelly-Bullion LMP - 1974

Public involvement pointed out that "The planning unit does not contain sufficient roadless areas on its own to be considered under the Wilderness Act, however, roadless areas along the eastern boundary are complementary to the Gospel-Hump Planning Unit which does have wilderness or backcountry potential."

5. Little Slate LMP - 1974

No mention of Gospel-Hump. Input concerning roadless areas in general terms was received from the Sierra Club and Idaho Parks & Recreation Department.

6. Mill Creek LMP - 1976 - *appeal*

Large number of responses "expressed or implied that the total 343,000 acre Gospel-Hump contiguous roadless area should receive a formal study for wilderness."

Four respondents indicated that nearby wilderness does not reduce the need for more wilderness. Three respondents felt that Mill Creek was a major part of the total roadless area.

Additional feelings were expressed in opposition to our method of analyzing wilderness values and making trade-offs.

7. RARE II - 1977

Public response opportunities will begin August 1, 1977. Phase I of the involvement will be directed at additions or deletions to the inventoried roadless areas. For purposes of RARE II, the Gospel-Hump Unit includes roadless areas south of the Salmon River and area in the Jersey-Jack Unit.

8. Rainy Day LMP - 1975 - *appeal*

The Rainy Day Plan generated much response, both pro and con wilderness, specifically and generally. The contiguity of roadless areas to areas south of the Salmon River was pointed out, and our wilderness analysis procedures were questioned. Particularly, some persons opposed our alleged "piecemeal" approach to the contiguous roadless area.

9. Church Committee - 1977

Two groups, representing Chamber of Commerce interests and environmentalists, respectively, were brought together by Senator Frank Church. Through a series of private meetings, these groups agreed on a common boundary both could support for wilderness classification of the Gospel-Hump area. Senator Church has agreed to propose legislative classification of the area agreed upon.

10. Meadow Creek - In progress

Although not directly related to Gospel-Hump, the large number of responses received provide some indication of public sentiment. Of those expressing an opinion, 421 were definitely opposed to wilderness, 148 favored wilderness, and 902 favored multiple use management (which does not include wilderness to their way of thinking).

11. Slate Creek LMP - 1975

This plan has not been issued as a DEIS. Public involvement was carried out on the proposed alternatives, however, and a good response was received. No summary of the involvement was located, but in reading the individual letters, it was apparent that many persons and groups were concerned about the total Gospel-Hump area. Many persons indicated a need to review Kelly Mtn.-Wind River (RARE #242) with the total contiguous area.

Public Involvement Plan for Gospel-Hump

I. Introduction

A. Past Involvement - The roadless area common to the Gospel-Hump Planning Unit is also contiguous to and a part of several other planning units. Several of these units have completed plans for which public involvement has been conducted. Rainy Day, Mill Creek, Warren, Little Slate and Kelly-Bullion are completed plans in this category. Blue Ridge and Slate Creek are incomplete plans which have the initial phases of public involvement complete.

The original Roadless Area Review in 1972 and Forest-wide plans such as the Transportation Plan, the Multiple Use Plan, and the Timber Management Plan have also had public exposure and the public input so received sometimes is directed at Gospel-Hump.

A local group and Wilderness advocates have recently reached agreement on proposals for development and wilderness classification which Senator Church has agreed to introduce as an amendment to the proposed Endangered Wilderness Act.

Therefore, much public input has been received and has been analyzed.

In addition, the Forest Service soon will have concluded local hearings on the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. These, no doubt, will surface Gospel-Hump concerns once again.

B. Need for New Public Involvement - The most important reason for public involvement is obvious. The desires and demands of the public are important facets of all decisions affecting public lands. The demands must be measured against land capability and management suitability in the land use planning process.

Second, public involvement for all land use plans is required by law. Both the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 require this step. Since this proposed plan is separate from previous plans, so must be this public involvement.

Third, since there are many past plans that have dealt with this area in part, and one present but separate plan (the Church committee), that deals with this area in total, it is necessary to involve the public to prevent confusion.

C. Current Issues - Currently, based on past public involvement, these issues are evident:

Issues

1. How much of the commercial timber should be available for harvest, versus how much of the same area should remain in its natural, unroaded condition.

2. How much of the area to remain natural or roadless should be available for off-road vehicles, versus wilderness classification which denies this motorized use.

3. Of the area that is roadless, how much possesses mineral potential high enough to mandate a minerals study prior to wilderness consideration.

4. Wildlife values (particularly big game) should direct the degree and type of land use allocation, versus wildlife values should be considered in developing allocations for other resources.

5. Several important streams include valuable anadromous fish spawning beds, and this should determine the degree of land disturbance tolerated, versus land disturbances will be kept at a minimum consistent with other resource use.

6. Local economies and government must be sustained by the incomes and receipts generated by commodities from this unit, versus national values and costs should determine final allocations.

D. Present General Agreement - Surprisingly, in the face of the intense controversy and the above listed issues, there are significant areas of general agreement.

Accord has been reached that:

(1) recognizes the "core area" of high country and Salmon River Breaks as being primarily important for its scenic, recreational, aesthetic, and wildlife values;

(2) recognizes the peripheral areas, excluding major streams and the breaks thereof, as primarily important for commodity values which include grazing of domestic animals, timber, and minerals; and

(3) development of the peripheral area must be carefully pursued so as to protect watershed, soils, and wildlife values.

E. Remaining Disagreement - There is not general agreement concerning the management of the core area. A strong group, and perhaps the dominant one, favors wilderness classification. This group is composed of the Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, Sierra Club, Idaho Environmental Council, Western Federation of Outdoor

Clubs, and other groups of similar inclination. A strong group favors roadless management or "as-is" management. This group is composed of cyclists, snowmobilers, and four-wheel-drive clubs. This group is well represented both nationally and locally. A small but vocal third group wants no additional classification or controls, and sees any such scheme as an infringement on their personal liberties and rights (local Granges and the "Posse Comitatus" group).

Another recognizable group is the miners and mining interests. They argue that much of the area included has been proven to have extensive mineral deposits, and oppose any classification that would make the prospecting for or extraction of minerals more difficult.

The last recognizable group that opposes wilderness classification, but espouses roadless management, is a minority of hunters. They are afraid that wilderness regulations will deny needed game range rehabilitation. The Idaho Fish & Game Department went on record as favoring roadless, but unclassified, management.

II. Objectives of Public Involvement

A. To ascertain the demands and desires of the public concerning this unit of National Forest land.

B. To eliminate the "surprise factor" when final decisions are announced.

C. To maintain credibility with the public.

D. To inform the public so that recommendations formulated by the public will be based upon true facts and complete understanding.

III. Process

A. Approach - An approach has been selected to obtain the above objectives. It is termed the "key people" approach. Leaders from each recognizable interest sphere will be asked to assist as the key people. At each important phase of the planning process, this group will be furnished with all pertinent data and assembled for a critique session. After the key people session, the same information will be made available to the general public through appropriate media. Both the general public and the "key people" will be told in advance as to how their suggestions will be used.

The rationale behind this approach is that:

(1) Communications will be improved. More time will be available for informed and concerned leaders to question proposals without the impediments of general public meetings. Informal communication channels will be open to the public through the key people from their particular interest sphere.

(2) Credibility should be improved if the general public hears the same things from their leaders they are hearing from our general announcement.

(3) Interest and participation should be increased by secondary discussions between leaders and their interest groups. Time lags between "key people" meetings and general public meetings will allow greater dispersal of information.

(4) This approach will obtain all the objectives of the public involvement plan.

B. Tasks & Responsibilities

Task	Responsibility	Tentative Date
1. Choose key people.	Core Team	8/5
2. Make all offers.	Laven	8/8
3. Make a general news release on process.	Laven	8/9
4. Send out schedule, study plan, and public involvement plan to key people.	Hauger	8/12
5. Hold first meeting for orientation and review, and critique of study plan. Prepare agenda and brochure for this purpose.	Biddison, Laven	8/27
6. Make general public releases concerning study plan.	Hauger	8/29
7. Hold second key people meeting, present resource overview.	Laven, Biddison	10/1
8. Meet and discuss alternatives with key people.	Laven Biddison & Selected Core Team Members	10/1
9. Prepare and mail brochure on alternatives to general public.	Laven, Hauger	11/5
10. Hold general public open house - solicit general input on alternatives. Urge key people to attend.	Biddison, Laven, entire planning team	11/12
11. Present selected alternatives for critique.	Biddison, Laven	11/15

V. INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY

The purpose of this section is to identify the core and peripheral teams and the technical review panel; their disciplines and functional responsibilities in the preparation of the Gospel-Hump Land Management Plan, and to explain their responsibilities. The figure on page 20 pictorially describes the relation between the core and peripheral teams' responsibilities.

I. Core Team - The core interdisciplinary team will consist of the Forest Supervisor and his primary staff. The members of this team and their functional responsibilities are listed below:

Don Biddison - Team Leader
Ed Laven - Planning Coordinator & Watershed
Jim Thomson - Fire, Wilderness, Recreation & Lands
Jim Harvey - Timber, Range, Fisheries, Wildlife, Minerals & S&PF
Bruce Pewitt - Engineering
Frank Sandvig - A.O.
Phil Jaquith - District Ranger
Ron Stoleson - District Ranger
Vic Standa - District Ranger
Joe Bednorz - District Ranger

The role of this team is (1) to define the problem, (2) to agree on the process to be used, (3) to evaluate and sign off on each of the process steps, (4) to evaluate and select an alternative plan, and (5) to approve an alternative land management plan. This team will fulfill the interdisciplinary planning requirements by meeting together with equal information and negotiating solutions to questions which, because of the state of the art, require professional judgements. This team will accept full responsibility for assuring that all necessary professions and disciplines are represented in the formation of plan alternatives. The team leader is responsible for final selection on an alternative plan.

II. Peripheral Team - The peripheral team will consist of those professions and disciplines necessary to provide the physical, biological, economic, social and planning expertise needed to provide the core team with adequate information from which decisions can be made.

As a minimum, the peripheral team will consist of:

Planning Leader - Ed Laven
Hydrologist - Bill Brookes
Soil Scientist - Dick Cline
Wildlife Biologist - Floyd Gordon
Forester - Chuck Nelson
Sociologist - LaBrun & Holden
Economist - Alword & Lovegrove
System Analyst - Don Renton
Computer Specialist - Tim Sale
Timber Mgmt. Specialist - Dewey Haeder

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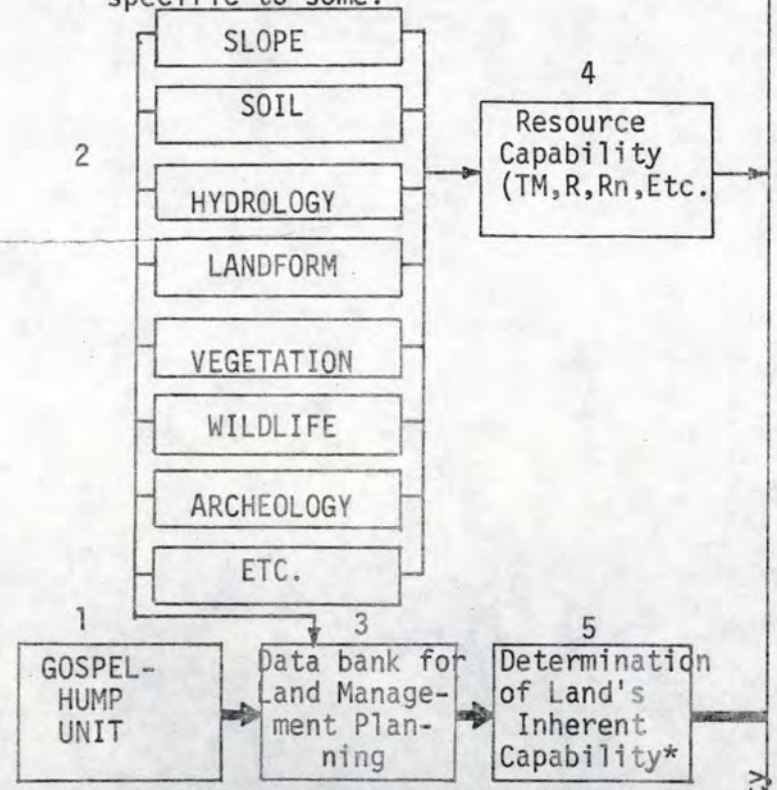
Hydrologist - Bill Brookes
Soil Scientist - Dick Cline
Wildlife Biologist - Floyd Gordon
Forester - Chuck Nelson
Sociologist - LaBruin & Holden
Economist - Alword & Lovegrove
System Analyst - Don Renton
Computer Specialist - Tim Sale

x Peripheral Team

Multi-Disciplinary
Responsibility

Inherent Land Capability - An evaluation of the land's natural or inherent ability to provide for use. It is based on the average natural productivity of the area.

Basic Data Common to all functions or specific to some:



*This can be presented as aggregates of TM, R, Rn, etc. or information to this point can be combined & displayed as capability units.

All data on this side of the line is "clean" -- not influenced by mgmt. action or interpretation.

Capability

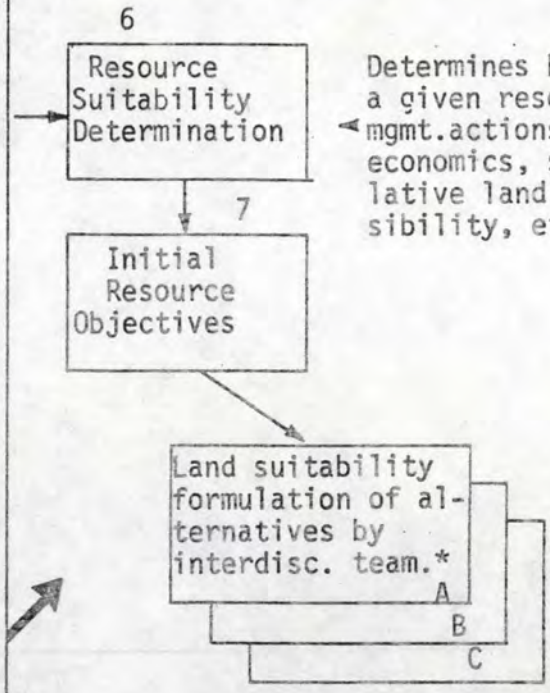
Core Team

Supervisor & staff

Interdisciplinary
Responsibility

Suitability - An evaluation based on assumptions about potential usability or productivity if specified management alterations were to be made.

The first functional attempt to measure local ability to meet National(s), FSM & legislative policy and objectives.



Determines how the capability of a given resource would respond to mgmt.actions--considering local economics, social values, legislative land allocations, accessibility, etc.

Suitability

*Interdisc. team will analyze capability & suitability to determine hazard potential to soil, vegetation, wildlife, etc. on this acreage from mgmt. actions which are practical in this location.

Minerals - Rusty Dersch
Engineer - Walt Shjeflo
Fisheries Biologist - Hank McKirdy
Range Conservationist - Clint McCarthy
Wilderness Specialist - Jim Bradley, Mike Lunn, Pete Mourtsen
Recreation Specialist - Valerie Weber
Public Involvement Specialist - Paul LaBrun
Archeologist - Duane Marti

The role of this team is multidisciplinary in nature; that is, they are responsible under the direction of the planning leader to provide "clean disciplinary data" at the resolution and in the format prescribed by the planning leader. This team, additionally, is responsible for locating and describing existing and potential hazards that might constrain planning alternatives.

Technical Review Panel - The Technical Review Panel will consist of those key disciplines around which the land management decisions will pivot. Where possible, the individuals on this panel will not be Forest Service personnel, but peers in the key professions. These individuals will represent professional disciplines, not interest groups.

Membership:

Forester - Dr. Ken Sowles
Fish Biologist - Bill Platts
Wildlife Biologist - Dr. Jim Peek
Soil Scientist - Warren Starr
Wilderness Expert - Dr. Jim Fazio
Economist - Enoch Bell
Minerals - Dr. Maynard Miller

The role of the Technical Review Panel is to review both process and content for adequacy and appropriateness, and to make suggestions for improvement. This peer review will occur at at least four critical points in the process.

VI. THE PROCESS:

The process presented is an extension of the proven scientific method.

The process requires a systematic structured attack on the problems of planning and decision making. Inherent in this procedure are the concepts of:

1. Credibility - What we say must be done or the reasons why explained.

2. Honesty - Planning is a "full disclosure" procedure in which all prior decisions and constraints must be laid on the table.

3. Bias - All personal or professional bias must be reduced to a minimum.

4. Bargaining - The management of public lands can only be accomplished by an active bargaining mechanism between resource users, managers and users of resources; and between users of resources.

5. Visibility - To meet the requirements of credibility, honesty and eliminating bias, the process must provide a visible track between actions taken, how they are planned and where the interested publics were involved.

6. Documentation - To be visible, all happenings must be written down in documented form.

Phase I: Identification of Issues - The result of this phase is a set of issues identified and selected by the interdisciplinary team, in concert with the public and approved by line officers, that form the focus for the formulation of alternatives. Thus, it is for this set of issues that alternatives will be developed; i.e., the Forest Service will investigate possible management actions, programs, or strategies to resolve these issues. Depending on the level of planning, the issues may be of national, regional, or local scope. The important point is that those which can be resolved are attacked at the appropriate level. Those which cannot be resolved at all are noted, as well as explaining why.

1. Produce a definitive statement on the necessity for making a plan. Answer the questions, "why start a new planning effort," and "why are the old plans insufficient?" What are the key questions the decision maker wants to answer?

Techniques:

A. HIPO

B. Public Awareness and Sensitivity

C. I.D. Team Interaction

Product:

Problem statement with issue list describing "what vs. what" is the issue. Priorities for resolving the issues should also be established.

2. Develop a public participation plan that explicitly states the proposed level of participation (who will be involved, how and when they will be involved, and how their input will be utilized), and state the rationale for selection of the identified level of involvement as shown below.

Technique:

A. Key people plan

Product:

I&I Plan plus line officers sign off.

3. Describe the responsible officer, I.D. Team, and other participants roles and responsibilities in the plan to be prepared and the decisions to be made. Outline initial estimate of manpower skill requirements and costs.

Techniques:

A. CPM

B. PERT

C. Past activities to provide a handle on what a particular job requires as far as manpower, special skills, and costs.

Product:

Roles and responsibilities statement, plus a project planning outline and timeframe.

4. Define the critical issues to be addressed in the plan. Explain the sources of these issues and delineate their boundaries. Array the issues identified in order of importance for resolution.

Techniques:

A. Key people approach

B. I.D. Team Development

C. Historical Summary

Product:

Issue List, with priorities for resolution.

Phase 2: Formalization of Planning. The result of this plan is a strategy with respect to how the team anticipates addressing the issues selected in Phase 1 prior to the actual formulation of alternatives. It is oriented toward providing the responsible line officers with: (1) an overview of area conditions with existing levels of Forest Service involvement (i.e., the "without" condition

(Continue)

for planning); (2) a detailed description of what the team can produce as it relates to the selected issues, and (3) an account of time, personnel, an budget requirements for the effort.

5. Prepare a white paper on the perceived latitude for this plan and its possible decisions. Describe the assumptions which constrain the possible decisions which can be made as a minimum.

Techniques:

A. Group Problem Solving

B. Interdisciplinary Group Interpretation of Data and Information

Product:

A. Overview of resource capability (in standardized outputs).

B. Technological state.

C. Fiscal policy and expectations.

D. Relevant legal parameters.

E. Socio-political factors.

F. Planning time frame.

G. Units for analysis.

H. Document assumptions.

I. Design data base architecture.

6. Define the hierarchical goal sets under which this plan is controlled. As a minimum, define alternative goal sets for the plan which address the major interest groups concerns.

A. Reduce quantifiable goals to objectives.

B. Establish subjective measures and process for analysis of non-quantifiable goals.

Techniques:

A. PUBLIC

B. DELPHI

C. Public Involvement

D. Interdisciplinary Team Work

Product:

A list of alternative goal sets and priorities, as well as a set of measurable objectives and a procedure which will be used to analyze the non-quantifiable goals.

7. Describe selection criteria to be used in evaluating alternative land management strategies for the selection of a preferred course of action. These criteria can be grouped generally into the five categories listed below. Are the alternatives, or what portion of the alternative is:

A. Administratively and operationally practical.

B. Economically efficient and equitable.

C. Socially and politically acceptable.

D. Biologically feasible.

E. Legal.

NOTE: These will include at least a portion of the non-quantifiable goals.

Techniques:

A. Group Problem Solving

B. Public Involvement

C. Interdisciplinary Team Work

Product:

A. Selection Criteria.

8. Develop sets of management activitites, or options, including current management for each unit of analysis identified in Step 5. A laundry list should be initially prepared and then scanned at increasingly critical levels to reduce the list to only those major relevant activities for each unit of analysis. The screening process is a suitability analysis.

Techniques:

A. Suitability Analysis

B. Feasibility Analysis

Product:

Activity set or management option for each unit of analysis, with rationale for exclusion of those options considered not suitable.

9. Prepare a list of the resources to be tracked and products to be considered. Identify those which can be obtained from past field work, literature, or additional field inventories. If field inventories are required, make an appraisal of costs and benefits to see if decision can be made soundly without it. If not, collect information or

and a substitute. This must conform to the national outputs and activity standards as a minimum.

Techniques:

A. National Standard for Outputs

B. Suitability Analysis

Product:

A concise minimum list of resources and products to be analyzed and evaluated in the planning and decision-making process, with supportive rationale for excluding a particular resource or product.

10. Define the method or procedure to be used for developing alternative management strategies which are capable of grouping the defined management activities for each unit of analysis into a management strategy which most closely meets the goals and objectives established.

Techniques:

A. Optimization

B. Satisficing

C. Simulation

D. Statistics

Product:

Method or procedure to be used in developing alternative management strategies.

Phase 3: Development of Alternatives. The result of this phase is a set of alternatives for addressing the issues, goals, or objectives

selected in Phase 1 and in accordance with the level of effort agreed upon in Phase 2. An additional and most important product of this phase is a set of decisions, management actions, programs, etc., that would have to be implemented if any of the alternatives were to be selected.

11. Prepare inventory schedule explaining the level of resolution for data to be collected. Justify inventory level and location for collection in concert with steps (4) and (6). This data will cover environmental, social, and economic concerns. A usable, updateable data base should be developed from this step. The management activities for each unit of analysis connected with the resources and products to be analyzed direct the manager to the data he needs to answer his questions. This is simply a capability analysis.

Techniques:

A. Literature research

B. Review Existing

C. Field Collection

D. Capability Analysis

Product:

A data base including resource, economic, and social and physical elements.

12. Applying the procedure selected in step 10, generate alternative management strategies that represent the

interests described under critical issues and alternative goal and objective sets. These strategies will be constrained by the parameters described by white paper on decision latitude.

Techniques:

A. Post-Optimality Analysis

B. Goal Programming

C. Linear Programming

Product:

Alternative management strategies addressing the goal and objective sets previously developed.

Phase 4: Analysis of Tradeoffs and Formulation of a Recommended Plan and Program. Based on the set of alternatives resulting from Phase 3, the result of this phase is the selection of those decisions associated with various alternatives that the Forest Service will recommend. By-products are the respective management actions, programs, etc., which together form the recommended plan and program contained in the plan.

13. In scenario form, describe the tradeoffs associated with each alternative management strategy on environmental, economic, and social variables. To do this, establish a system of multiple accounts, including environmental, economic, and social. Evaluation should be done both within alternatives and between alternatives. The form of presentation must properly address the proper audience.

Techniques:

A. Sensitivity Analysis

B. Tradeoff Analysis

C. Socio-Economic Analysis

Product:

A. Evaluation of tradeoffs and consequences.

B. Description of redistribution of goods and services' by alternatives.

C. List of impacts, effect, tradeoffs, costs and benefits.

D. Draft environmental statement.

14. Public involvement and review as a formal extension of the NEPA process. To this point the public has been involved in formulation of issues, goals, objectives, selection criteria, and alternatives. Here they begin to help us in the selection process.

Techniques:

A. Meetings

B. Workshops

C. Mailings

Product:

Public comments on alternatives.

15. [redacted]ly the criteria for selection [redacted]cribed under (7) to each alternative, document any additional criteria developed during the planning process, select a preferred alternative.

Technique:

A. Public involvement and Review

B. Application of criteria plus evaluation from scenario development

Product:

A. Preferred alternative

B. Selected alternative

C. Final environmental statement

16. Prepare plan directives that will insure implementation of the selected alternative. This document then becomes a form of contract between the responsible line officers, as well as forms the basis for the plan of work.

Techniques:

A. Policy Analysis and Development

B. Program development ADVENT

Product:

A. Policy direction for area under study

B. Prescription by management unit

C. Activity master list by management unit

D. Multi-year budget proposal

E. Guidelines and standards for implementation of planned

2. General data is used for the problem statement and determination of boundaries for the units of analysis.

3. Specific data is collected only after the problem is defined and we have scoped in on the elements needed to answer the manager's questions.

4. Monitoring may cause re-entry into the process at any point.

VII. Planning Time Frame

Alternatives for the Gospel-Hump Unit will be developed in two time frames. The first representation will be an average of eight years to 1985 which will correspond with the RPA Program revision. The second representation of alternative futures will model outputs, effects, activities, etc. for an average of 23 years to the year 2000. This should allow us to observe the impacts of multiple entries and rationally prescribe management that assures sustained yield.

VIII. System of Accounts

Purpose of establishing a system of accounts is to assure that alternative courses of action will be portrayed in a manner that vividly displays trade-offs. And, further, to allow management the opportunity to trace dollar budget allocation from actions on-the-ground to achievement of long range goals.

Planned outputs will be measured in terms of supply capacity. Target levels for this unit, as its share of the Nezperce supply capacity, will be based on projections of supply/demand interactions.

Actual outputs as measured for accomplishment reporting are best represented in terms of products and services actually consumed and used by people. This link will be established between this unit plan and annual work plans to provide the managers with a vehicle for tactic control of his operations.

All activities proposed will be grouped under 12 major categories. These are:

Timber Management
Range Management
Water Management
Recreation Management

Wilderness Management
Fish & Wildlife Management
Minerals Management
Human and Community Development
Protection
Air and Soil Management
Facilities Management
Lands Management

Alternatives will be displayed for information and decision-making using the following tableau:

Alternative A

	Physical	Biological	Social	Economic
Outputs				
Activities				
Costs				
Effects				

The cell entries will be quantitative information where available and qualitative in the remaining instances.