

The Nez Perce Tribe's Enhanced Conservation Enforcement for Fish, Wildlife, and Watersheds of the Nez Perce

Monitoring and Evaluation

**Annual Report
2001 - 2002**



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**The Nez Perce Tribe's
Enhanced Conservation Enforcement for
Fish, Wildlife, and Watersheds of the Nez Perce**

**Annual M&E Report for the FY2001 Performance Period –
April 1, 2001 through March 31, 2002**

Contract Number: **00004501**
BPA project number: **2000-055-00**

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SECTION 1. Significant Results or Activities

This section summarizes significant results and activities during the Fiscal Year (FY) 2001 performance period – April 1, 2001 through March 31, 2002. The FY2000 Annual M&E Report and eight Quarterly progress reports – for the time period April 2000 through March 2002 – have previously been submitted to BPA and are posted on the M&E Web site www.Eco-Law.net (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of technical reports produced by the NPT conservation enforcement Project 2000-055, during the April 1, 2000 through March 31, 2002 project implementation period.

Report	Time Period	Disseminated
Quarter 2 – 2000 M&E	April-June, 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 3 – 2000 M&E	July-September, 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 4 – 2000 M&E	October-December 2000	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
CRITFE-CE Draft Multi-Year Strategic Plan	FY 2001-2004	Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 1 – 2001 M&E	January-March 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Annual M&E Report – FY2000	January 2000-May 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 2 – 2001 M&E	April-June, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 3 – 2001 M&E	July-September, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 4 – 2001 M&E	October-December, 2001	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Conservation Enforcement – System-wide Program Summary ¹	January 2000-December 2001	Submitted to CBFWA & NPPC / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Quarter 1 – 2002 M&E	January-March 2002	Submitted to BPA / Posted on Eco-Law.net
Annual M&E Report – FY2001	April 2001-May 2002	This report
WWW M&E Report --2000-2002	January 2000-December 2002	In Preparation

¹ The Conservation Enforcement Program Summary was funded by CBFWA, for the NPPC mainstem/system-wide Provincial Review process.

Administration

In March 2000, when Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) funds were approved for enforcement positions, six officers were added to the BPA roster. These positions were originally hired and received initial training in 1999 using interim Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) funds from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) fisheries and habitat contracts. These new positions would not have continued in fiscal years (FY) 2000-2001 were it not for BPA funding provided by Project 2000-055-00.

The NPT Conservation Enforcement (CE) positions and personnel roster for 2001 is summarized in Appendix 1. The brief job descriptions indicate the aspect of conservation enforcement conducted by specific positions – with an overall focus on Tribal resource protection. During FY 2001, the NPT-CE department was comprised of 12.0 full time equivalents (FTE) – 7.75 FTE funded by BPA and 4.25 FTE by Tribal BIA funds.

A radio station license was approved from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Conservation and Forestry Association. The NPT Conservation Enforcement transmitter was procured, and installed near Cottonwood, Idaho with a control point at Lapwai, Idaho.

Coordination continued with the NPT Fisheries Department and the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) subcontractor, Steven Vigg & Company. The NPT administrative and supervisory staff is developing methods and protocols to facilitate timely compilation of daily officer time logs, and subsequent transfer of this information to summary data tables needed for M&E. During January 2001, we began breaking out officer and dispatcher time spent on (a) preparing reports and compiling data, and (b) training – from other office and administrative duties (Table 2). We also re-examined data for previous quarters, and subdivided the office and administrative category into the more specific tasks. In the past, a relatively large proportion of total officer time was recorded under a general “*administrative*” category that did not accurately reflect time spent on reporting (needed for M&E) and on time spent on training (needed for enforcement effectiveness). During FY2001, NPT conservation enforcement personnel spent about 893 hours preparing reports and compiling data and about 755 hours in training – for a total of 1,648 hours spent on non-patrol / administrative duties.

Table 2. Administrative time spent by NPT enforcement personnel for the BPA-funded FY2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Category	Quarter 2 April- June 2001	Quarter 3 July-September 2001	Quarter 4 October- December 2001	Quarter 1 January- March 2002	FY 2001 TOTAL (Q2-2001 to Q1-2002)
Reports/Data Entry	112.5	339.0	167.0	274.8	893.2
Training	462.5	147.9	110.5	33.8	754.7
Total	575.0	486.9	277.5	308.5	1647.9

Resource Protection

Target areas and species for NPT Conservation Enforcement efforts are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Priority areas and fish species identified for NPT Conservation Enforcement patrols.

Fish Species	Primary Patrol Areas
Steelhead	Tucannon, mainstem Snake, Grande Ronde, Imnaha, Salmon and the Clearwater Rivers
Spring chinook salmon	Clearwater River, Rapid River, and Lookingglass Creek
Summer chinook salmon	South Fork Salmon River and Imnaha River
Coho salmon	Clearwater River
Sturgeon	Snake River mainstem
Resident fish	Clearwater River & trout ponds

NPT conservation enforcement patrols areas are generally delineated according to the following primary watersheds: Snake River below Lewiston (1K); Clearwater River (1L); Snake River above Lewiston (1M); Salmon River (1N); Grande Ronde River (1P); and Imnaha River (1Q). These areas and codes are consistent with the Columbia Basin Law Enforcement Council database compiled by the National Marine Fisheries Service during 1992-1997. All FY 2001 Conservation Enforcement patrol statistics (by area) are listed in Appendix 2.

The total NPT conservation enforcement patrol effort is generally highest in the Clearwater River Basin. NPT-CE vehicle patrol effort for calendar year (CY) 2000 and 2001 combined was 6,679 officer hours. The majority of this effort – 4,317 hours or 64.6% of the total vehicle patrol hours – was expended in the Clearwater Basin (Figure 1.) The allocation of patrol effort to other basins during years 2000-2001 was: 1.2% in the Snake River below Lewiston; 6.4% in the Snake River above Lewiston; 24.2% in the Salmon River; 0.5% in the Grande Ronde River; and 3.0% in the Imnaha River and other areas.

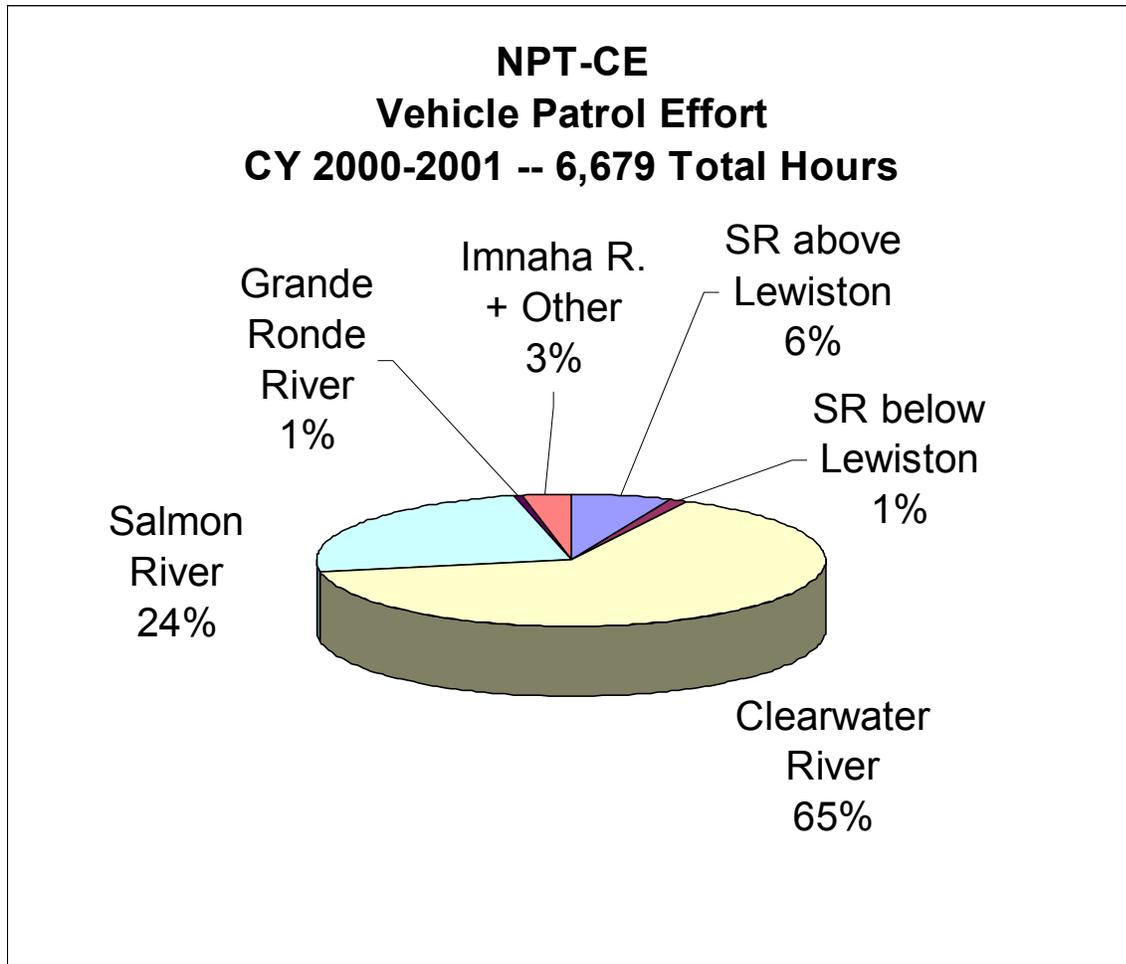


Figure 1. The total NPT-CE vehicle patrol effort for calendar years 2000 and 2001 combined – illustrating the proportion by river basin.

NPT-CE boat patrol effort for CY 2000 and 2001 combined was 161 officer hours. The major focus of boat patrol effort – 56.3 hours or 44.3% of the total – was expended in the Clearwater Basin (Figure 2.) The allocation of boat patrol effort to other basins during years 2000-2001 was: 21.9% in the Snake River below Lewiston; 4.3% in the Snake River above Lewiston; 7.8% in the Salmon River; 21.7% in the Grande Ronde River; and none in the Imnaha River or other areas.

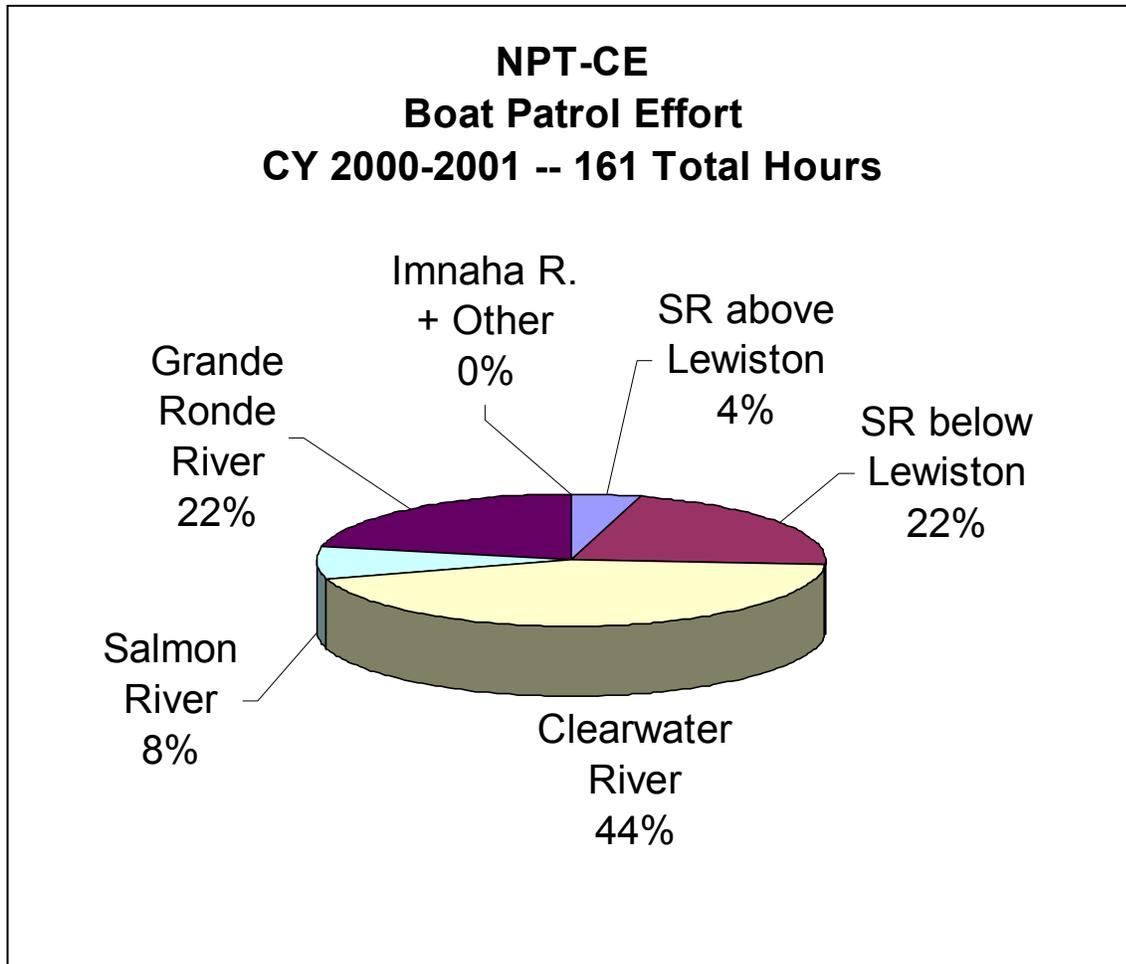


Figure 2. The total NPT-CE boat patrol effort for calendar years 2000 and 2001 combined – illustrating the proportion by river basin.

Annual Trends – Baseline Period 1996-2001

Since 1996 an increased demand for NPT conservation enforcement has occurred; calls to duty (case load) steadily increased – with a peak in 1999 at 219 calls to duty (Figure 3). During that

same time, the ability of NPT enforcement to respond to fish, wildlife and habitat violations was diminished by BPA funding cuts during 1998-99. The case load decreased to 160 calls to duty in CY2000, after two years of diminished enforcement effort due to funding cuts. Funding was resumed in March 2000 and NPT conservation enforcement was back to full effectiveness by January 2001. The enforcement demand in CY2001 was at an all time high of 231 cases. Reported trespasses also peaked in 1999 at 86 cases, then decreased and leveled off during 2000-2001 at about 55 cases per year. This trend indicates deterrence may be in effect for trespassing.

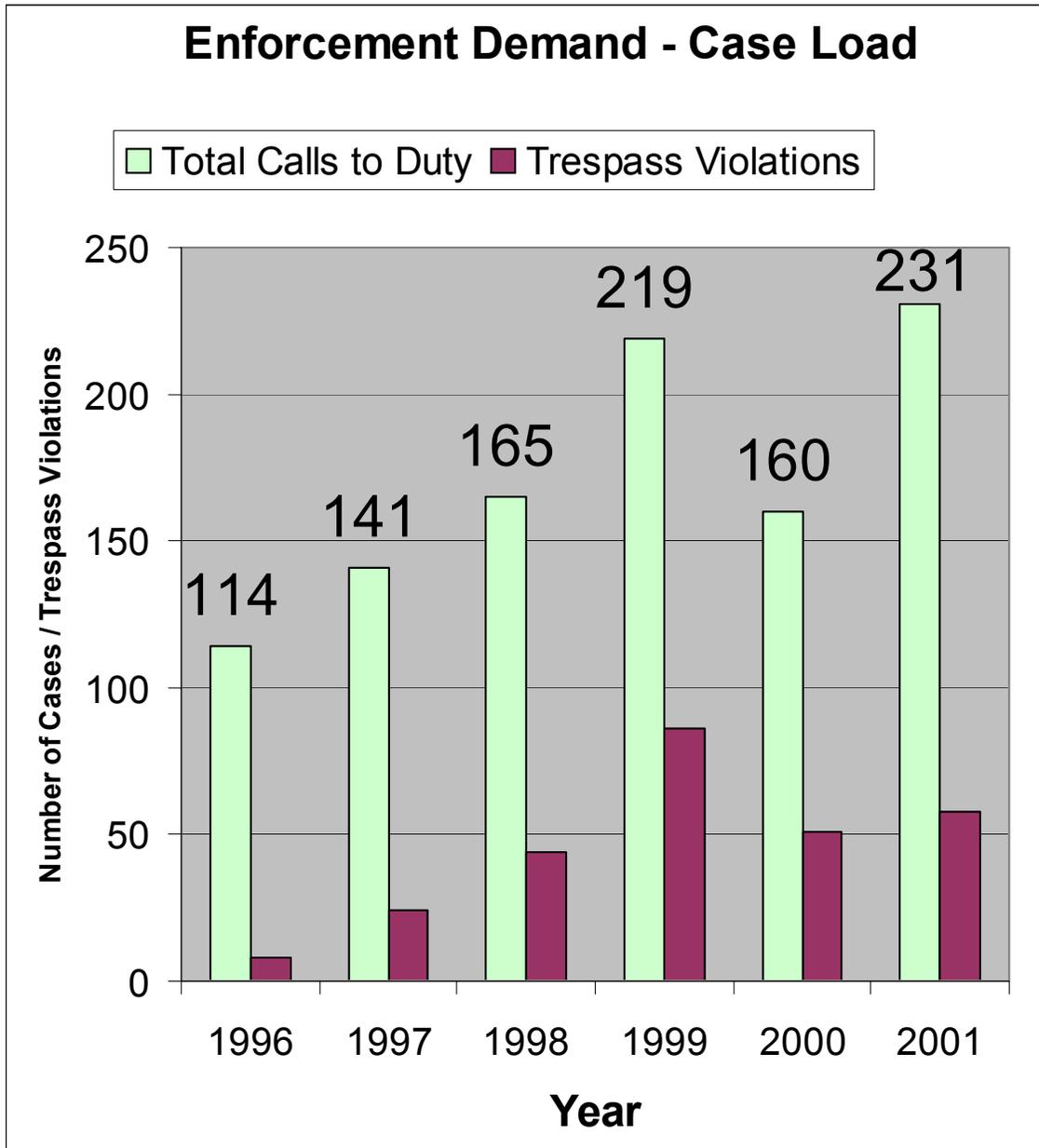


Figure 3. Increasing demand for NPT Conservation Enforcement, 1996-2001.

The proportion of fishery-related violations was at a high level during 1996-1997, i.e., an average of 58 percent of the total resource violations. Subsequently the proportion declined (after the ESA-focused funding was cut) – to 24% in 1998 and 12% in 1999 (Figure 4). After BPA funding was resumed in March 2000, the focus on fishery related cases has increased to 25% in year 2000 and 38% in year 2001.

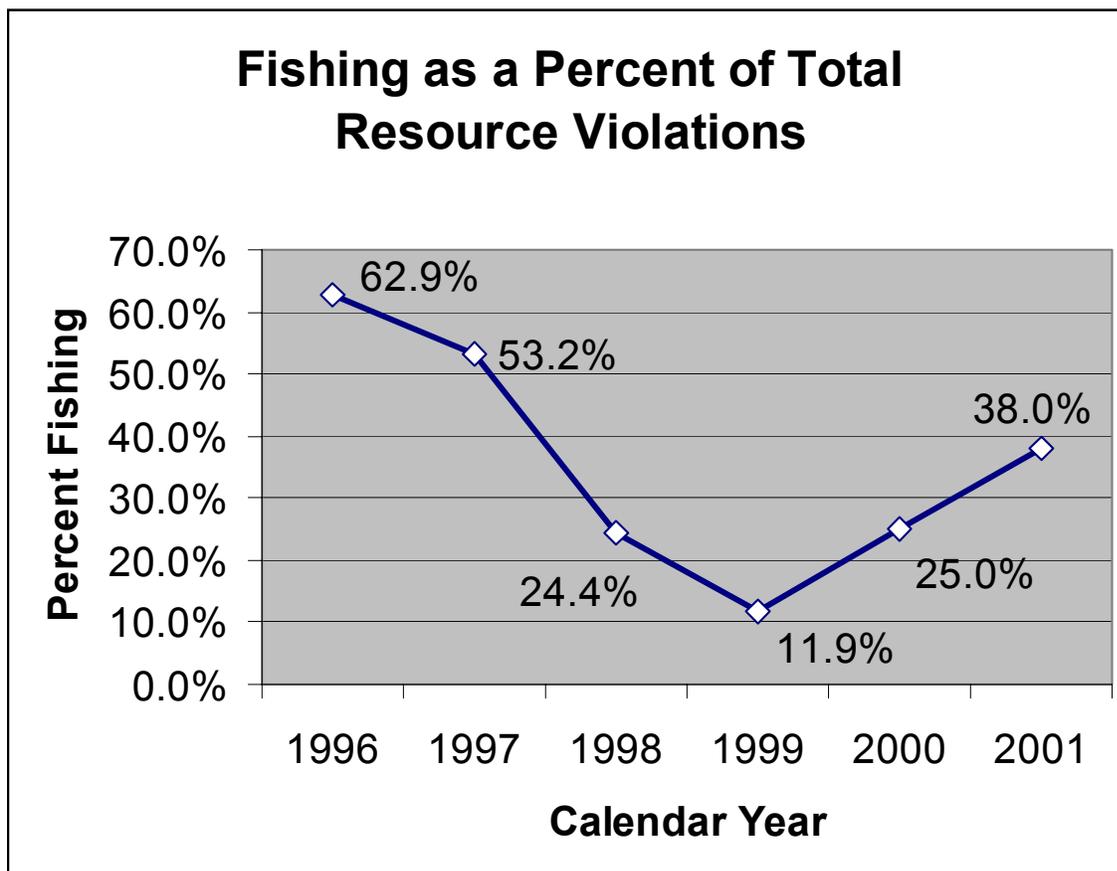


Figure 4. The percentage of total resource violations in the “Fishing” category, 1996-2001.

Since resumption of BPA funding in March 2000, NPT resource enforcement effort has been greatly enhanced. Conservation law enforcement contacts ranged from 111 to 246 per year during 1996-98, and increased dramatically to over one thousand during year 2000 and over two thousand during year 2001 (Figure 5). Although baseline levels of enforcement continued during 1999 when BPA funds were cut, data collection was incomplete due to limited human resources. During times of restricted budgets, enforcement generally takes on a reactive mode – responding only to urgent cases – and record keeping (needed for M&E) is given lower priority. Tribal contacts (Figure 5) and detection of fishery related violations (Figure 6) both increased during calendar year 2001.

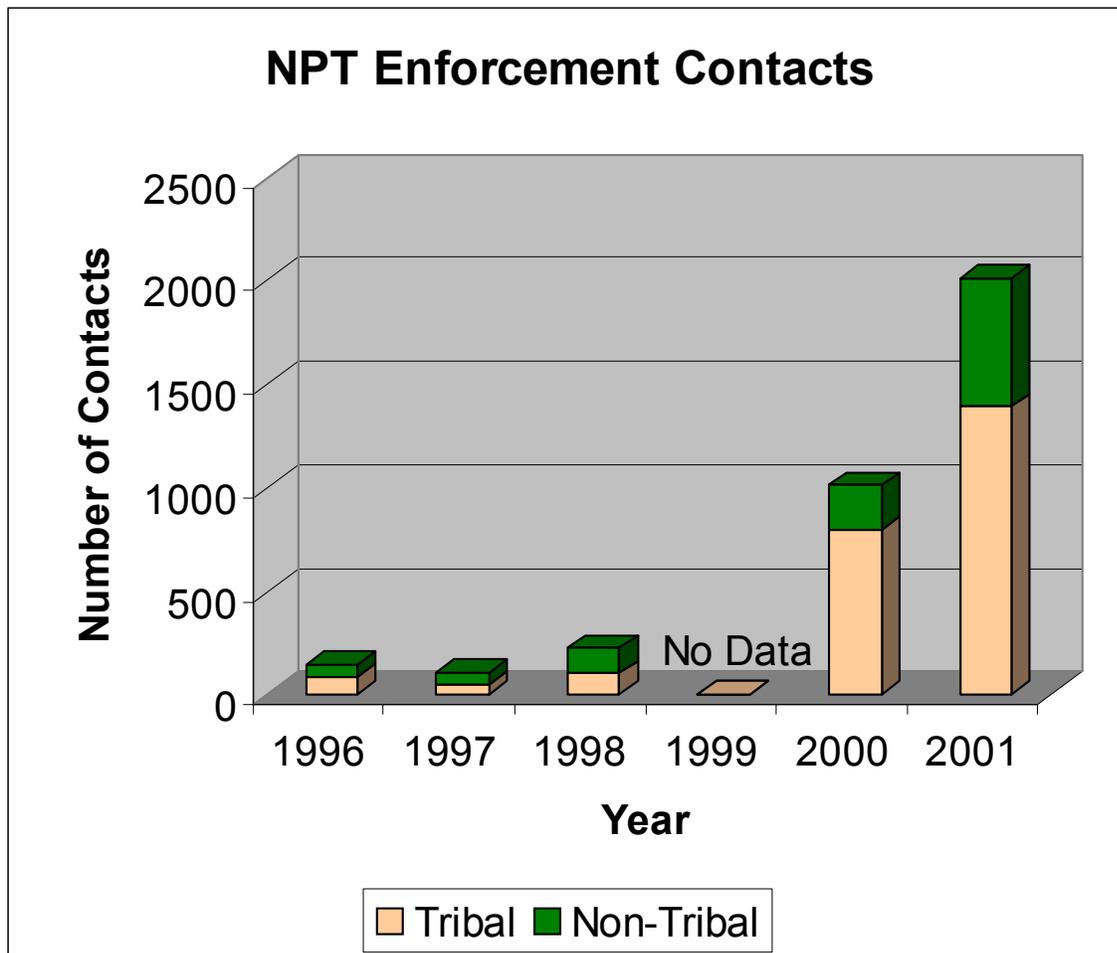


Figure 5. Conservation law enforcement contacts with Tribal and non-tribal resource users, CY 1996 to 2001.

Enforcement of fish & wildlife violations peaked in 1997 when enhanced BPA funding first took effect. However, during 1998-99 the number of resource violations handled by NPT enforcement officers declined – especially for fishery violations. This was probably due to less effort in the field from 1998 to the first quarter of year 2001 – corresponding to cuts in BPA funding. However, starting in March of 2001 BPA funding of NPT conservation enforcement was resumed, along with an enhanced focus on sensitive fish stocks. Apparently as a result of increased effort, the number of resource violations detected substantially rebounded during calendar years 2000 and 2001 (Figure 6). Additional years of monitoring & evaluation will be needed to clarify the probable cause-effect relationships underlying these trends.

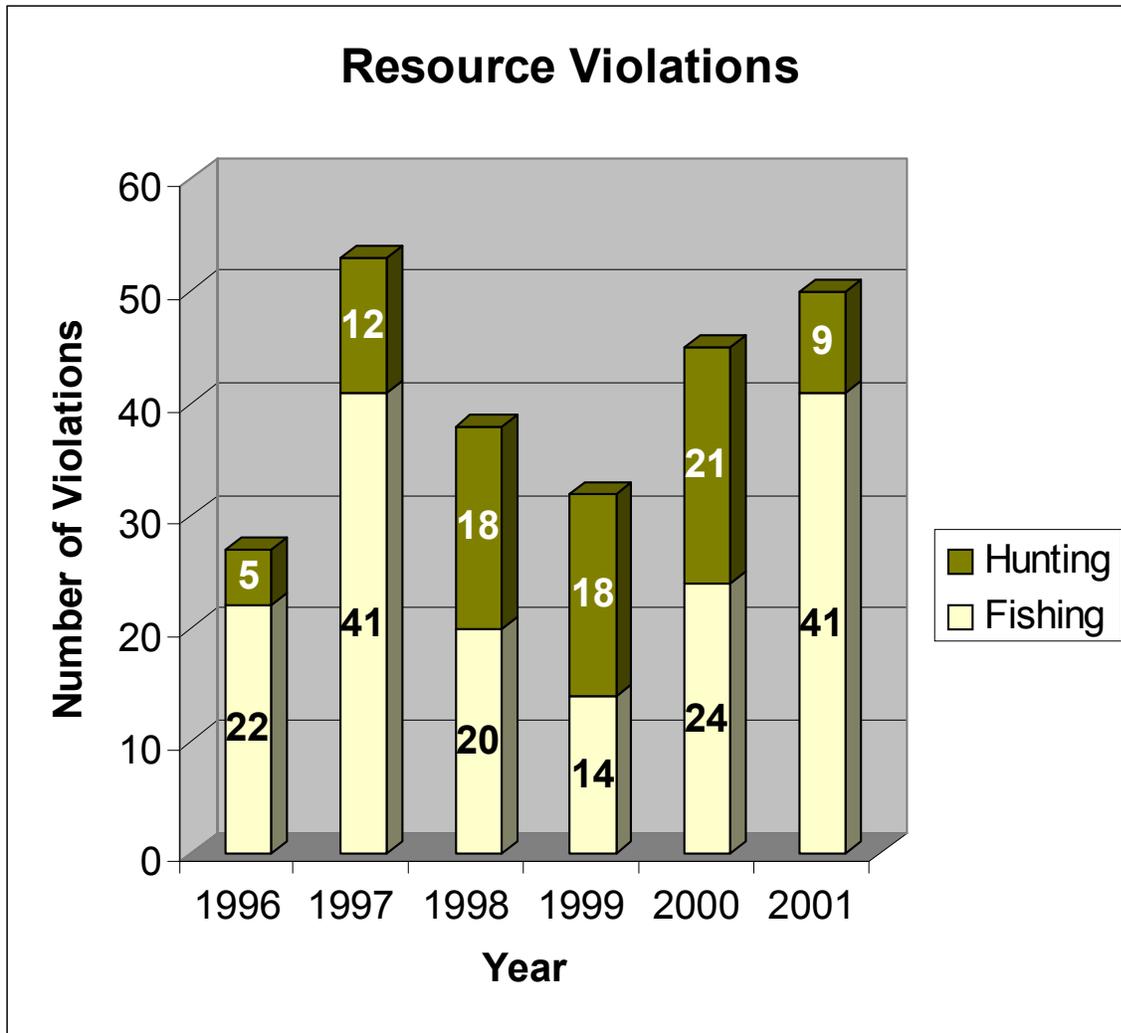


Figure 6. Hunting and fishing violations handled by NPT Conservation Officers, CY 1996 to 2001.

FY2001 Performance Period – April 2001 through March 2002

Specific enforcement statistics for the FY 2001 performance period are summarized by quarter in Tables 4-9, and the complete array of law enforcement statistics are listed by month, January 2001 to March 2002, in Appendix 2. Fishing seasons and closures covered by NPT Conservation Enforcement for the period April 2001 through March 2002 are tabulated in Appendix 3.

Total NPT-CE officer patrol effort from BPA Project 2000-055 during years 2000-2002 is compared to the previous 1997 (Project 92-024) average effort (Figure 7). The total two-year officer patrol effort includes 6,679 vehicle hours and 161 boat hours. The annual patrol effort was 2,796 hours in 1997, 2,488 hours in CY 2000 and 4,119 in CY 2001. Year 2002 data is currently incomplete but the average monthly patrol effort of 360 first three months (J-F-M) is 86% higher than the same time period in 2000-2001.

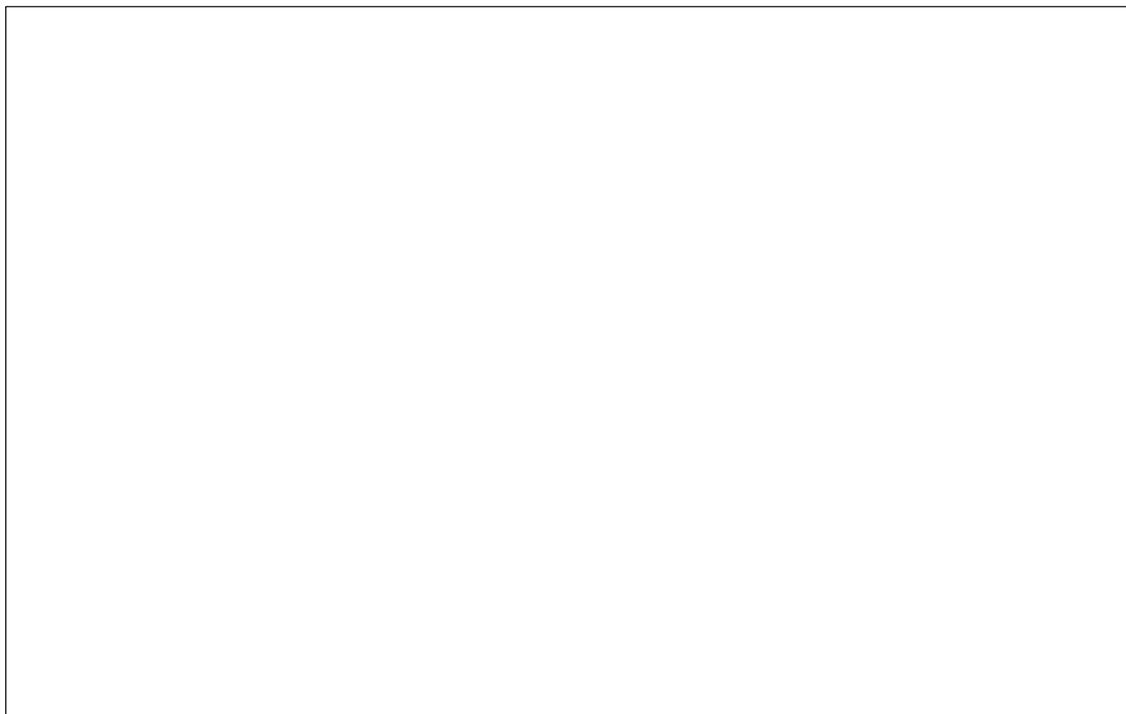


Figure 7. Total NPT-CE officer patrol effort (vehicle + boat patrol hours) during years 2000-2002 – compared the previous 1997 Project average effort.

From April 2001 to March 2002, NPT officers made a total of 2,177 contacts with resource users (Table 4). The majority of these enforcement contacts – 1,404 or 64% – were made with Nez Perce Tribal Members. The time period of maximum conservation enforcement contacts during FY 2001 was April-June (970 contacts) – corresponding to major fishing seasons in tributary regions.

Table 4. NPT conservation enforcement contact statistics (tribal versus non-tribal) for the FY2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Contact Category (number)	Quarter 2 April-June 2001	Quarter 3 July-September 2001	Quarter 4 October-December 2001	Quarter 1 January-March 2002	FY 2001 TOTAL (Q2-2001 to Q1-2002)	Percent by Category
Tribal Contacts	828	248	164	164	1,404	64.5%
Non-Tribal Contacts	142	157	196	278	773	35.5%
Total Contacts	970	405	360	442	2,177	100.0%

In general total NPT officer patrol effort (boat + vehicle hours) is correlated with the total number of contacts between enforcement officers and all resource users (tribal + non-tribal). The time series comparison of these two output statistics during the FY2001 performance period is presented in Figure 8.

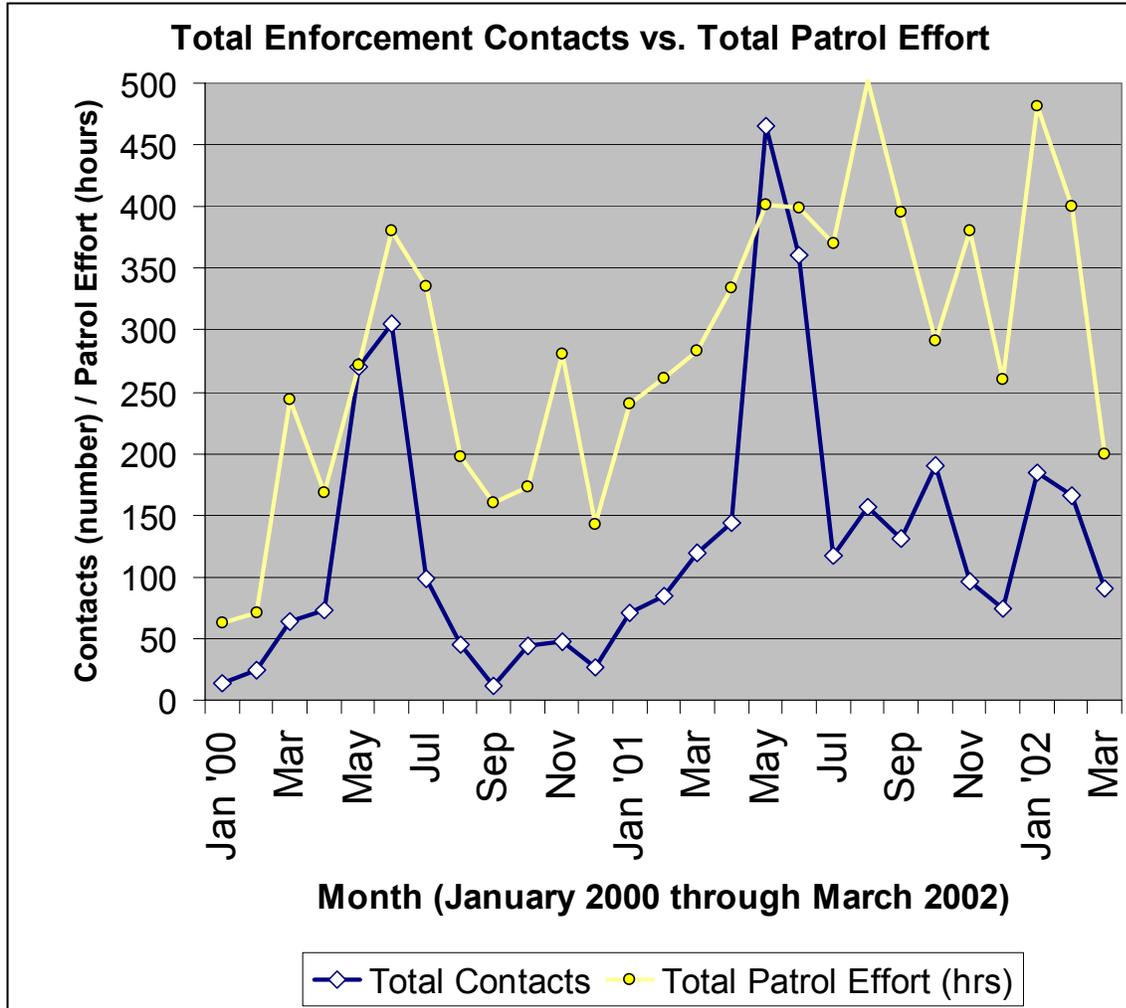


Figure 8. Total NPT-CE patrol effort (officer hours on vehicle and boat patrols) compared to the total number of contacts between enforcement officers and resource users – January 2000 through March 2002.

The overall level of NPT enforcement actions during the quarters enhanced by BPA funding (April 2000 to March 2002) was substantially higher than that of the preceding time period (Figure 9). For example, the total number of enforcement actions for the first quarter of 2000 (pre-project) was 39 – compared to 101 during the same time period in 2001, and 207 during January-March, 2001. The temporal pattern of violations and warnings issued by NPT officers was similar to the contact statistics described in the previous section. That is, the time period of

maximum violations and warnings was during the April-June of 2001 and 2002 -- corresponding to fishing seasons in the river systems of the Mountain Snake Province.

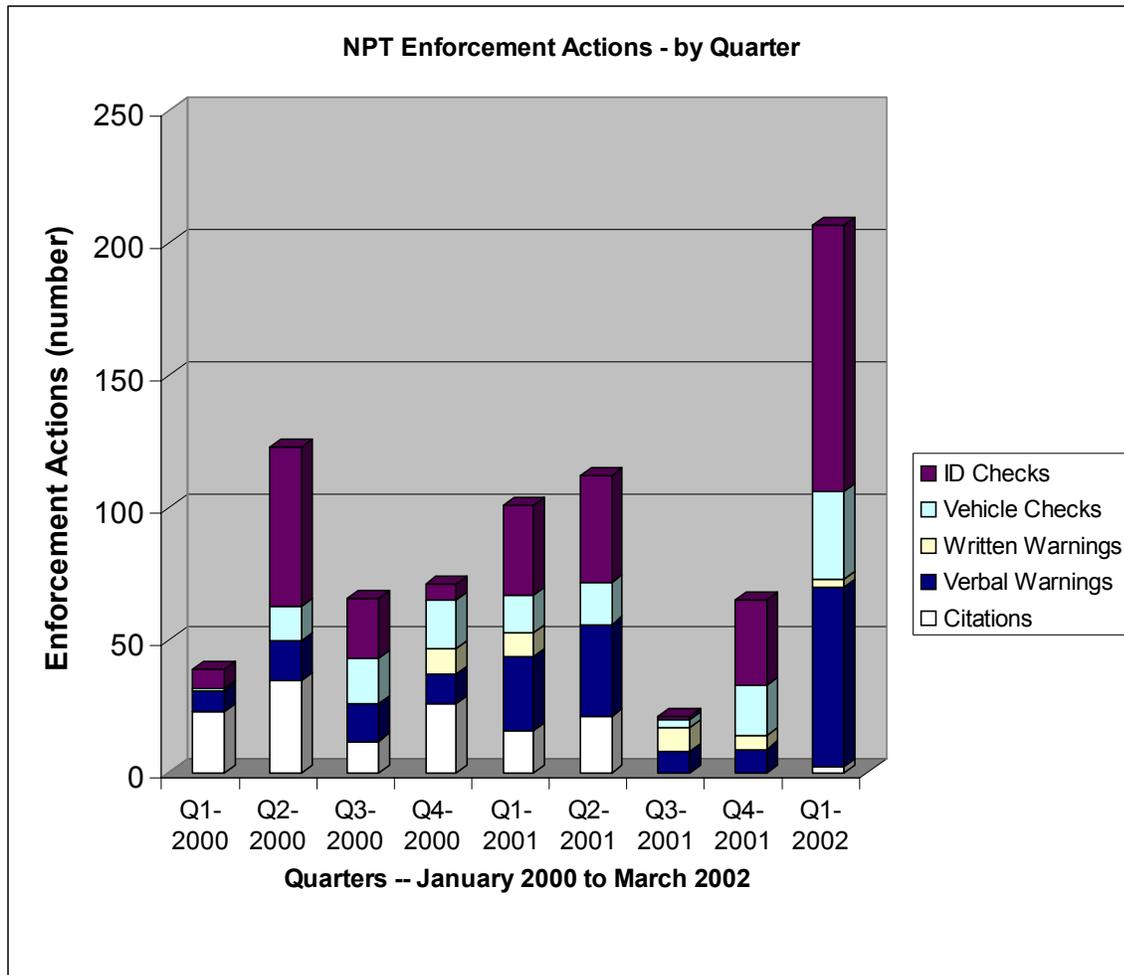


Figure 9. Enforcement actions (checks, warnings & citations) made by NPT Conservation Officers, summarized by quarter – January 2001 through March 2002.

From April 2001 to March 2002, NPT officers made 405 enforcement actions during the FY2001 performance period – including a total of 23 citations and 137 warnings (Table 5). Officers also ran 71 vehicle checks and 174 identification checks during the FY2001 performance period.

Table 5. NPT conservation law enforcement actions taken (citations, warnings and checks) the FY2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Citations, Warnings & Checks (number)	Quarter 2 April-June 2001	Quarter 3 July-September 2001	Quarter 4 October-December 2001	Quarter 1 January-March 2002	FY 2001 TOTAL (Q2-2001 to Q1- 2002)
Citations Issued	21	0	0	2	23
Verbal Warnings	35	8	9	68	120
Written Warnings	0	9	5	3	17
Vehicle Checks	16	3	19	33	71
ID Checks	40	1	32	101	174
Total	112	21	65	207	405

During the FY2001 performance period (April 2001 to March 2002), NPT officers issued 161 citations and warnings – a 78.9% increase over the FY 2000 level of 90 citations and warnings (Figure 10).

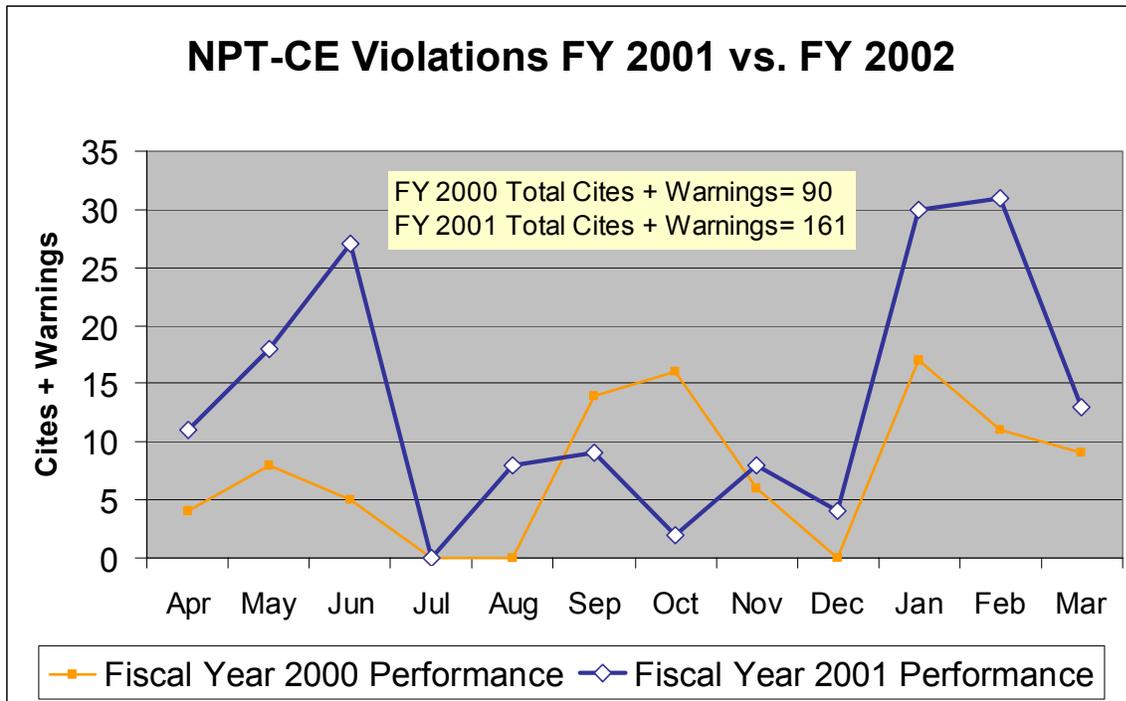


Figure 10. Total citations, written warnings and verbal warnings issued by NPT-CE Officers during the FY2001 performance period – April 2001 through March 2002 – compared the FY2000 performance period.

We calculated compliance rates² from NPT conservation law enforcement action statistics (violations and/or warnings) as a percent of total contacts, by quarter, for the period April 2001 through March 2002 (Table 6). Compliance rate based on resource violations (hunting, fishing and trespass) was 95% in Quarter 1; 95% in Quarter 2; and 91% in Quarter 3, 2001. Compliance dropped to 80% in Quarter 1 of 2002.

Table 6. Mean compliance rates calculated from NPT conservation law enforcement action statistics (violations and warnings) as a percent of total contacts – for the FY2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Average Compliance Rate (CR) and Sample Size (n)	FY2001 Performance Period				
	Q2-2001	Q3-2001	Q4-2001	Q1-2002	Total
C.R. Based on Violations only:	95.3%	94.9%	90.6%	79.8%	90.1%
C.R. Based on Violations + Warnings:	90.8%	90.9%	85.7%	64.3%	82.9%
Total Contacts (n):	970	405	360	442	2,177

² Two compliance rates were calculated for a specified time period: (1) violations/total contacts, and (2) violations+warnings/total contacts – expressed as a percentage. The compliance rate based on violations only is probably the more consistent statistic for temporal comparisons because it excludes the infractions that are considered to be in the “gray area”, have extenuating circumstances, or are less damaging to the resource – based on the conservation officers’ subjective judgment.

The monthly time-series in violation compliance rates is illustrated in Figure 11. The overall average compliance rate was 87.2 percent for during FY 2000 and improved to an average of 90.1 percent for the performance period, April 2001 through March 2002. Violation compliance rate was greater than 90% during 16 of the 27 the months of record (59.3% of the time).

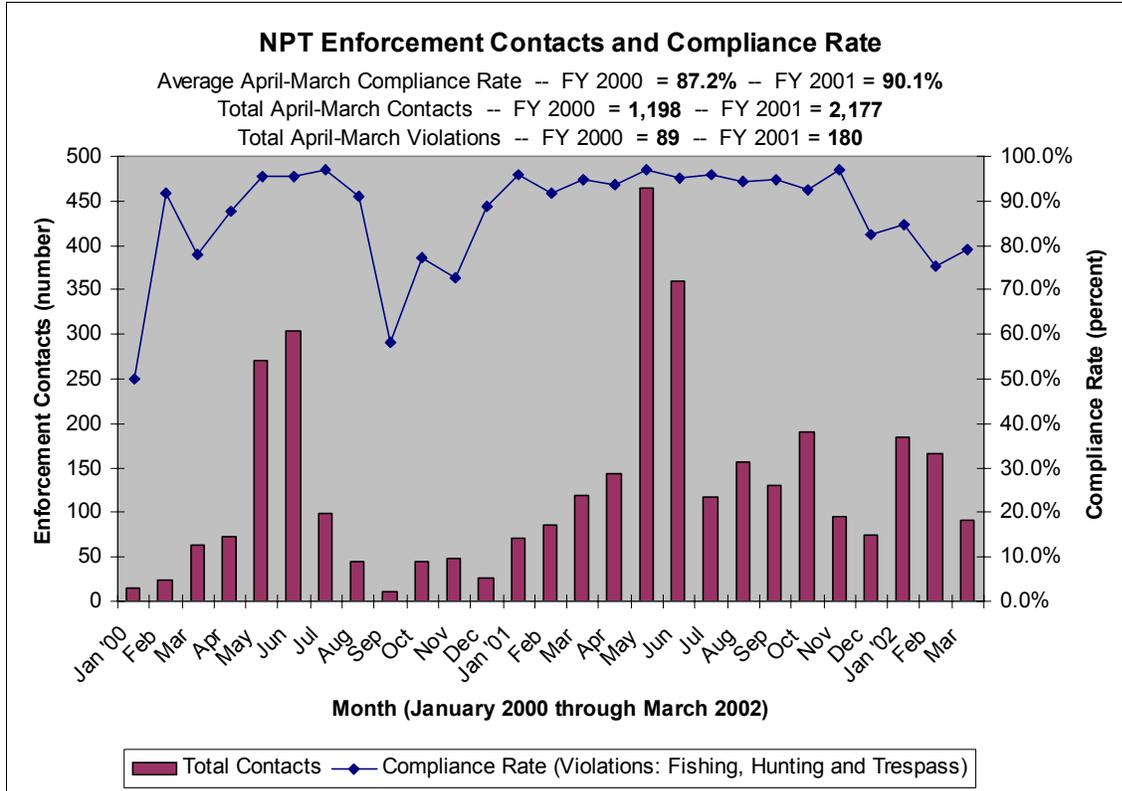


Figure 11. Monthly compliance rates calculated from NPT conservation law enforcement violations as a percent of total enforcement contacts – for the period January 2000 through March 2002.

It is noteworthy that the two months of lowest compliance (January and September 2000) were based on a relatively low number of enforcement contacts (i.e., low sample size). The compliance rate statistic may be unreliable during periods of low sample size (e.g., less than 25 enforcement contacts) since the detection or non-detection of just a few violations would substantially change the rate.

On a temporal basis, the total number of violations is generally correlated with the total number of calls to duty (cases) documented by NPT enforcement personnel each month. The time series comparison of these two output statistics during the FY2001 performance period is presented in Figure 12. During FY2000, 89 violations were documented – out of 149 total cases initiated, i.e., a validity rate of about 60 percent. For the period April 2001 through March 2002, 180 violations were documented – out of 289 total cases initiated, i.e., a validity rate of about 62 percent.

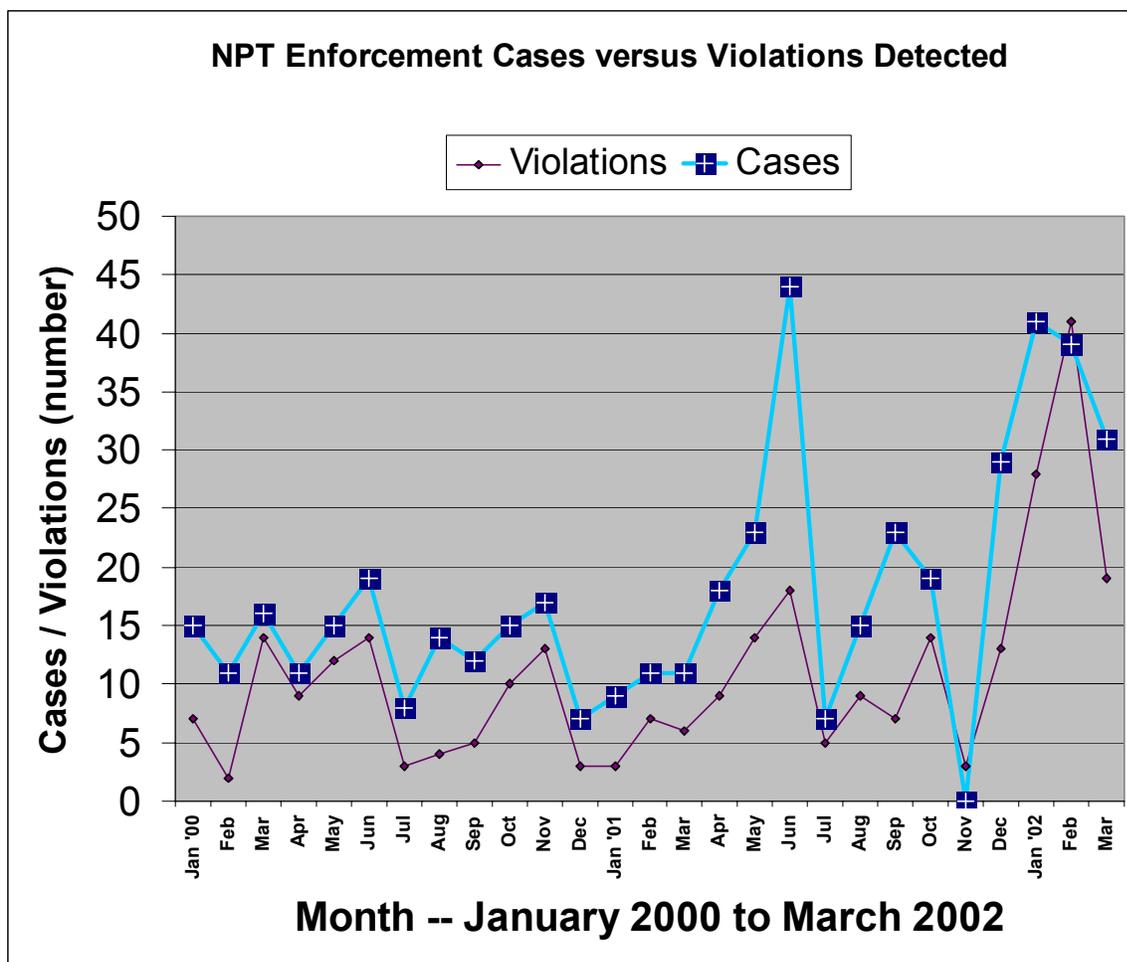


Figure 12. The total number of resource violations compared with the total number of cases documented by NPT officers – January 2000 through March 2002.

A substantial proportion of cases are developed from telephone tips from the public taken by NPT enforcement dispatchers. Cases can also be initiated by “discovery” – i.e., field officers finding physical evidence or direct observation of resource violations. Regardless of the origin of a case that is opened by enforcement personnel, it will ultimately be determined by the investigating officer to be either unfounded or to be a valid violation.

NPT conservation enforcement patrols areas are delineated according to the following watersheds: Snake River below Lewiston (1K); Clearwater River (1L); Snake River above Lewiston (1M); Salmon River (1N); Grande Ronde River (1P); and Imnaha River (1Q). These areas and codes are consistent with the Columbia Basin Law Enforcement Council database compiled by the National Marines Fisheries Service during 1992-1997.

During the FY2000 performance period, about 107 hours were spent in boat patrols and 2,807 hours in vehicle patrols. From April 2001 through March 2002, 69 percent of the total vehicle patrol hours were spent in the Clearwater River and 20 percent in the Salmon River (Table 7). The increasing trend in vehicle patrol effort since the enhanced NPT-CE project was implemented in March 2000 is apparent (Figure 13). During the FY2001 performance period, about 38 hours were spent in boat patrols and 4,571 hours in vehicle patrols. From April 2001 through March 2002, 61 percent of the total vehicle patrol hours were spent in the Clearwater River and 29 percent in the Salmon River.

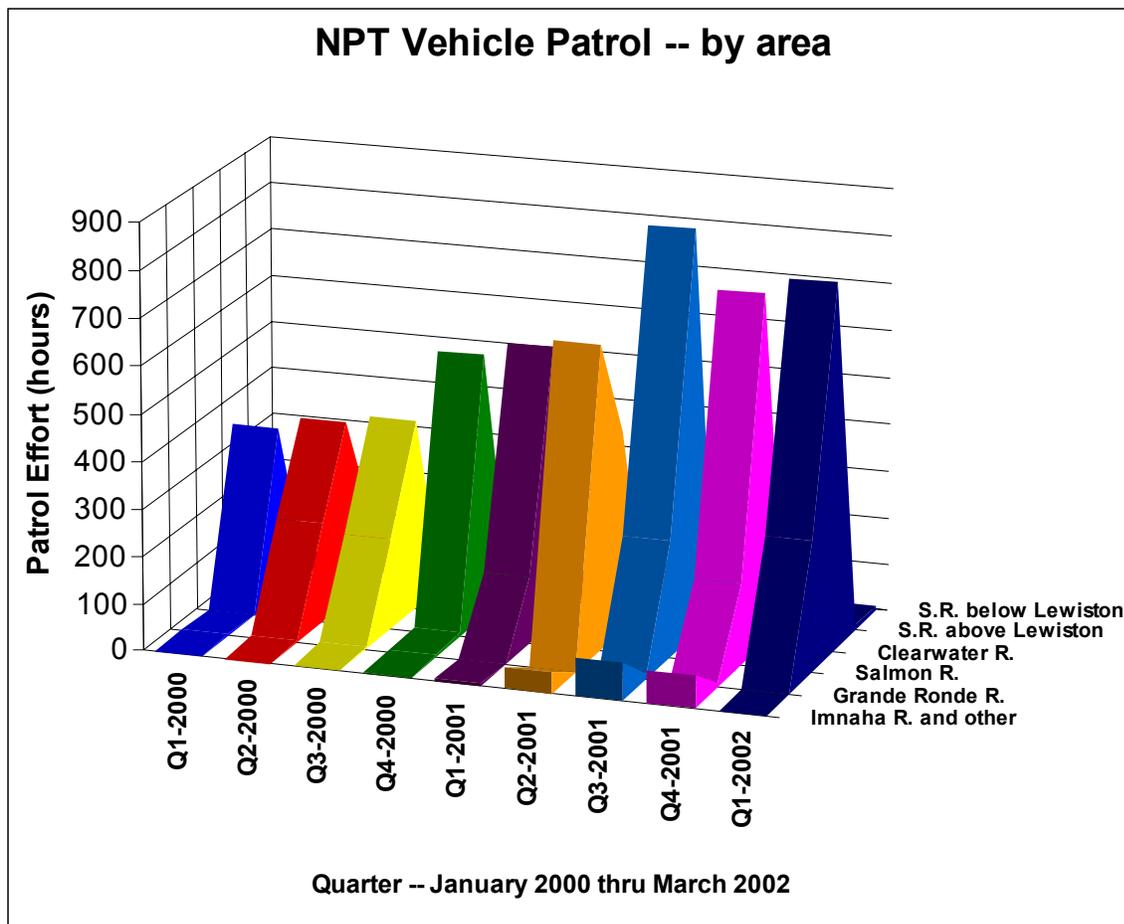


Figure 13. NPT vehicle patrol statistics, by area and quarter -- April 2000 - March 2002.

About 10.6 percent of the vehicle patrol time was allocated to the Snake River – 8.0 percent above Lewiston and 2.6 percent below Lewiston. Less than 1 percent of the patrol time was spent in the Grande Ronde, Imnaha, and other river basins.

Table 7. Vehicle patrol effort by NPT conservation enforcement officers (hours) allocated to specific areas during the FY 2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Patrol Area	Quarter 2 April-June 2001	Quarter 3 July- September 2001	Quarter 4 October- December 2001	Quarter 1 January- March 2002	FY 2001 TOTAL (Q2-2001 to Q1-2002)
Snake River below Lewiston	8.00	1.00	0.00	10.75	19.75
Clearwater River	422.75	861.30	739.50	776.00	2799.55
Snake River above Lewiston	57.50	132.30	0.00	8.50	198.30
Salmon River	645.75	248.20	171.50	278.25	1343.70
Grande Ronde River	0.00	10.50	6.00	0.00	16.50
Imnaha River and other areas	45.75	79.50	68.00	0.00	193.25
Total	1179.75	1332.80	985.00	1073.50	4571.05

Of the boat patrol time during FY2001, 60 percent was on the Clearwater River and 40 percent on the Snake River above Lewiston (Table 8). During the previous year, the boat patrol effort was greater and more spread out – i.e., 52.8 percent on the Clearwater River, 23.7 percent on the Snake River and 11.7 percent each on the Salmon and Grand Ronde Rivers during FY2000 (Figure 14).

Table 8. Boat patrol effort by NPT conservation enforcement officers (hours) allocated to specific areas during the FY 2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Patrol Area	Quarter 2 April- June 2001	Quarter 3 July-September 2001	Quarter 4 October- December 2001	Quarter 1 January- March 2002	FY 2001 TOTAL (Q2-2001 to Q1- 2002)
Snake River below Lewiston	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
Clearwater River	0.00	15.00	0.00	7.50	22.50
Snake River above Lewiston	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Salmon River	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grande Ronde River	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Imnaha River and other areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	15.00	15.00	7.50	37.50

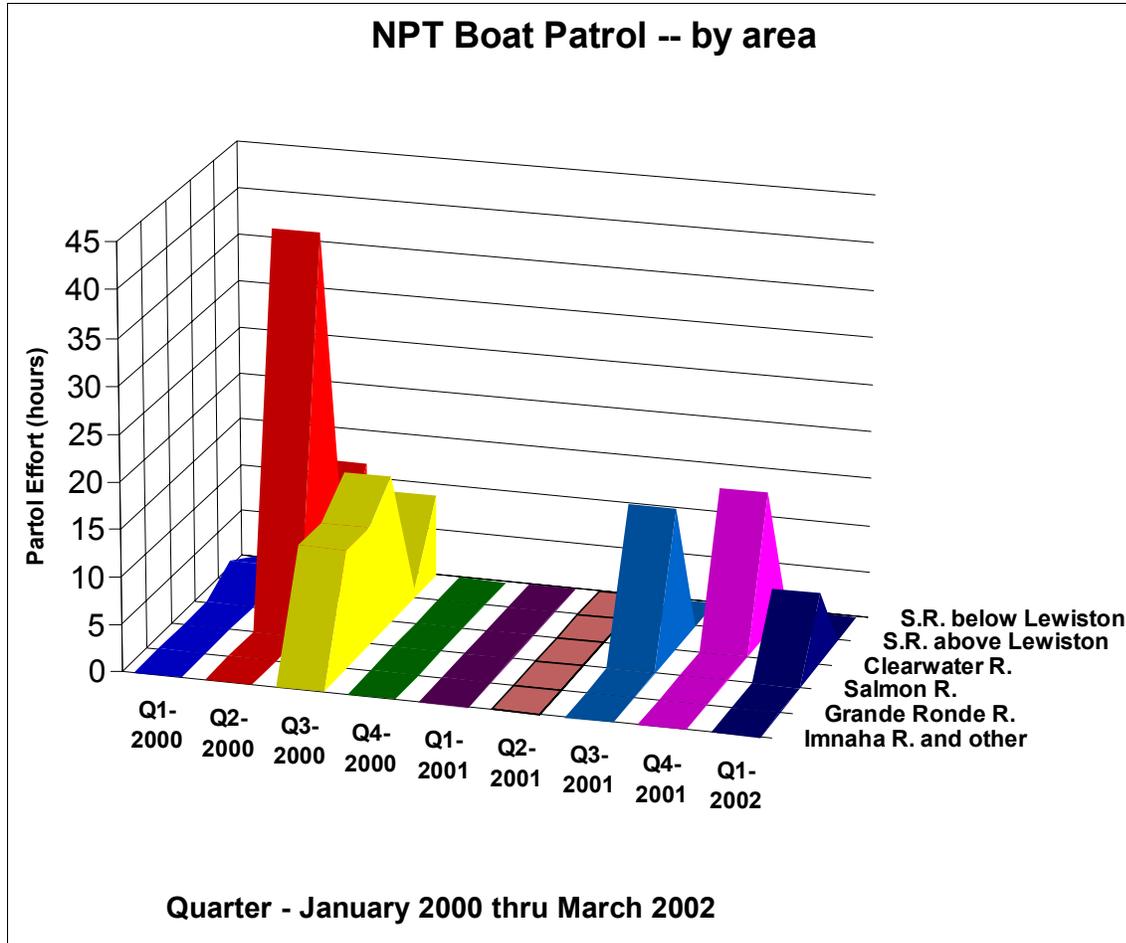


Figure 14. NPT boat patrol statistics, by area and quarter – April 2000 through March 2002.

During FY2001, vehicle patrols comprised about 96% of the 4,745 total field patrol effort (Table 9). Boat patrols comprised only 0.8% of the patrol effort; while investigations and surveillance comprised 2.4 and 0.5 percent of total officer field time, respectively.

Table 9. NPT conservation law enforcement patrol effort statistics for the FY2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Patrol Effort Category (hours)	Quarter 2 April-June 2001	Quarter 3 July-September 2001	Quarter 4 October-December 2001	Quarter 1 January-March 2002	FY 2001 TOTAL (Q2-2001 to Q1-2002)
Vehicle Patrol	1,179.8	1,32.8	985.0	1,073.5	4,571.1
Boat Patrol	0.0	15.0	15.0	7.5	37.5
Surveillance	0.0	22.0	1.5	1.0	24.5
Investigation	1.0	54.8	11.0	45.3	112.1
Total Patrol Effort (hours)	1,180.8	1,424.6	1,012.5	1,127.3	4,745.1

Cooperative enforcement actions with other entities – Inter-agency assists, Inter-Tribal assists, and public assists – have been negligible. An effort should be made to re-initiated and enhance inter-agency cooperation and assistance. During the FY 2001 performance period about 68 hours of NPT conservation officer time was allocated to cooperative enforcement with other entities and the public (Table 10).

Table 10. NPT conservation law enforcement statistics (secondary categories) for the FY2001 performance period, i.e., April 2001 through March 2002.

Secondary Category	Quarter 2 April-June 2001	Quarter 3 July-September 2001	Quarter 4 October-December 2001	Quarter 1 January-March 2002	FY 2001 TOTAL (Q2-2001 to Q1-2002)
Inter-Agency	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Commercial	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
Ceremonial	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.0
Subsistence	1.0	2.0	29.0	0.0	32.0
Public Assist	12.5	5.0	3.5	8.0	29.0
Total	16.0	9.5	34.0	8.5	68.0

Training

A list of professional training completed by NPT enforcement personnel during the performance period for FY2001 (April 2001-March 2002) is presented in Appendix 4. In general, conservation enforcement training consists of federal academies and on-the-job training leading to conservation officer certification by the Nez Perce Tribe:

- Indian Police Academy – Bureau of Indian Affairs, Artesia, New Mexico
- Basic Land Management Academy – National Marine Fisheries Service, Glynco, Georgia
- Field Recruit training (officer ride along) – Lapwai, Idaho
- Officer Certification -- Federal Land Management Training Academy³

In addition to basic police training, specialized training for NPT conservation officers includes resource management fundamentals, fish & wildlife biology, Endangered Species Act processes, Federal and State fish & wildlife regulations, NPT fish & Wildlife code, manual & computerized record keeping, physical fitness, hand to hand combat, emergency medical assistance, and search & rescue. In the Quarter 2-2001 M&E progress report, we documented the professional training completed by NPT enforcement personnel for 1996-1999, and the first quarter of year 2001 (refer to the M&E web site www.Eco-Law.net).

Public Outreach

A list of public outreach activities during FY2001 performance period – at which NPT enforcement personnel participated – is presented in Table 11. During these conferences, enforcement officers and dispatchers provided information on fish & wildlife conservation and promoted the goals and objectives of the NPT conservation enforcement department.

³ The Federal Land Management Training Academy is a multi-agency facility for training of federal conservation law enforcement personnel stationed throughout the United States; the National Marine Fisheries Service sponsors the Nez Perce Tribal officers.

Table 11. Public information and outreach activities for Nez Perce Tribal Fisheries Conservation Enforcement, FY2001 (April 2001 - March 2002).

Date	Event	Location	Officer
4/22-27/01	Tribal Secretaries Conference	Reno , NV	Dispatcher Whitman
5/20-24/01	Native American Fish & Wildlife National Conference	Lincoln City, OR	Scott, WhiteEagle, Oatman
7/25/01	DFRM Retreat	Enterprise, OR	Villavicencio
8/1/01	CRITFE Oral Board	Hood River, OR	Villavicencio
10/28 - 11/01/01	NAFWS Conference	Pendleton, OR	Scott, WhiteEagle
3/12/02	High School Career Fair	Lapwai, ID	Dispatcher Whitman

SECTION 2. Logistical Constraints and Adjustments

This section consists of a brief discussion of any major problems encountered during April 2001 – March 2002; including changes in personnel, work plans, or schedule deviations.

Due to rigorous conservation enforcement training requirements, outlined in the previous section, a lag time of at least 6 months is needed before a newly hired law enforcement recruit is transformed into a fully functional certified officer. In order for tribal members to have a real opportunity for employment as NPT conservation enforcement officers, the positions must be offered at the trainee level. That is, a hiring policy that required fully trained and commissioned officers at the entry level would exclude most NPT members that are seeking work. Furthermore, NPT personnel policy requires that hiring of enforcement recruits comply with proper procedures and legal requirements, including tribal preference. Thus, in order to comply with mandated hiring procedures, an initial delay of 1 to 3 months may occur – from the time funding becomes available until a recruit starts work.

Academy and field training of enforcement officer recruits continued throughout the FY 2000-2001 performance period. The logistical difficulty and up-front investment in hiring, training, mentoring, and keeping high quality law enforcement officers stationed at Lapwai, Idaho is directly related to the need for consistent long-term funding. It is very damaging to the NPT Conservation Enforcement program cost-effectiveness – from a personnel and training investment standpoint – when funding is substantially reduced, as it was when BPA funding was withdrawn from January 1998 to March 2000.

When funds are severely restricted enforcement departments generally go into a survival mode – protecting core enforcement personnel and patrol priorities. Thus as a result of arbitrary budget cuts experienced in 1998-99, rigorous conservation enforcement data compilation and reporting received a lower priority – and ultimately the continuity of data time series needed for effective monitoring & evaluation was lost or diminished.

SECTION 3. Planned Activities

This section consists of a short description of planned activities for the following fiscal year's performance period, i.e., April 1 2001 through March 31, 2002.

- (1) Intensified resource protection patrols – maintain high level of effort;
- (2) Seek opportunity for purchasing a new patrol boat and conduct more boat patrols;
- (3) Seek opportunity for aircraft patrols;
- (4) Seek opportunity for more cooperative inter-agency patrols;
- (5) Office training on field data collection and data base transfer protocols;
- (6) Training for enforcement officers – improve KSAs on specialized enforcement areas including ESA issues, computer skills, fishery information, search & rescue; and
- (7) Monitoring and evaluation data compilation and analyses.

Tribal fisheries, under the jurisdiction of the Nez Perce Tribe, planned for FY2002 (April 2002 – March 2003) are listed in Table 12.

Table 12. NPT fisheries planned or projected for the fiscal year 2002 performance period, i.e., April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003; these projected seasons are approximate and provisional, based on actual seasons that occurred during the previous year.

Location	Species	Date (Open/Close)
Fisheries Starting Quarter 2 (April-June) 2002		
Zone6	Sturgeon	April 2002
Rapid River	Steelhead / Bull trout	Closed May 2002
Rapid River	Chinook	June 2002
Tunnel Ponds	Trout	April-October 2002
Within NPT Treaty 1855 ICC	Bull trout (Dolly Varden)	Closed: May 2002
Clearwater within 1855 Boundaries	Chinook Salmon	April to August 2002
Fisheries Starting Quarter 3 (July-September) 2002		
Zone 6	Sturgeon, Chinook Salmon, Steelhead, Walleye, and Shad	September 2002
Fisheries Starting Quarter 4 (October-December) 2002		
John Day Pool Only	Sturgeon	October 2002
Clearwater River	Steelhead (fall)	October - December 2002
Fisheries Starting Quarter 1 (January-March) 2003		
Zone6	Sturgeon	January – March 2003
Clearwater River	Steelhead	January – April 2003
Clearwater River	Salmon	March – July 2003
Snake River	Salmon	March – July 2003
Imnaha River	Salmon	March – July 2003
Tucannon River	Salmon	March – July 2003
Rapid River	Chinook	March – August 2003
Zone6	Salmon	March – April 2003
Tunnel Ponds	Trout	March 2003

SECTION 4. Non expendable property

This section provides an itemized list of Non-expendable property (cost greater than \$3,000) procured under this contract and each designated sensitive item purchased during the FY 2001 performance period. The quarterly procurement information for April 1, 2001 through March 31, 2002 is listed in Table 13.

Table 13. Non-expendable property (cost greater than \$3,000) and “sensitive items” procured under this contract during the FY 2001 implementation period -- April 1, 2001 through March 31, 2002

Quarter - Year	Non-Expendable	Sensitive Items	Total Cost
Q2 – 2001	None	None	\$0
Q3 – 2001	None	One Glock Hand Gun - \$868.00	\$868
Q4 – 2001	Two snow mobiles, one trailer - \$11,585.00	None	\$11,585
Q1 – 2002	None	Glock Handguns, Magazines, Shotguns with Stocks - \$1,425.90	\$1,426
Total Expenditure	\$11,585.00	\$2,293.90	\$13,879

During the FY 2001 performance period, non-expendable property purchases consisted of two snow mobiles and one trailer – with a total cost of \$11,585. Designated sensitive items purchased included weapons and accessories costing \$2,294.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1. Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement (CE) positions, full time equivalents (FTE), and job descriptions.

Position	FTE	Job Description
Chief	1.0	Overall administration and command of the fisheries / conservation enforcement program. The Chief is responsible for planning and directing all facets of the enforcement program, providing leadership and direction to all tribal enforcement personnel, directing an office staff and a team of supervisory and field level enforcement officers engaged in the patrol and investigation, apprehension and detention of persons violating Tribal, and Federal conservation, Fish and Wildlife law of the United States. These activities involve the full range of enforcement work, i.e., interviewing suspects and witnesses; conducting searches and seizures with and without warrants; securing and serving search warrants; making arrests detaining suspects; gathering and preserving evidence; preparing documentation for court actions. The Chief monitors enforcement operations, regularly evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of accomplishments and independently adjusts priorities as necessary. The enforcement program commander ensures that fish and wildlife law enforcement activities are coordinated with other Tribal, Federal and State enforcement agencies for maximum impact as needed.
Comm. Sergeant	1.0	Supervises communications operations for Fisheries/Conservation. Works with the Chief to ensure proper operations within this division. Supervises subordinate employees (dispatchers), and provides leadership to them. Provides overall administrative functions for the department. The Communications Sergeant also has the same duties as dispatchers as outlined below.
Corporals	2.0	Same as officer's job description (below), with the additional responsibility of field supervision, and all field operations on a daily basis. Keeps the Chief apprised of any needed developments. Acts as a liaison between command and front line officers.
Conservation Officers	5.0	Conducts routine patrols of assigned territories, such as rivers, lakes, streams, forests, and wildlife management areas, to ensure compliance with tribal laws and regulations concerning the protection of natural and cultural resources.
Dispatchers	3.0	Monitors all radio communications and answers incoming telephone calls, gathers specific information in accordance with established protocols and procedures. Dispatches conservation officers to specific locations and provides information to other agencies as needed. Dispatchers also maintain accurate radio, telephone, and desk logs.
Total	12	All aspects of tribal conservation enforcement.

Appendix 1.2. Law enforcement positions, personnel and funding support during FY2001.

Position	Name	BPA-FTE	BIA-FTE
Chief	Adam A. Villavicencio	0.5	0.5
Communications Sergeant	Tisha Whitman	0.75	0.25
Field Corporal	April Heath-Simpson	0.607	0.393
Field Corporal	A.K. Scott	0.607	0.393
Field Officer	Wayde WhiteEagle	0.607	0.393
Field Officer	Doug Bisbee	0.607	0.393
Field Officer	Bryson Holt	0.607	0.393
Field Officer	Jerrid Weaskus	0.607	0.393
Field Officer	Mary Wak Wak	0.607	0.393
Dispatcher	Montia Wilson	0.75	0.25
Dispatcher	Jaime Five Crows	0.75	0.25
Dispatcher	Gibb Scott	0.75	0.25
Total		7.75	4.25

Appendix 2. FY2001 performance period NPT conservation law enforcement statistics, April 2001 - March 2002.

Category ⁴	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan '02	Feb	Mar
Cites Issued	0.0	5.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Verbal Warnings	11.0	13.0	11.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	3.0	27.0	30.0	11.0
Written Warnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Checks	9.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	21.0	9.0	3.0
ID Checks	1.0	20.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	28.0	6.0	83.0	12.0
Tribal Contacts	97.0	401.0	330.0	88.0	88.0	72.0	88.0	43.0	33.0	61.0	54.0	49.0
Non-Tribal Contacts	47.0	64.0	31.0	29.0	69.0	59.0	102.0	53.0	41.0	124.0	112.0	42.0
Vehicle Patrol 1K	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0
Boat Patrol 1K	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Patrol 1L	220.0	186.8	16.0	252.8	333.7	274.9	279.8	271.5	188.3	350.5	273.3	152.3
Boat Patrol 1L	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
Vehicle Patrol 1M	13.5	16.0	28.0	28.5	65.2	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.5	0.0
Boat Patrol 1M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Patrol 1N	92.5	198.5	354.8	87.7	82.0	78.5	5.5	101.5	64.5	118.0	120.5	39.8
Boat Patrol 1N	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Patrol 1P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boat Patrol Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Patrol Other	7.0	15.8	23.0	64.5	10.0	5.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surveillance	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Inter-Agency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Commercial	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ceremonial	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsistence	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investigation	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.0	24.7	26.2	7.5	2.0	1.5	25.8	18.5	1.0
Public Assist	0.0	12.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	6.0	2.0	0.0
Reports/Data Entry	21.8	47.8	43.0	102.8	178.9	57.4	68.0	52.3	46.8	82.3	151.5	41.0
Training	83.0	329.0	50.5	28.0	108.0	12.0	10.0	96.5	4.0	30.3	3.5	0.0
Total Office (Report+Data+Training)	104.8	376.8	93.5	130.8	286.8	69.3	78.0	148.8	50.8	112.5	155.0	41.0

⁴ Area Codes & Descriptions: 1K, Snake River below Lewiston; 1L, Clearwater River; 1M, Snake River above Lewiston; 1N, Salmon River; 1P, Grande Ronde River; 1Q, Imnaha River.

Appendix 3. Fishing seasons enforced by the Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, April 2001 - March 2002.

Appendix Table 3.1. Fishing seasons enforced by the Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, Quarter 2: April 1 through June 31, 2001.

Location	Species	Date (Open/Close)
Zone 6	Sturgeon	04/26/01- 04/28/01
Rapid River	Steelhead / Bull trout	Closed- 05/09/01
Rapid River	Chinook	06/08/01- 06/27/01
Tunnel Ponds	Trout	04/01/01- 10/31/01
Within NPT Treaty 1855 ICC	Bull trout (Dolly Varden)	Closed- 05/02/01
Clearwater within 1855 Boundaries	Chinook Salmon	04/21/01- 08/05/01

Appendix Table 3.2. Fishing seasons enforced by the Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, Quarter 3: July-September 2001.

Location	Species	Date (Open/Close)
Above all weirs (all locations)	All Species	Emergency Closure 7/11/01
Clearwater River (w/in 1863 NPT reservation)	Spring Chinook	4/21/01 - 8/5/01
Clearwater River (w/in 1863 NPT reservation)	Spring Chinook	Closure 8/10/01 (fishing & sales)
Zone 6 - Columbia River	Fall Chinook	8/28/01 - 9/1/01
Zone 6 - Columbia River	Fall Chinook	9/4/01 - 9/8/01
Zone 6 - Columbia River	Fall Chinook	9/11/01 - 9/15/01
Zone 6 - Columbia River	Fall Chinook	Opening of sales in ID- 9/14/01
Zone 6 - Columbia River	Fall Chinook	Comm. Gillnet : 9/27-9/29/01

Appendix Table 3.3. Fishing seasons enforced by the Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, Quarter 4: October-December 2001.

Location	Species	Date (Open/Close)
Zone 6 - Columbia River	Fall Chinook	Sub. Gillnet Open 10/01/01

Bonneville Dam, John Day pool	Sturgeon (gillnet)	10/01/01
N. Fork Clearwater River, Mainstem Clearwater River	Fall Chinook, Coho Salmon, Wild Steelhead	11/10/01
Bonneville Pool	Sturgeon	11/23/01- 11/30/01
John Day Pool	Sturgeon	11/23/01 - 12/7/01

Appendix Table 3.4. Fishing seasons enforced by the Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, January-March 2002.

Location	Species	Date (Open/Close)
N. Fork Clearwater, Mainstem Clearwater	Steelhead	Open 01/01/02
Bonneville Pool	Sturgeon	2/1/01 - 3/21/01
Zone 6	Spring Chinook Salmon	Sale Closure 3/9/02 - 3/21/02
Tunnel Pond	Trout	3/30/02-11/30/02

Appendix 4. Training courses and academies for Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement personnel, April 2001 - May 2002.

Appendix Table 4.1. Training courses and academies completed by Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement personnel, Quarter 2: April 1 through June 31, 2001.

Quarter 2 -- Year 2001				
Dates	Course/Training	Location	Status	Officer
04/23/01-05/04/01	Supervisor Training	Glynco, Ga	Completed	Skahan
05/08/01-05/11/01	Advance S&R Training	Lewiston, Id	Completed	Villavicencio Scott Skahan WhiteEagle Bisbee
5/11/01	Tribal Supervisory Training	Lapwai, ID	Completed	Villavicencio, Whitman Skahan, Scott

Appendix Table 4.2. Training courses and academies completed by Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, Quarter 3: July-September 2001.

Quarter 3 -- Year 2001				
Dates	Course/Training	Location	Status	Officer
No training occurred this quarter*				

* There were no training courses taken during this quarter due to the fact that during these summer months is when the NPT-CE department is very busy with fishing seasons.

Appendix Table 4.3. Training courses and academies completed by Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, Quarter 4: October-December 2001.

Quarter 4 -- Year 2001				
Dates	Course/Training	Location	Status	Officer
10/28/01- 11/01/01	National Fish & Wildlife Society Conference	Pedleton, OR	Completed	WhiteEagle, Scott
10/28/01- 10/31/01	PowerPhone- Basic Law Enforcement Dispatching	Anaconda, MT	Completed	Five Crows, G. Scott
11/01	Wilderness First Aide	Lewiston, ID	Completed	Villavicencio, Scott, Bisbee, Heath-Simpson, White Eagle, Wak-Wak, Five Crows

Appendix Table 4.4. Training courses and academies completed by Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, Quarter 1: January-March 2002.

Quarter 1 -- Year 2002				
Dates	Course/Training	Location	Status	Officer
01/07/02	CPR Training	Lapwai, ID	Completed	Villavicencio, Heath-Simpson, WhiteEagle, Bisbee, Holt, Wak-Wak
02/04/02	Beginning Windows/Computers	Lewiston, ID	Completed	Disp. Scott
02/24/02- 03/13/02	FLETC- BIA Dispatch Training	Artesia, NM	Completed	Disp. Five Crows, Scott
03/25/02- 03/26/02	Supervisory Training	Lewiston, ID	Completed	Villavicencio Heath-Simpson

Appendix Table 4.5. Training courses and academies completed by Nez Perce Tribal Conservation Enforcement Department, Quarter 2: April-May 2002.

Quarter 2 -- Year 2002				
Dates	Course/Training	Location	Status	Officer
4/23/02- 4/24/02	ILETS/NCIC Training	Lewiston, ID	Completed	Whitman Five Crows
4/27/02- 5/02/02	National Fish & Wildlife Society Conference	Anchorage, AK	Completed	Cpl. Scott White Eagle
5/02/02	Supervisory Training	Lewiston, ID	Completed	Villavicencio Heath-Simpson
5/16/02	Cultural/Heritage Training	Lapwai, ID	Completed	White Eagle Holt Wilson Five Crows
5/17/02	Stress Identification & Stress Management	Goldendale, WA	Completed	Five Crows Wilson Disp. Scott
5/22/02	Cultural/Heritage Training	Enterprise, OR	Completed	Villavicencio Heath-Simpson Cpl. Scott Bisbee Weaskus Disp. Scott