

Implementation Monitoring 2001 Annual Summary Report

Watershed Scale Assessment and Project Review of Compliance with Northwest Forest Plan Direction

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Executive Summary

The 2001 field season marked the sixth consecutive year of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) implementation monitoring (IM) program which is designed to determine and document whether the Record of Decision (ROD) and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. The Fiscal Year 2001 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected 5th field watersheds (two per province) and 24 specific projects (one per randomly selected watershed). However, the extreme fire season and subsequent rehabilitation efforts prevented monitoring three watersheds and associated projects in eastern Washington. The projects monitored were located in one or a combination of two of the land use allocations. Each project dealt with an activity such as fuel reduction, road project, special forest product, cellular site development, river deflectors, thinning or timber sale.

The FY 2001 field monitoring process continued to use a standardized questionnaires for determining whether the watershed scale assessments and projects were meeting the ROD direction and its S&Gs.

As in previous years, the results from both the watershed scale assessments and the project reviews indicate a high degree of compliance. Highlights from the watershed scale assessment include:

- ▶ watershed analyses were completed for 18 of 21 watersheds
- ▶ three analyses had been updated
- ▶ riparian reserve widths had not been modified in any of the watersheds
- ▶ since 1994, road mileages were reduced 11 percent and 6.9 percent in Key Watersheds (12) and 5th field watersheds (15) respectively
- ▶ assessments were completed for all of the Late Successional Reserves (19) in the sampled watersheds

The project review results revealed an overall compliance of 98 percent. The percent compliance of the 21 projects reviewed ranged from 91 to 100 with 13 projects being 100 percent compliant.

Adverse biological effects associated with instances of noncompliance appeared to be minimal at the regional scale. Where noncompliance occurred, the local effects were judged to be generally low to moderate.

Although there is room for improvement, none of the deficiencies noted in this report warrant recommending major corrective actions or operational shifts by land management agencies. Local Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management units are aware of specific, local noncompliance findings and are expected to take corrective action. Several have already done so.

Several programmatic issues called for in the ROD have yet to be accomplished. These include such actions as developing Management Plans for roads in riparian reserves and the evaluation and mitigation of existing recreation facilities in riparian reserves. This points to the need for

clarification and/or additional direction from the agencies and/or the Regional Ecosystem Office.

Participation in field reviews increased, but in a few watersheds participation by the Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC) members declined from previous years. Field unit managers continue to acknowledge the value of this public review process in helping to build understanding and trust.

Other major program activities in FY 2001 included:

- ▶ completion of the FY 1999 Implementation Monitoring annual report Part I Timber Sales and Part II Watershed Scale Assessment of Compliance with Northwest Forest Plan Direction
- ▶ development of workshops in California and Oregon for Provincial Team Leaders
- ▶ development of the annual field review program consisting of 21 randomly selected watersheds and projects across the region and Regional Implementation Monitoring Team participation in the reviews
- ▶ working on the development of a 5 Year Assessment and 5 Year Strategy for the Program
- ▶ presentations to Provincial Advisory Committees and the Monitoring Program Managers
- ▶ budget development

Introduction

Fiscal Year 2001 marks the sixth year of a regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring (IM) program. The purpose of the field monitoring program is to determine and document whether the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Plan and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. This program has been conducted under the direction of the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) and its associated interagency Monitoring Program Managers (MPM) group.

In 2001, the portion of the IM program conducted at the field level was designed to sample 24 randomly selected 5th field watersheds (two per province) and 24 specific projects (one per randomly selected watershed). Three project and watershed reviews in eastern Washington were canceled because of the extreme fire situation and required follow-up re-habilitation activities in 2001. Additional FY 2001 IM Program accomplishments are summarized beginning on page 21 of this document.

Methods

Sample Selection

The objective of the watershed selection process was to identify 24 fifth field watersheds within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl by random selection with the inclusion of additional criteria. This was accomplished by the following process:

Process Steps:

1. All 5th field watersheds within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl were considered. (See definition of Planning Provinces as per ROD E-19.)
2. A sample number of watershed were selected in each Planning Province and placed on a list in the order they were selected. The Environmental Protection Agency completed this step using a science-based, random selection method.
3. Regional Implementation Monitoring Team (RIMT) Members removed watersheds from the sample if there was little or no public land.
4. Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) Leaders completed fact sheets on the remaining watersheds by answering questions that identified activity level or projects implemented in the watersheds between January 1994 and April 2001.
5. Some watersheds were further eliminated using the following factors:
 - a. Implementation monitoring was done in 1999 or 2000.
 - b. There were little or no ground-disturbing activities between January 1994 and April 2001
 - c. No two selected watersheds were adjacent.
6. Two watersheds were selected in the listed order from those remaining in each Planning Province from steps 2 and 5.
7. The proposed list of selected watersheds was reviewed by Provincial Team Leaders to affirm compliance with factors in #3 and #5 above.

8. Ground-disturbing activities were identified in each selected watershed to be monitored and a single activity was selected by the RIMT in consultation with the PIMT Leaders for monitoring in each watershed. The selection was made to provide a broad range of activities to be monitored.

The individual project in each watershed was located in one or a combination of two of the land use allocations and was an activity such as fuel reduction, road project, special forest product, cellular site development, river deflectors, thinning or timber sale. See Appendix C for a list of watersheds and projects reviewed.

The FY 2001 program used a watershed scale assessment and project level questionnaire to guide the monitoring teams' efforts. The watershed questionnaire contained both "compliance" questions to provide an assessment of how well specific S&Gs were met and questions to reveal the progress of implementing the requirements of the plan (See Appendix D). The questions covered seven topical areas and the results are summarized on pages 5 - 14. The projects responded to 120 questions designed to determine the compliance with meeting the S&Gs and to gather additional information for the Survey and Manage (S&M) Program (See Appendix A). The results are summarized on pages 15 - 18.

Results

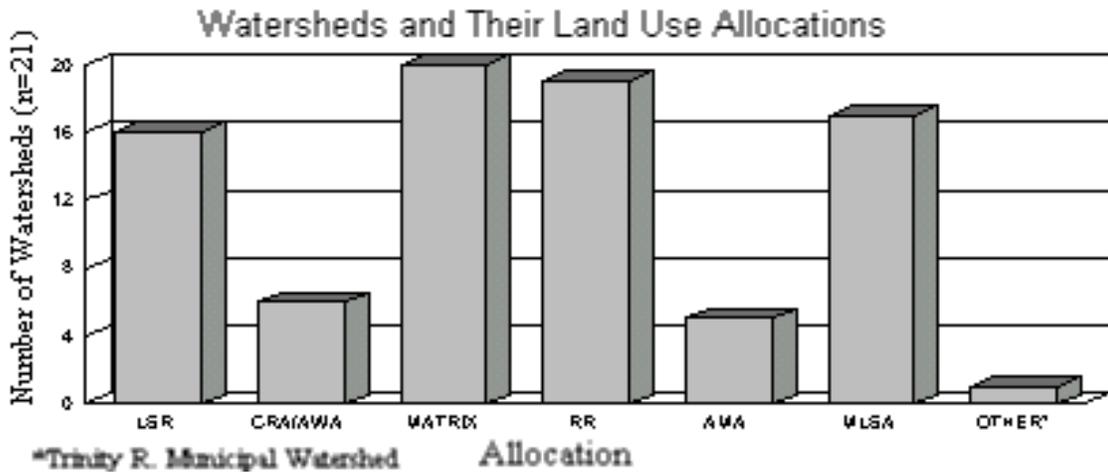
The results of the **watershed scale assessment** are summarized as follows:

Land Ownership and Land Use Allocations

Watershed Statistics (questions 1 and 1a related to the ownership, acreage in land use allocations, and application of S&Gs for overlapping allocations in the watershed). Lands in the 21 sampled watersheds included those under federal, State and private management. Other federal land managers were the National Park Service, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Non-federal land ownership was greater than 50 percent of the entire watershed for five of the 21 sampled watersheds. Watersheds ranged in size from 34,000 acres (Mattole R. Watershed, California Coast Province) to 250,998 acres (White Salmon R. Watershed, SW Washington Province).

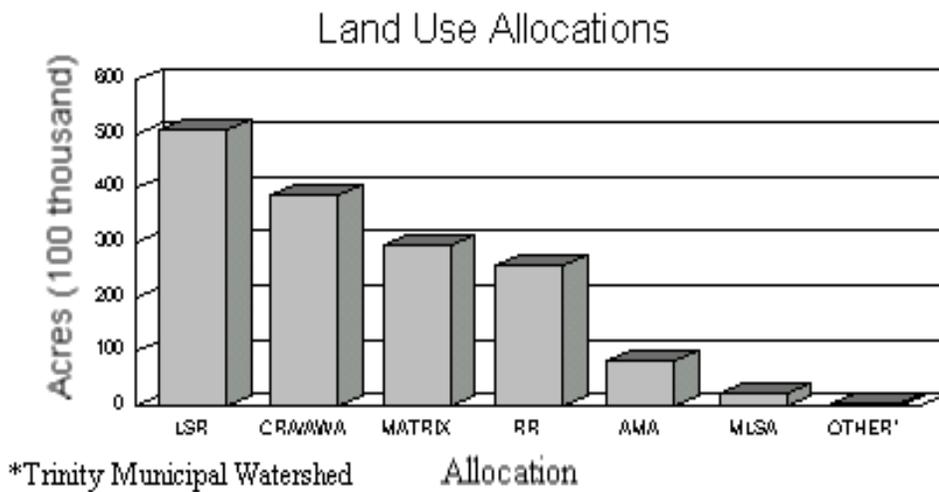
For lands managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, 100 percent of the responses indicated that S&Gs for overlapping allocations were applied. All land use allocations found in the Northwest Forest Plan were reported, with Matrix, Riparian Reserve, Managed Late-Successional Reserve and Late-Successional Reserve being reported most often (Figure 1). The Klamath Province reported a municipal watershed within their sampled watershed. Examples of administratively withdrawn and congressionally reserved areas include the King Range National Conservation Area and Mt. Rainer National Park, respectively.

Figure 1:



Data on the acreage of the various land use allocations were reported for each sampled watershed, although Riparian Reserves were not mapped in two watersheds. The largest acreage was reported for Late-Successional Reserve followed by Congressional Reserved Areas/Administratively Withdrawn Areas, Matrix, Riparian Reserve, Adaptive Management Area, and Managed Late-Successional Area (Figure 2).

Figure 2:



Late-Successional and Old-Growth Habitat (question 2 sought information on the amount of Late-Successional habitat on federal lands in the watershed). The total acreage of late-successional and old-growth habitat provides one measure of these forest types (Figure 3), while the ratio of these habitats to the total acreage of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands in a watershed provides a different perspective (Figure 4). Several of the reporting units indicated they do not separate late-successional and old-growth habitat and reported the data combined for these two habitat types. Similar to FY 2000 responses, the same definitions of late-successional and old-growth habitat and techniques were utilized to determine the amounts of the various habitat types within the sampled watersheds.

Figure 3:

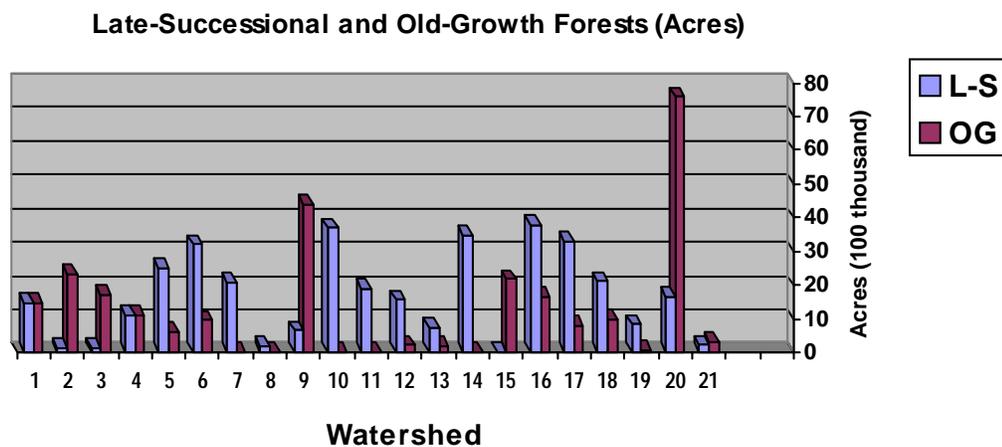
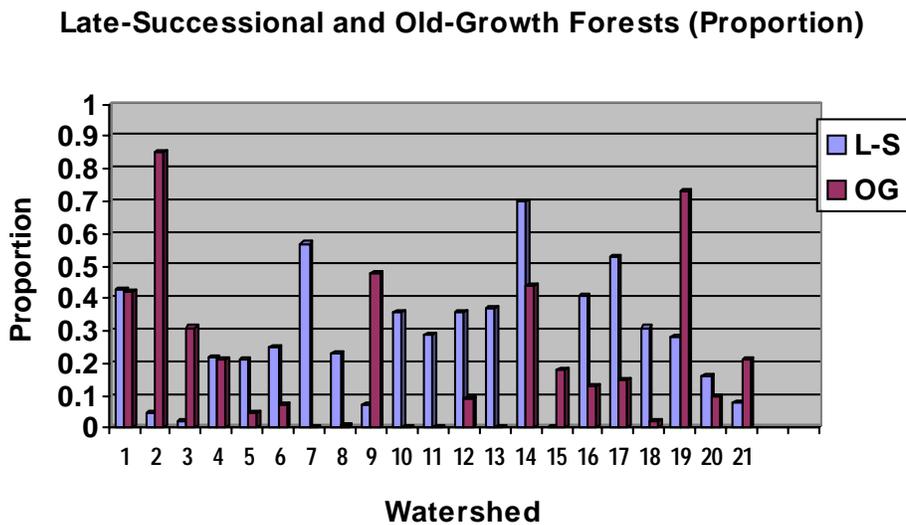


Figure 4:

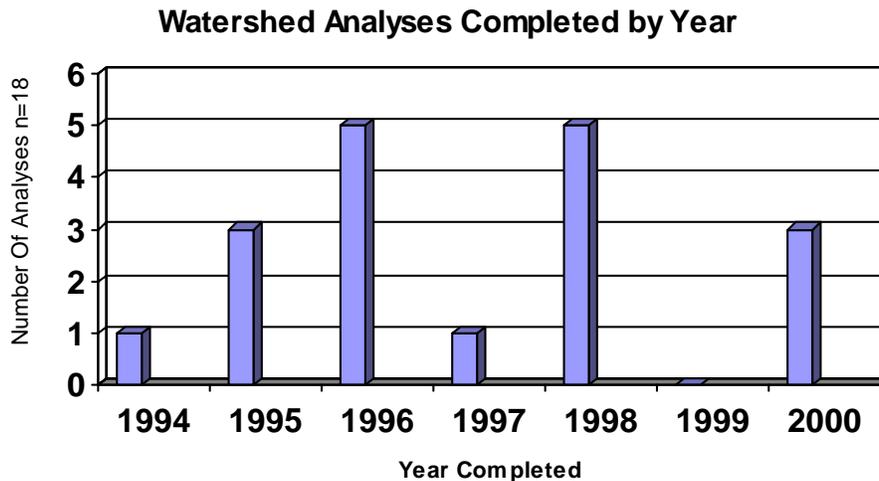


The majority of watersheds (71 percent) sampled contain between 20 percent and 60 percent of the suitable lands in late-successional and old-growth habitat; and nearly 25 percent of the watersheds have greater than 60 percent of the suitable lands in late-successional and old-growth habitat.

Watershed Analysis and Watershed Activities

Watershed Analysis Reports (questions 3a-c asked about the completion of watershed analysis). Watershed analysis (WA) was completed for all or portions of 18 of the 21 sampled watersheds. Figure 5 shows the distribution by years for completion of the watershed analyses. Analyses had been updated for three watersheds.

Figure 5:



Activities (question 3d provided information on the type and amount of activities in the sampled watersheds). Responses to survey questions indicated a wide range of land and resource management activities in the sampled watersheds (Table 1). The most common activities reported were trails (100 percent of watersheds), roads management (95 percent of watersheds), collection of special forest products (91 percent of watersheds), and dispersed recreation (91 percent of watersheds).

Special forest products collected included burls, floral greens, Christmas trees and boughs, poles; beargrass, lichens, and mushrooms. Road activities included building new roads; decommissioning roads, obliterating, maintaining, and closing roads; controlling roadside weeds, and grooming snowmobile routes.

Table 1. Current Land Management Activities and Facilities

Activity/Facility	# of Watersheds with Activity	% of Watersheds with Activity
Developed Recreation	16	71
Trails	21	100
OHV	18	86
Dispersed Recreation	19	91
River Use	14	67
Road Management	20	95
Prescribed Fire	12	57
Fire Suppression	15	71
Burned Area Emergency Rehab.	5	24
Fuels Reduction	13	62
Aquatic Restoration	14	67
Riparian Restoration	13	62
Upland Restoration	12	57
Timber Harvest (commercial)	13	62
Timber Stand Improvement	15	71
Timber Salvage	10	48
Mining	9	43
Livestock Grazing	7	33
Special Forest Products	19	91
Other	12	57

Use of Watershed Analysis Reports ([questions 3e-f](#)). A series of questions was designed to gather information on how watershed analysis (WA) is used to evaluate the consistency of existing activities and facilities with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. The questions are also intended to determine if the watershed analysis reports contain adequate information to assist the decision-maker in determining if new and existing management activities and facilities are consistent with the ACS).

The responses indicated that watershed analyzes addressed all (13 WA reports), or some (4 WA reports) of the existing activities and facilities (Table 1) occurring in the watershed, although with varying specificity. The reporting units also indicated overwhelmingly that NEPA documents, rather than watershed analysis reports, were the primary venue for site-specific analysis for documenting consistency of management activities with the ACS objectives.

Watershed Restoration

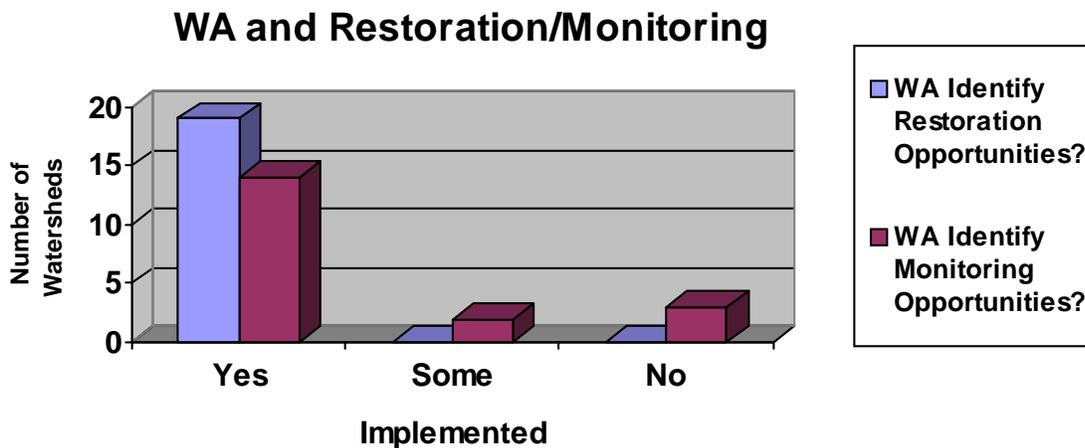
Recreation (questions 4a-b dealt with WA being used to determine the compliance of recreation facilities in meeting ACS objectives). Responses to question 4a indicated that watershed analyses were used in some cases to evaluate pre-1994 recreation facilities within Riparian Reserves for consistency with the ACS objectives (Figure 6). Responses to question 4b, indicated that those recreation facilities identified in question 4a were in some cases identified for monitoring and restoration (Figure 6).

Responses to questions 4c-g indicated that WA (or other document) were generally used to identify opportunities for watershed restoration and monitoring; and the WA was used to build the restoration and monitoring strategies for the watershed (Figure 7).

Figure 6:



Figure 7:



Restoration Activities (question 4d was used to identify restoration activities). The units reported a wide array of restoration activities implemented, or ongoing, that have, or will, contribute to improved watershed condition and help attain ACS objectives. Road-related activities included stabilizing, decommissioning, and relocating roads; replacing culverts; removing bridges; and removing fill from road failures. In-stream-related activities included re-connection of stream channels and adding large wood to stream channels. Riparian Reserve activities included pre-commercial thinning; creating snag and coarse wood; under-planting; and improving the management of off-road vehicles. Additional restoration activities included revegetating landslides; closing rock pits; reintroducing fire; and controlling noxious weeds.

Key Watersheds

Activities (questions 5a-f asked about timber harvest, restoration opportunities and roads in Key Watersheds). Thirteen of the sampled watersheds were entirely or partially in Key Watersheds. Of the 13 Key Watersheds, eleven were Tier I and two Tier II Key Watersheds. Timber harvest occurred in seven of the 13 Key Watersheds. Timber harvest was addressed in 10 of the watershed analysis, and was not addressed in one instance because the timber sale was a pre-NWFP. In another instance the timber harvest was stated in general terms while in the last instance a small campground salvage sale was not addressed. In most instances Key Watersheds were designated as highest priority for restoration activities. However, in several cases, other watersheds have more serious and pressing needs for restoration activities.

Roads Nine of the Key Watersheds contain RARE II areas. All field units reported no new roads constructed, nor any planned in RARE II areas. Tables 2 and 3 summarize road mileages for 12 Key Watersheds and 15 fifth field watersheds. Since 1994, road mileages were reduced 11 percent in the Key Watersheds and and 6.9 percent in the 5th field watersheds that were sampled.

Table 2. Road Mileages in the Sampled Key Watersheds.

Activity	# Of Watersheds	Total (mi.)	Average (mi.)	Range (mi.)
1994 System Roads	12	1,752.8	146.1	31 – 254
New Roads	2	2.2	1.1	1 – 1.2
Decommissioned	11	197.7	18	0.1 – 81.4
Improved or Restored	6	39.3	6.6	1 – 15
2001 System Roads	12	1,557.4	129.8	31 – 239

Table 3. Road Mileages in the Sampled 5th Field Watersheds.

Activity	# Of Watersheds	Total (mi.)	Average (mi.)	Range (mi.)
1994 System Roads	15	3,932	262.1	31 - 540
New Roads	6	23.8	4	0.04 – 12.6
Decommissioned	13	293.2	22.6	3 – 81.4
Improved or Restored	9	171.5	19.1	6 – 54.2
2001 System Roads	15	3,662.6	244.2	31 – 475

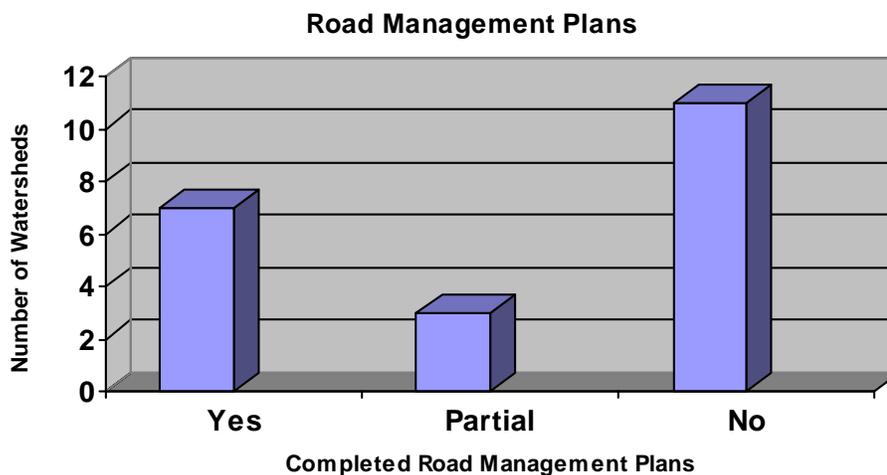
Riparian Reserves

Widths (question 6a-d asked about any adjustment in Riparian Reserves boundaries). Responses indicated Record of Decision default values were used to establish Riparian Reserve widths in the sampled watersheds. In no cases were Riparian Reserve widths modified for all or a portion of the Riparian Reserves in the sampled watersheds.

Road Management Plans (question 6e-f. Several questions were designed to collect information about road management in Riparian Reserves). All sampled watersheds did not have a road management or transportation plan specifically for Riparian Reserves, but ACS objectives were discussed in watershed analysis, road management plans or other plans (Figure 8).

Responses also indicated that existing road management plans, or similar documents, provide direction for actions to be taken during and after storm events to minimize road damage, and reduce negative effects to riparian areas and aquatic resources.

Figure 8:



Survey and Manage Species

In FY2001, the IM program was requested to collect information regarding the Survey and Manage (S&M) program. This information sought to determine compliance with the S&Gs contained in the S&M ROD. The following note was included in the Watershed Review Questionnaire: *The new S&M ROD standards and guidelines went into effect February 11, 2001 so some S&Gs may not have been fully implemented at the time of the review. However, the previous component 1,2,3 and 4 S&Gs called for managing sites, and pre-disturbance, extensive and regional surveys so the field units should have existing survey data available and be able to answer the questions.*

Surveys and Use of Management Recommendations (question 7-1 through 7-3 asked about the existence and management of known sites and the following of protocol for pre-disturbance surveys). The units reported protocol and pre-disturbance surveys for many S&M species, with 86 percent (18 watersheds) of the sampled watersheds having known site(s) for S&M species. All units that conducted pre-disturbance surveys reported that they were conducted to established protocols. In addition to surveys, local databases, historical records, and Interagency Survey and Manage System records were used to determine if Known Sites for S&M species existed within the watershed.

For the 18 watersheds that contained Known Sites, all reported that existing species' Management Recommendations were used to manage Known Sites, or as in two cases, management direction was obtained from the ROD, Appendix J2, and species experts.

A more detailed analysis is provided in Appendix E.

Late-Successional Reserves

Late-Successional Reserves Management Assessments (Question 8a requested information on the completion of management assessments). Nineteen watersheds were reported containing at least one Late-Successional Reserve (LSR). An assessment has been prepared for each LSR.

Late-Successional Reserve Activities (Question 8b asked about activities in LSRs and their impact on the creation and maintenance of late-successional habitat). Figure 9 displays the most common LSR activities and Table 4 shows all activities reported occurring in LSRs. Most activities were reported to be either neutral or beneficial to LSRs. However, the effects of some activities were reported as unknown or not analyzed (land exchanges, mining, nonnative species treatments, and road construction, and recreation use and developments) and in some reviews specific activities were noted as having negative effects to the maintenance or enhancement of LSR objectives (rights-of-way and special use permits).

Figure 9:

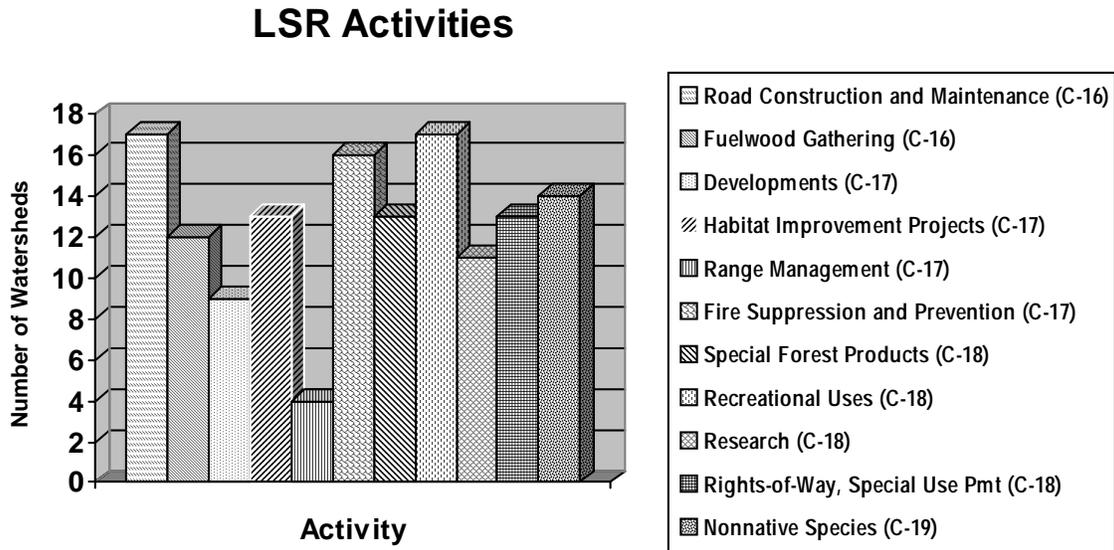


Table 4. Late-Successional Reserve Activities

Activity/Facility	# of Watersheds with Activity	% of Watersheds with Activity
Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16)	17	81
Fuelwood Gathering (C-16)	12	57
American Indian Uses (C-16)	8	38
Mining (C-17)	3	14
Developments (C-17)	9	43
Land Exchanges (C-17)	5	24
Habitat Improvement Projects (C-17)	13	62
Range Management (C-17)	4	19
Fire Suppression and Prevention (C-17)	16	76
Special Forest Products (C-18)	13	62
Recreational Uses (C-18)	17	81
Research (C-18)	11	52
Rights-of-Way, Easements, Special Use Permits (C-18)	13	62
Nonnative Species (C-19)	14	67
Other (C-19)	3	14

The results from the **project review** questionnaire are summarized as follows:

Method

Each of the 21 projects reviewed included responses to a 120-questions questionnaire (Appendix A). The responses were provided by the PIMTs listed in Appendix B and F. The responses were reviewed by the RIMT. The review examined all PIMTs comments and responses that did not meet S&Gs and those that were left blank (no response). As a result, a few responses were placed into more appropriate categories. A summary of re-categorized responses was provided to each PIMT for review and comment. The RIMT categorized each of the PIMT responses into one of categories described in Table 5.

Table 5
Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams Responses and
Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Assessment

Provincial Teams Responses		Regional Team Assessment			
Responses	Count	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable
Met	598	593		2	3
Not Met	10		10		
Not Capable	5			5	
Not Applicable	1897				1897
Blank (no response)	10	5			5
Total	2520	598	10	7	1905

Analysis

Each question was answered by a response of whether it was judged to have “Met”, “Not Met”, was “Not Capable of Meeting”, or was “Not Applicable”. Responses marked “Not Met” indicate that the reviewed action did not comply with the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. Responses of “Met” and “Not Capable of Meeting” indicate that the reviewed action complied with the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. Responses of “Not Applicable” indicate that the question did not relate or apply to the project. After compiling all the project reports, all responses were summarized by individual projects and by individual questions.

Results

The results demonstrated an overall compliance of 98 percent with meeting the NWFP S&Gs. The compliance in 7 assessment categories covered in the project questionnaire ranges from 95 percent to 100 percent (All Land Allocations 99 percent, Late-Successional Reserves/Managed

Late-Successional Reserves 96 percent, Aquatic Conservation Strategy/Watershed Analysis/Riparian Reserves 99 percent, Matrix 97 percent, Adaptive Management Areas 95 percent, Research 100 percent, and Species 100 percent) (Table 6). Among the 21 projects reviewed, the compliance to the applicable Standards and Guidelines ranges from 91 percent to 100 percent (Table 7). Thirteen projects had 100 percent compliance. Figure 10 shows the distribution of the 21 projects by percent compliance.

**Table 6
Compliance by Individual Categories in the Questionnaire**

Categories in the Questionnaire	Number of Responses				Percent * Compliance
	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
All Land Allocations	95	1		51	99
Late-Successional Reserves / Managed Late-Successional Reserves	85	4		541	96
Aquatic Conservation Strategy / Watershed Analysis / Riparian Reserves	312	2		358	99
Matrix	54	2	3	508	97
Adaptive Management Areas	18	1		149	95
Research	6			99	100
Species	28		4	199	100
Total of the 21 projects reviewed	598	10	7	1905	98

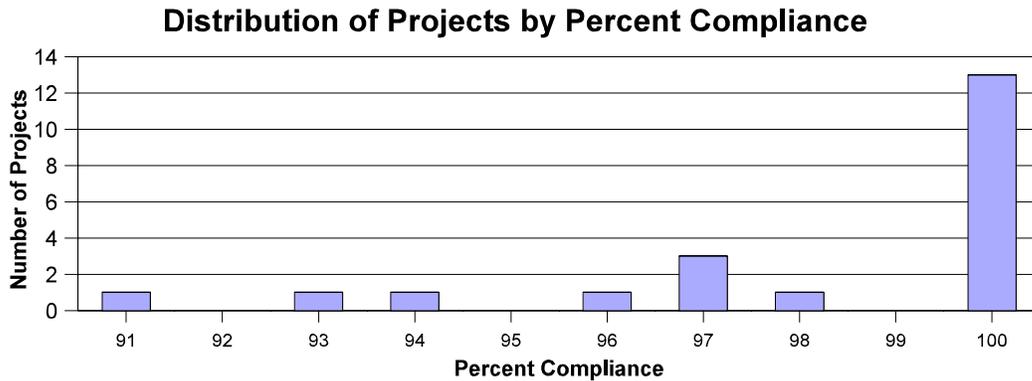
* % Compliance = (# Met + # Not Capable)/(# Met + # Not Capable + # Not Met)x 100 percent
Responses of Met, and Not Capable were considered to have met the compliance criteria (from a biological perspective) associated with ROD S&Gs.

Specific responses that projects did not meet or were not capable of meeting the NWFP S&Gs are described in Appendix G.

**Table 7
Compliance by Individual Projects**

Project Number	Number of Responses				Percent Compliance
	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
1	38			82	100
2	9			111	100
3	16			104	100
4	25			95	100
5	36			84	100
6	14	1		105	93
7	31			89	100
8	18			102	100
9	42	2	2	74	96
10	33	1	1	85	97
11	17		1	102	100
12	48		1	71	100
13	25			95	100
14	43	1		76	98
15	32	1		87	97
16	17			103	100
17	43		1	76	100
18	14	1	1	104	94
19	29	1		90	97
20	20	2		98	91
21	48			72	100
Total	598	10	7	1905	98

Figure 10



Discussion

In 2001, that portion of the program dealing with watershed and project monitoring attempted to respond to concerns from numerous PACs regarding sample selection. A change from previous years was that a broad cross section of activities were selected to be monitored. The same questionnaire was used for the many different types of projects. As a result, of the 120 questions in the project questionnaire, the majority (75 percent) were “not applicable”, either because they clearly did not relate to the project or because project developers had evaluated the necessary information (e.g., known site data) and determined that the feature addressed in the S&Gs in question was not present.

Also, the vast majority of the projects met the S&Gs, but as shown in Appendix G a few projects that did not meet them may have had some negative biological effects, such as one project used seed-mix that may have contained non-native species, and in a timber sale project one unit did not meet the down woody debris requirement. Some of the “Not Met” responses, however, did not have negative biological effects, for example, one project began before received the Biological Opinion from US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the watershed and project reviews indicate both a high degree of compliance with meeting the NWFP S&Gs and opportunities for improving the program process and outcome. None of the latter reveal the need to amend the plan or conduct major changes in the way the plan is being implemented. The significance of not meeting the S&Gs in the few noted instances is considered to be minimal.

Based upon the monitoring results, lessons learned, and comments provided by the PIMTs, the following recommendations are made:

Monitoring Objectives

- Use the 5 Year Assessment and Strategy to determine the level of future implementation monitoring .
- Six years of IM have shown a high degree of consistency with the NWFP – Move forward with evaluating whether the goals and objectives of the NWFP are being met from an effectiveness monitoring standpoint.
- PIMT Leaders should assess the desire of review team members to see supporting documents such as Environmental Analyses, Watershed Analyses and Biological Evaluations prior to the actual field review.
- A tracking system for small Green Tree Retention patches should be developed.
- Establish the annual monitoring locations and schedules earlier in the fiscal year.
- Explore a means to evaluate projects as they relate to National Environmental Policy Act documentation. There were some cases where a project was not implemented as documented in the Environmental Analysis yet there was no way to account for that in the monitoring questionnaire.

Sampling

- Continue to stratify sample populations so the monitoring efforts are for projects with the greatest regional and/or provincial complexity and importance.
- Projects should be fully implemented before monitoring.

Follow-Up

- There is the need and desire to schedule a return visit to some of the completed projects for both an implementation and effectiveness monitoring perspective. For example, revisiting a project involving coarse woody debris a year or two after the initial monitoring trip. A common project design features or mitigation measure is the future recruitment of down wood by trees falling down or being felled sometime in the future. Monitor: did it happen and does the amount of down wood meet the standards?
- Future effectiveness monitoring should have a system developed for alerting BLM/FS field units that they need to determine by field review if the desired results were attained.

Monitoring Team

- The Provincial Interagency Executive Committee should continue to encourage participation from non-federal PAC members.
- Continue the RIMT participation in the field reviews.

- Broaden participation on the field reviews to include representatives of all ROD signatory agencies.

The Questionnaire

- There is the need to consider socio-economic monitoring in the questionnaire.
- The RIMT in coordination with the PIMT leads needs to develop a better way of handling the large number of questions where the appropriate response was “Not Applicable” .
- The RIMT should continue to review questions with a goal of reducing ambiguity.
- Develop a questionnaire that can be accessed electronically to simplify data compilation.

Analysis Issues

- The required protocol for surveying for bat species needs to be provided by the Regional Ecosystem Management S&M team.
- Project question 73, asks “do down logs left for coarse woody debris reflect the species mix of the original stand? C40” Clarification is needed to define what is meant by “the original stand.” Is this the stand prior to the current entry or prior to any management?
- Project question 81, asks “For National Forests and BLM lands, have green tree retention and dispersed retention patches been retained indefinitely? C42” Direction needs to be provided for determining what is required to demonstrate that retention trees are retained indefinitely.
- Direction should be provided regarding the type and detail of analysis required to evaluate the consistency of existing and planned projects/activities (e.g. roads, recreation, mining, and grazing) with meeting ACS and LSR Objectives.
- Provide direction or clarify the need for preparing road management or transportation plans that address existing and new roads in Riparian Reserves.
- Clarify the scale (site verses watershed) and time frame (short term verses long term) for meeting ACS Objectives.

Cost

- Encourage agency leaders to adequately fund monitoring at all administrative levels.

Communication

- USFWS and the land management agencies have been working together to find ways to streamline the consultation process. Even though substantial progress has been made (e.g., a

comprehensive programmatic biological assessment), there is room for additional change. The team encourages the agencies to continue the pursuit of effective strategies for reducing consultation roadblocks/bottlenecks.

Other

- Continue the annual workshop and encourage all PIMTs to attend.
- Develop a framework for acting on the “Recommendations” made in the annual reports and a process to track their status.
- Improve distribution of the yearly implementation monitoring reports.
- Post all Final Annual Reports/Summaries on the monitoring web site.

Key Partners

Special thanks to PAC members, PIMT Leaders and members who gave their energies to another successful implementation monitoring year. (see Appendix B).

Additional Program Accomplishments

1. Two reports documenting the results of the Fiscal Year 1999 Implementation Monitoring Annual Review were completed. The reports analyzed the compliance of 12 watershed scale assessments and 24 timber sales with Northwest Forest Plan Direction.
2. A two day workshop was conducted in Portland Oregon in April for Provincial Team Leaders from Washington and Oregon. A similar workshop was held in Redding California in May for Provincial Team Leaders from California.
3. Twenty one randomly selected watersheds and projects across the region were reviewed for compliance with Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines between June and October. All members of the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team participated in one or more of the reviews. The results comprise the majority of this FY 2001 Annual Summary Report.
4. Outlines for an assessment of the first five years and a strategy to guide the following five years of the implementation monitoring program were developed. The assessment will contain

an analysis of monitoring results, responses to a questionnaire, and recommendations. The assessment will form the foundation in building the strategy. The strategy will identify several design criteria using the information from the assessment and will use the criteria to analyze alternatives.

5. Participation occurred at several Provincial Advisory Committee meetings to foster understanding, communication, and cooperation. Program updates were given regularly to the Interagency Monitoring Program Managers group.

Contact Information

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Budget

Costs of the Fiscal Year 2001 Implementation Monitoring Program continue to be predictable and in line with those of the previous years. Total cost was approximately \$420,000 which was split between the PIMT and RIMT.

Appendix A. Project Questionnaire and Summary of Responses

2001 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION QUESTIONNAIRE: PROJECTS (V1.3)

Instructions

Please complete a questionnaire and narrative summary for at least one project per fifth field watershed. An electronic version of your report should be submitted by October 1, 2001. Responses pertain only to Forest Service and BLM lands.

Each question has four potential responses as to whether the project meets the standards and guidelines (note: some questions can only be answered met or not met).

Met the procedural or biological requirements of the S&G (e.g., the S&G calls for a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than 16 inches in diameter and 20 feet long and the project retained 320 linear feet of such logs, the project “met” the S&G).

Not Met the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but it was possible to have retained 120 feet).

Not Capable of meeting the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but the site did not have enough 16 inch logs to meet the S&G. Thus, the S&G was not met, but there was no way to meet it).

Not Applicable (for example, the S&G calls for 120 linear feet of logs per acre, but the project is located in a province or land allocation where the S&G does not apply).

Responses of “not met” or “not capable” of meeting **MUST** be explained. The potential biological effects of these situations will be summarized in the regional report. To facilitate the regional report, team reports should address local biological effects (positive, no effect, and negative effects - low, medium, or high).

Where post-NFP amendments or NFP-directed analyses have modified initial S&Gs, the new, modified requirements should be used to determine compliance. Such situations must be summarized in the team report. The team will identify all S&G questions that have been locally modified, cite the modification document, and describe the modification.

Comment on unclear questions, if the S&G is problematic, or if the team failed to reach consensus.

For efficiency, some units may fill in the answers to the questions prior to the site visit. If the team decides on a response different from the unit’s response, the team’s response should be recorded.

In your narrative summary, please comment on how well the project meets the intent of the NFP. The questions have been segregated into several categories. Within each category questions pertaining only to roads and timber sales are located at the end of each section. Please answer all questions, noting which ones don't apply. The chart below indicates the appropriate categories to complete for the LSR, Matrix and, AMA land allocations.

Land Use Allocation	Categories						
LSR/MLSA	X	X	X			X	X
Matrix	X		X	X		X	X
AMA	X		X		X	X	X

All Land Allocations	13
Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Reserves	13
Aquatic Conservation Strategy/Watershed Analysis/Riparian Reserves	17
Matrix	21
Adaptive Management Areas	24
Research	25
Species	25

All Land Allocation

1	M	20	Have analyses been conducted with coordination and consultation occurring to ensure consistency under existing laws (NEPA, ESA, Clean Water Act)? R53-54,A2-3,C1
	NM	1	Project #15, response "NM" – All necessary steps completed correctly, except consultation process.
	NC		Culvert replacement on Road 2880 was initiated on June 18, 2001, while a signed Biological
	NA		Opinion (BO) from USFWS was not received until June 25.
2	M	17	In situations where more than one set of S&Gs apply, have the more restrictive S&Gs been followed? R7-8, C1, C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	4	
3	M	8	Have S&Gs in current plans (RMP or LMP) been applied where they are more restrictive or provide greater benefits to late-successional forest related species? R7-8,C1,C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	13	
4	M	14	Have analysis and planning efforts identified tribal trust resources, if any? E-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	7	
5	M	13	Have land management units consulted affected tribes, when tribal trust resources may be affected? E-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	8	
6	M	14	Has the project avoided reducing resource availability, restricting access, or limiting the exercise of treaty rights by Indian tribes or their members? C16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	7	

7	M	9	For timber sales, has the project undergone required site-specific analysis? R-13
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	12	
Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas			
8	M	2	For FY 1996 and earlier projects, an Initial Late-Successional Reserve Assessment / Managed Late-Successional Area Assessment must have been completed AND the project must be covered by one of the following:
	NM		
	NC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or
	NA	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a project-specific REO review and consistency letter. R57,A7,C11,C26
9	M	9	For FY 1997 and later projects, a Late-Successional Reserve Assessment / Managed Late-Successional Area Assessment must have been reviewed by and found consistent by the Regional Ecosystem Office AND the project must be covered by one of the following:
	NM		
	NC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exemption specifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or
	NA	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or a project-specific REO review and consistency letter. R57, A7, C11, C26
10	M	9	Did the project fully comply with one of the following:
	NM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exemption specifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or
	NC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or
	NA	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a project-specific REO review and consistency letter.
11	M	5	Have Late-Successional Reserves been established for all occupied marbled murrelet sites, managed pair areas, and known spotted owl activity centers (known as of January 1, 1994)? C3, C9-11, C3, C23
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	16	
12	M	3	Have Late-Successional Reserves been established for all occupied marbled murrelet sites, managed pair areas, and known spotted owl activity centers (known as of January 1, 1994)? C3, C9-11, C3, C23
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	18	

13	M	2	If the project is adjacent to a 100-acre spotted owl area, has it been designed to reduce risks from natural disturbance to the area? C10-11
	NM	1	
	NC		Project #9, response "NM" - Road adjacent to 100 ac. LSR not analyzed for blow down or fire risk.
	NA	18	
14	M	2	In LSRs and MLSAs, have hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications proposed prior to the completion of the fire management plan been reviewed by and found consistent by the Regional Ecosystem Office? C17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	19	
15	M	6	Do fuel management and fire suppression projects within LSRs/MLSAs minimize adverse impacts to late-successional habitat and emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat? C17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	15	
16	M	6	Have fire management plans been prepared which specify how hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications will meet the objectives of the Late-Successional Reserves? C17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	15	
17	M	8	In LSRs and MLSAs, have habitat improvement projects been designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds and to provide benefits to late-successional habitat? C17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	13	
18	M	3	In LSRs and MLSAs, if habitat improvement projects were required for recovery of threatened or endangered species, have they avoided reduction of habitat quality for other late-successional species? C17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	18	
19	M	2	Have new access proposals across federal lands considered alternative routes that avoid late-successional habitat? C19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	19	

20	M	8	<p>In general, has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into Late-Successional Reserves (includes unintended introduction of non-native species and intended introduction of non-native species)? C19</p> <p>Project #6, response “NM” – A small amount of straw was used by the contractor for site prep without the knowledge or approval of the Forest Service. It will be assessed by the botanist in the spring and if any noxious weeds are present they will be controlled.</p> <p>Project #20, response “NM” – Erosion control seed mix included some native and some non native, non invasive species. Non native, non invasive species were used to improve performance of ground cover for erosion control, and because they would remain on the site until local, onsite natives re-established on the site.</p>
	NM	2	
	NC		
	NA	11	
21	M	1	<p>In general, has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into Late-Successional Reserves (includes unintended introduction of non-native species and intended introduction of non-native species)? C19</p> <p>Project #20, response “NM” – An assessment was not prepared.</p>
	NM	1	
	NC		
	NA	19	
22	M	5	<p>In general, has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into Late-Successional Reserves (includes unintended introduction of non-native species and intended introduction of non-native species)? C19</p>
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	16	
23	M	2	<p>If no alternative to routing access roads through Late-Successional Reserves exists, have they been designed and located to have the least impact on late-successional habitat? C19</p>
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	19	
24	M	4	<p>Has road maintenance retained coarse woody material on site if available coarse woody material in LSR’s is inadequate? C16</p>
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	17	

25	M NM NC NA		Have silviculture, salvage, and other multiple-use projects in Managed Late-Successional Areas been guided by the objective of maintaining adequate amounts of suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl? C23	21
26	M NM NC NA	1	In LSR timber harvest units west of the Cascades, have stands over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Adaptive Management Area) been excluded? C12	20
27	M NM NC NA	2	Has the purpose of silvicultural treatments in LSRs west of the Cascades (precommercial and commercial thinning) been to benefit the creation and maintenance of late-successional forest conditions? C12	19
28	M NM NC NA	2	Have silvicultural and risk reduction projects in <u>younger stands</u> in LSR/MLSAs east of the Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California accelerated development of late-successional conditions while making the future stand less susceptible to natural disturbances? C13	19
29	M NM NC NA	3	Have silvicultural and risk reduction projects in <u>younger stands</u> in LSR/MLSAs east of the Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California accelerated development of late-successional conditions while making the future stand less susceptible to natural disturbances? C13	18
30	M NM NC NA		Has salvage been limited to disturbed sites that are greater than 10 acres in size and have less than 40 percent canopy closure? C14	21
31	M NM NC NA		Have all standing live trees been retained in salvage areas (except as needed to provide reasonable access or for safety)? C14-15	21
32	M		Have snags that are likely to persist (until the stand reaches late-successional conditions) been retained in salvage areas (except as needed to provide reasonable access or for safety)? C14	

	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	
33	M		Has coarse woody debris been retained in salvage areas in amounts so that in the future there will be coarse woody debris levels similar to those found in naturally regenerated stands? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	
34	M		Has coarse woody debris been retained in salvage areas in amounts so that in the future there will be coarse woody debris levels similar to those found in naturally regenerated stands? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	
35	M		Have green-tree and snag guidelines in salvage areas been met before those for coarse woody debris? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	
36	M		If salvage does not meet the general guidelines, has it focused on areas where there is a future risk of unacceptable large scale fire or large scale insect damage? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	
37	M		If access to salvage sites was provided and some general guidelines were not met, did the action ensure that a minimum area was impacted and that the intent or future development of the LSR was not impaired? C15-16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	
Watershed Analysis/Aquatic Conservation Strategy/Riparian Reserves			
38	M	16	If a watershed analysis is required, is the project consistent with the Watershed Analysis? R55-56, A7, B12, B17, B20-30, C3, C7, E20-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	5	
39	M	16	Were the results of Watershed Analysis used to guide and support findings by decision-makers that the project is consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? B10
	NM		

	NC		
	NA	5	
40	M	9	Has the priority for upgrading stream crossings been based on a determination of risk to ecological values and riparian conditions? B19-20,C32-33
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	12	
41	M	20	Have all streams and water bodies in the project area been identified? (i.e., for all five stream and water categories)? C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	1	
42	M	15	Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for fish bearing streams (the greater of: top of the inner gorge; outer edges of the 100-year flood plain; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of two site potential tree heights; slope distance of 300 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	6	
43	M	13	Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for permanently flowing, non-fish bearing streams (the greater of: top of the inner gorge; outer edges of the 100-year flood plain; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 150 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM	1	
	NC		
	NA	7	Project #10, response "NM" - all areas were identified in the project design. On-the-ground boundaries were not established correctly for one headwater. Riparian buffer is 72' wide from flagging designating stream head.

44	M NM NC NA	15 6	Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands <1 acre, and unstable areas (the greater of: the extent of unstable/potentially unstable areas; stream channel and extent to the top of the inner gorge; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 100 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
45	M NM NC NA	6 15	Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for lakes and natural ponds (the greater of: outer edges of riparian vegetation; extent of seasonal saturated soil; extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas; slope distance of two site potential tree heights; slope distance of 300 feet; or as modified). If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C31
46	M NM NC NA	7 14	Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project for constructed ponds and reservoirs and wetlands greater than 1 acre (the greater of: outer edges of riparian vegetation; extent of seasonally saturated soil; extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 150 feet from the edge of the wetland or the maximum pool elevation; or as modified). C30
47	M NM NC NA	11 10	Do fuel treatments and fire suppression projects meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation? C35
48	M NM NC NA	7 14	Have prescribed burn projects and prescriptions been designed to contribute to the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C35
49	M NM NC NA	1 20	Have rehabilitation treatment plans been developed immediately after any significant fire damage to Riparian Reserves? C35
50	M NM NC NA	1 20	Have new leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements for projects other than surface water developments been located and designed to avoid adverse effects? C37

51	M NM NC NA	12 9	Have fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects been designed and implemented to contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
52	M NM NC NA	13 8	Have watershed restoration projects been designed to promote long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, to conserve the genetic integrity of native species, and to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
53	M NM NC NA	1 20	Have herbicides, insecticides, and other toxic agents, and other chemicals been applied in a manner to avoid impacts to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
54	M NM NC NA	4 17	Have water-drafting sites been located to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows? C37
55	M NM NC NA	9 12	Have trees which were felled to reduce safety risks been kept on-site in Riparian Reserves when needed for coarse woody debris? C37
56	M NM NC NA	3 18	Have structures, support facilities, and roads for minerals operations been located outside Riparian Reserves or in a way compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C34, B19-20
57	M NM NC NA	14 7	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing road and landing locations in Riparian Reserves? C32

58	M	15	Have sediment deliveries to streams from roads been minimized? C32-33, B19-20
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	6	
59	M	8	Has fish passage been provided at road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams? C32-33, B19-20
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	13	
60	M	13	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing road design criteria, elements, and standards? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	8	
61	M	12	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing operation and maintenance criteria? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	9	
62	M	13	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing disruptions to natural hydrologic flow paths? C32
	NM	1	
	NC		Project #18, response "NM" – The purpose of this project was to protect the facility of the road. It was designed to direct the river away from the road. This therefore did change the natural hydrologic flow. This project was done under a CE in 1997.
	NA	7	
63	M	9	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by restricting sidecasting? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	12	
64	M	4	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by avoiding wetlands entirely? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	17	

65	M	11	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by reconstructing roads and associated drainage features? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	10	
66	M	6	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by prioritizing road reconstruction? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	15	
67	M	15	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by stabilizing and closing or obliterating roads? C33
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	6	
68	M	7	Have new culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings been designed to accommodate the 100-year flood, including bedload and debris? C33
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	14	
69	M	6	Has timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in Riparian Reserves been prohibited, except as follows (C31-32):
	NM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where catastrophic events such as fire, flooding, volcanic, wind, or insect damage result in degraded riparian conditions, allow salvage and fuelwood cutting if required to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.
	NC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salvage trees only when watershed analysis determines that present and future coarse woody debris needs are met and other Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are not adversely effected.
	NA	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply silvicultural practices for Riparian Reserves to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Matrix				
70	M			For regeneration harvests in western Oregon and Washington north of and including the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene District Bureau of Land Management, have 240 linear feet of logs per acre (greater than or equal to 20 inches in diameter (large end as interpreted by REO) and 20 feet long and in decay class 1 and 2) been retained? C40
	NM			
	NC			
	NA	21		
71	M			For regeneration harvests in eastern Oregon and Washington, and western Oregon south of the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene Bureau of Land Management District, has a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre (greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter (large end as interpreted by REO) and 16 feet long and in decay class 1 and 2) been retained? C40 Project #19, response "NM" – One unit was monitored and found to have 75% of required down wood.
	NM	1		
	NC			
	NA	20		
72	M			For regeneration harvests in northern California National Forests, have the local forest plan standards and guidelines for coarse woody debris been met? C40
	NM			
	NC			
	NA	21		
73	M	1		For regeneration harvests, do down logs left for coarse woody debris reflect the species mix of the original stand? C40
	NM			
	NC			
	NA	20		
74	M	4		In areas of partial harvest, have coarse woody debris guidelines been modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles? C40 Project #9, response "NM" - no specific plan was developed.
	NM	1		
	NC			
	NA	16		
75	M	8		Has coarse woody debris already on the ground been retained and protected to the greatest extent possible during treatment? C40
	NM			
	NC			
	NA	13		
76	M	4		Have down logs been left within forest patches that are retained under the green-tree retention guidelines? C41
	NM			
	NC			
	NA	17		

77	M NM NC NA	2	For National Forests, outside the Oregon Coast Range and the Olympic Peninsula Provinces and the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, has at least 15 percent of each cutting unit been retained? C41
78	M NM NC NA		On the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, have site-specific prescriptions been developed to maintain green trees, snags, and down logs? C41
79	M NM NC NA	2	For National Forests, has 70 percent of green tree retention occurred as aggregates of moderate to larger size (0.5 to 2.5 acres or 0.2 to 1 hectare) with the remainder as dispersed structures? R36,C41-42 Regardless of how the question is answered by the team (e.g., even if NA), state in the narrative whether or not the sale retained green trees as clumps.
80	M NM NC NA	3	To the extent possible, have green tree retention patches and dispersed retention included the largest, oldest, decadent or leaning trees and hard snags occurring in the unit? C42 Regardless of how the question is answered by the team (e.g., even if NA), state in the narrative whether or not the sale retained the largest, oldest, decadent or leaning trees and hard snags occurring in the unit.
81	M NM NC NA	3	For National Forests and BLM lands, have green tree retention and dispersed retention patches been retained indefinitely? C42
82	M NM NC NA		For lands administered by the BLM in California, have green tree and snag retention been managed according to existing District Plans, which emphasize retention of old-growth? C41
83	M NM NC NA		For BLM lands north of the Grants Pass line, and including all of the Coos Bay District, outside of the South Willamette-North Umpqua Area of Concern, have projects within the 640 acre Connectivity/Diversity Blocks retained 12 to 18 green trees per acre? C42

84	M NM NC NA	21	For BLM lands north of the Grants Pass line, and including all of the Coos Bay District, outside of the South Willamette-North Umpqua Area of Concern, has the project avoided reducing the amount of late-successional forest to less than 25 to 30 percent of each 640 acre Connectivity/Diversity Block? C42
85	M NM NC NA	1 20	For BLM lands north of Grants Pass and including the entire Coos Bay District, were 6 to 8 green trees per acre left in harvest units in the remainder of the matrix (General Forest Management Area)? C42
86	M NM NC NA	21	For Medford District, BLM, lands south of Grants Pass, were 16 to 25 large green trees per acre retained in harvest units? C42
87	M NM NC NA	21	For BLM lands, has the project avoided reducing the amount of late-successional forest to less than 25- 30 percent of each Connectivity/Diversity Block (in Old-growth Emphasis Areas in the Eugene District and the seven Managed Pair Areas and two Reserved Pair Areas on the Coos Bay District surrounding Designated Conservation Area OD-33)? These areas are designated as Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in BLM RMPs. C42-43
88	M NM NC NA	21	For BLM lands, have 12-18 green trees per acre been retained in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (in Old-growth Emphasis Areas in the Eugene District and to the seven Managed Pair Areas and two Reserved Pair Areas on the Coos Bay District surrounding Designated Conservation Area OD-33)? Designated as Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in BLM RMPs. C42-43
89	M NM NC NA	5 16	Did the project employ practices which minimize soil and litter disturbance from harvest methods, yarding, and heavy equipment? C44
90	M NM NC NA	4 17	Has the project avoided the harvest of late-successional forest in watersheds where little old-growth remains (i.e., watersheds where 15 percent or less of the federal forest-capable lands are late-successional)? C44 [Note: If more than 15 percent of the watershed is late-successional, the project has "met" requirements]

91	M	3	Have snags been retained within the harvest unit at levels sufficient to support species of cavity-nesting birds at 40 percent of potential population levels? C42
	NM		Regardless of how the question is answered by the team (e.g., even if NA), state in the narrative whether or not the sale retained enough snags to support species of cavity-nesting birds at 40 percent of potential population levels.
	NC	2	Project #9, response "NC" - No significant amount of snags present due to previous logging.
	NA	16	Project #10, response "NC" - Number of snags before treatment was well below the level- 2 trees/acre were topped after treatment along with the creation of some dead standing wood by broadcast burning. This stand is just on the edge of being capable due to earlier thinning.
92	M	3	For matrix lands: have 0.6 conifer snags (ponderosa and Douglas-fir) per acre, at least 15 inches in diameter or the largest available, and in the soft decay stage, been retained for the white-headed woodpecker and the pygmy nuthatch, if within their range and habitat? SM34
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	18	
93	M	3	For matrix lands: have 0.12 conifer snags (mixed conifer and lodgepole pine in higher elevations of the Cascade Range) per acre, at least 17 inches in diameter or largest available, and in the hard decay stage, been retained for black-backed woodpecker, if within their range and habitat? SM34
	NM		
	NC	1	Project #9, response "NC" - no specific plan was developed.
	NA	17	
94	M	3	For matrix lands: have some beetle infested trees been left for black-backed woodpeckers, if within their range and habitat? SM34
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	18	
95	M	5	For matrix lands: have the needs of non-bird cavity nesting species been provided for? List species that were considered. SM34-35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	16	
96	M		For matrix lands: if snag requirements for cavity nesters were not met, was harvest prohibited? SM34
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	

Adaptive Management Areas			
97	M NM NC NA	3 1 17	Has project planning in the Adaptive Management Area included early public involvement and coordination with other projects within the province? D6 Project #14, response “NM” – Standard NEPA project planning public notification was done, however criterion provides for additional public involvement in AMA. This was not accomplished. An annual meeting for identification of AMA projects or other more effective interactions are needed.
98	M NM NC NA	4 17	Within Adaptive Management Areas have S&Gs within current plans been considered during planning and implementation of projects? C3
99	M NM NC NA	3 18	Have projects in Late-Successional Reserves and Managed Late-Successional Areas within AMAs been managed according to the S&Gs for such reserves? D9
100	M NM NC NA	1 20	Have the S&Gs in current plans for hazard reduction been followed until approved Adaptive Management Area plans have been established? D8
101	M NM NC NA	4 17	Has riparian protection been comparable to that prescribed for other federal land areas? D9
102	M NM NC NA	1 20	Has analysis of Riparian Reserve widths also considered the contribution of these reserves to other, including terrestrial, species? D10
103	M NM NC NA	1 20	Has the intent of the S&Gs for coarse woody debris, green tree and snag retention, identified for the matrix, been met? C41,D10

104	M	1	Has the project met the S&Gs for Reserved Pair Areas for spotted owls in the Finney and Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area? D13-16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	20	
Research			
105	M	1	Have existing research projects in LSRs, MLSAs, and Riparian Reserves been assessed to determine if they are consistent with the objectives of these S&Gs? C4,C38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	20	
106	M	2	Have proposed research projects in LSRs, MLSA, and Riparian Reserves been assessed to determine if they are consistent with the objectives of these S&Gs? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	19	
107	M	3	Have research projects been analyzed to ensure that there is no significant risk to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to watershed values? C38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	18	
108	M		If research projects are not consistent with the S&Gs, have they been assessed by the Regional Ecosystem Office to ensure that they test critical assumptions of these S&Gs or produce results important to habitat development? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	
109	M		Have non-conforming research projects been located where they will have the least adverse effect upon the objectives of these S&Gs? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	21	

Species			
110	M	2	Has protection been provided for abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings that are used as roost sites for bats? SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	19	
111	M		Have surveys for bats been conducted according to a standardized regional protocol? SM38
	NM		Project #11, response "NC" – Protocol did not exist at the time the project was initiated.
	NC	2	Project #12, response "NC" – No regional protocol existed at the time the project was planned.
	NA	19	
112	M	1	Have site management measures been developed for sites containing bats? SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	20	
113	M	1	If Townsend's big-eared bats were found, have the appropriate state wildlife agencies been notified? SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	20	
114	M	1	Has timber harvest been prohibited within 250 feet of abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings containing bats? SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	20	
115	M	5	In marbled murrelet habitat, within 50 miles of the coast, have marbled murrelet surveys been conducted to protocol, if required? C10, 12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	16	
116	M	1	If marbled murrelet occupation is documented, has all contiguous existing and recruitment habitat or marbled murrelets within a .5 mile radius been protected to maximize interior old-growth habitat? C9-10,12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	20	

117	M	1	Have silvicultural treatments in non-murrelet habitat within the .5 mile murrelet circle been designed to protect or enhance suitable or replacement habitat? C12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	20	
118	M	7	Have predisturbance surveys been conducted to protocol for category A and C species or category B species requiring equivalent-effort surveys? SM7,8, 9,10,11, SMROD5
	NM		Project #17 - Protocol did not exist for Botrychium when DM was signed. However, it was R6 sensitive and was surveyed for following standard sensitive plant survey techniques.
	NC	2	
	NA	12	Project #18 - At the time there were no protocols available for plants or mollusk. The area was surveyed for sensitive plant and for salamanders. None were found.
119	M	5	For category A, B, C, D and E species have known sites been managed according to the management recommendations? (if no management recommendations, then appendix J2 and professional judgement) Identify how this was accomplished.
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	16	
120	M	4	Have known site records (available to date) for the project area been verified and entered into ISMS? SM15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA	17	

Appendix B. FY 2001 Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders and members

CALIFORNIA

Northwest Sacramento Province

A. Lake Britton-Iron Canyon Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Ralph Phipps, NEPA Coordinator
Danielle Chi, US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Team Members: Carl Weidert, PAC, private ecologist
Mark Bosetti, PAC, Sierra Pacific Industries
Bob Hammond, Ranger
Dennis Poehlmann, Planning Officer
Jim Pena, Deputy Forest Supervisor
Arlene Kallis, Planning Analyst

B. Upper Sacramento River Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Dennis Poehlmann, Planning Officer
Arlene Kallis, Planning Analyst

Team Members: Carl Weidert, PAC, private ecologist
Mark Bosetti, PAC, Sierra Pacific Industries
Bob Hammond, Ranger
Julie Titus, Fuels Management Officer
Danielle Chi, USFWS

California Coast Province

A. Upper Middle Fork Eel River Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Mike Van Dame, Mendocino National Forest

Team Members: Nancy Gard, Covelo/Upper Lake RDs
Brooks Smith, Covelo/Upper Lake RDs
Stormer Feiler, California Water Resources Control Board, North Coast Region
Palma Risler, Environmental Protection Agency, San Francisco Office
Robert Faust, Mendocino National Forest
Todd Chaudhrey, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Bluff Office

Dave Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Roseburg, BLM

B. Mattole River Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Mike Van Dame, Mencocino National Forest

Team Members: Dave Fuller, Arcata Field Office, BLM
Stormer Feiler, California Water Resources Control Board, North Coast
Region
Karen Hans (& others), NOAA Fisheries, Arcata Office
Todd Chaudhrey, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Red Bluff Office
Dave Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Roseburg, BLM

Klamath Province

A. Lower Trinity River Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Laura Chapman

Team Members: Robin Hamlin, USFWS
Ryan Mathis, USFWS
John Larson, District Ranger
Carolyn Cook, Hydrologist
Lee Morgan, Fisheries Biologist
Brenda Devlin-Craig, Wildlife Biologist
David Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Roseburg, BLM

B. Stuart Fork watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Joe Rogaski, Planner Officer
Arlene Kallis

Team Members: Stacy Smith, Special Uses Forester
Mary Ellen Grigsby, NRA/Recreation Resource Officer
Bob Olsen, Wildlife/Fisheries Technician

OREGON

Deschutes Province

A. Crescent Creek Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Gery Ferguson, Deschutes National Forest

Team Members: Chuck Burley, PAC, Forest Products Industry, American Forest Resource Council
Chris Stecher, PAC, Recreation and Tourism
Dede Steele, USFWS, Bend, OR

Observers: Phil Cruz, Crescent District Ranger
Sandy Hurlocker, NEPA Coordinator
Joan Kittrell, Wildlife Biologist
Jim Stone, Silviculturist
Carolyn Close, Botanist
Susan Skakel, Deschutes NF Environmental Coordinator
Mario Mamone, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, USFWS, Portland, OR
David Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Roseburg, BLM

B. Indian Ford Creek Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Gery Ferguson, Deschutes National Forest

Team Members: Clay Penhollow, PAC, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Glen Ardt, PAC, Oregon Department Fish and Wildlife
Kent Gill, PAC, Friends of the Metolius
Jerry Cordova, PAC, USFWS
Dede Steele, USFWS, Bend, OR

Observers: Bill Anthony, District Ranger, Sister Ranger District
Bob Flores, Natural Resources Team Leader
Lauri Turner, Wildlife Biologist
Mark Rapp, Fuels Specialist
Maret Pajutee, Ecologist
Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Portland, BLM

Willamette Province

A. Willamette River, Middle Fork Downstream Tributaries Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Carolyn Sands, Salem District, BLM
Herb Wick, field review facilitator

Team Members: John Davis, alternate PAC, USFW
Tom Haswell, PAC
Doug Heiken, PAC, Oregon Natural Resources Council
Alan Henning, PAC, Environmental Protection Agency

Observers: John Agar, Middle Fork Ranger District, Silviculture
Mary Lee Sayre, Middle Fork Ranger District, Engineering
Kristie Miller, Middle Fork Ranger District, Supervisor
Al Johnson, Middle Fork Ranger District, Hydrologist
Dick Davis, Middle Fork Ranger District, Wildlife
Rick Scott, Middle Fork Ranger District, District Ranger
Craig Snider, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
West Wong, Bureau of Land Management, note taker

B. Middle Sandy River Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Carolyn Sands, Salem District, BLM
Barbara Raible, field review facilitator

Team Members: John Davis, alternate PAC, USFW
Cole Gardiner, PAC, Trout Unlimited
Cindy Enstrom, alternate PAC, BLM
Jerry Rust, PAC, Citizen
Yvonne Valet, alternate PAC, Environmental Protection Agency

Observers: Salem BLM, Cascades Resource Area:
John Barber - Hydrologist
John Caruso – Timber Sale Administrator
Jim Irving – Wildlife Biologist
Dan Nevin – Engineer
Dick Prather – Field Manager
Barbara Raible – Facilitator and Ecologist
Dan Schlottmann – Silviculturist
Dick Todd – Realty Specialist
Sue Doroff – River Conservancy
Dave Heintzman – Portland General Electric (PGE)
Rosemary Menard – Director, Bureau of Water Resource Management, City of Portland

Southwest Oregon Province

A. Clearwater Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Bob Gunther, BLM, Coos Bay

Team Members: George Smith, PAC, Coquile Indian Tribe
Bruce Stewart, PAC, Mineral Interest
John Royce, BLM, Roseburg
Frank Bird, NMFS, Roseburg
Karla Bird, BLM, Coos Bay
Howard Jubas, USFS, Siskiyou/Rogue

Observers: John Ouimet, District Ranger
Jeff Bohler, Wildlife Biologist
Steve Nelson, Timber Management Assistant/District Engineer
Rich Golden, Fisheries Biologist
Jim Archoleta, Soil Scientist
Scott Tangenberg, Hydrologist
Brad Dodd, previously District Hydrologist
Rick Abbott, Silviculturist
Mike Karl, Equipment Operator
Liang Hsin, Regional Monitoring Team, BLM, Portland

B. Middle Applegate Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Bob Gunther, BLM, Coos Bay

Team Members: Anita Ward, PAC, Special Forest Products
Craig Tuss, USFWS, Roseburg
Steve Niles, BLM, Roseburg
Alan Henning, EPA, Eugene

Observers: Bill Yocum, Planner/NEPA Coordinator
Vicki Arthur, Wildlife Biologist
Steve Armitage, Forest Manager
Brian Keating, Fire
Matt Broyles, Wildlife Biologist
Dave Squyers, Hydrologist
Scott Haupt, Forester, Silviculture
Mike Appling, Fire
Tom Sensenig, Ecologist
Liang Hsin, Regional Monitoring Team, BLM, Portland

Oregon Coast Province

A. Upper Alsea River Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Dave Braley, Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Siuslaw NF

Team Members: Kathy Barry, USFWS
Rennie Ferris, PAC, Ferris Nursery (1st day)
Carl Frounfelker, Wildlife Biologist, Siuslaw NF (1st day)
Tom Haswell, PAC, Consultant
Alan Henning, PAC, Environmental Protection Agency
Jose Linares, PAC Alternate, ADM, BLM Salem District (2nd day)
Craig Snider, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, FS, Portland
Johnny Sundstrom, PAC, Siuslaw SWCD (2nd day)
Bridgett Turler, USFWS

Observers: Steve Cyrus, Engineer (1st day)
(BLM Salem) Ron Exeter, Botanist (2nd day)
Randy Gould, Acting Mary's Peak Area Manager (2nd day)
Cathy Griffith, Administrative Officer, Salem District
Patrick Hawe, Hydrologist
Gary Humbard, Project Planner (2nd day)
Brad Keller, Staff Supervisor (1st day)
Roy Majewski, Sale Administrator (2nd day)
Belle Smith, Environmental Coordinator
Latisha Brunson, student (2nd day)
Lisa Smith, student (2nd day)
Wesley Wong, student (2nd day)

B. Schooner-Drift Creek Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Dave Braley, Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Siuslaw NF

Team Members: Ron Brainard, PAC, Chair, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw
Rennie Ferris, PAC, Ferris Nursery (1st day)
Tom Haswell, PAC, Consultant
Dave Clayton, USFWS
Carl Frounfelker, Wildlife Biologist, Siuslaw NF
Tom Haswell, PAC, Consultant
Bridgett Turler, USFWS
Denis Williamson, PIEC, Manager, Salem District, BLM
Dave Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Roseburg, BLM

Observers: Carol Bickford, Wildlife Biologist (1st day)
(Hebo Ranger Nancy Craft, Special Use Coordinator (part of 2nd day)
District) Mo Jeffries, Sale Administrator
John Johanson, Silviculturist
Wayne Patterson, Acting Ranger (2nd day)

WASHINGTON

Olympic Peninsula Province

A. Dungeness River Upper Watershed and the Project review team

and

B. Skokomish River North Fork Upper Watershed and the Project review team

Team Leader: Ward Hoffman, Olympic National Forest SO

Team Members: Chris Anderson, Olympic National Forest SO, Timber Program Manager
Sam Brinkman, representing PAC member, National Park Service
Mike Doherty, PAC, County Commissioner, Clallam County
Pete Dowty, representing PAC member, Skokomish Tribe
John Gabrielson, PAC, Environmental Protection Agency
Guy Lusignan, PAC, Society of American Foresters
Deanna Lynch, representing PAC member, USFWS
Peter Nelson, representing PAC member, Pacific Crest Biodiversity Project
Kris Northcut, representing PAC member, Quileute Tribe
Kathy O'Halloran, Olympic National Forest SO, Ecosystem/Planning Staff
Jonathan Seil, PAC member (alternate), Ecoforester

Observers: Dick Carlson, Hood Canal Ranger District, District Ecosystems Staff
Scott Hagerty, Hood Canal Ranger District, District Soil Scientist
Bruce Huntley, Olympic National Forest SO, Salal Contract Administrator
Vaughan Marable, Hood Canal Ranger District, District Wildlife Biologist
Marc McHenry, Hood Canal Ranger District, District Fisheries Biologist
Kyle Noble, Hood Canal Ranger District, District Special Uses Manager
Steve Ricketts, Hood Canal Ranger District, District Recreation Manager
Bill Shelmerdine, Olympic National Forest SO, Geologist and Recreation
Coordinator
Kent Livezey, USFWS
Mario Mamone, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, USFWS

Western Washington Cascades Province

A. Upper White River Watershed and the project review team and

B. Middle Fork Snoqualmie Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Bill Ramos, Mt-Baker National Forest

Team Members: George Kirkmire, PAC, Washington Contract Loggers Association
William Reinard, PAC Member
John Gabrielson, PAC, Environmental Protection Agency
Rose Lee, PAC member

Observers: Rudy Edward, Snoqualmie Ranger District, District Ranger
Doug Schrenk, Snoqualmie Ranger District, NEPA Coordinator
Bill Strong, South Engineering Zone, Civil Engineer Road Manager
Steve Johnson, Snoqualmie Ranger District, Public Service Manager
Janel Winborne, Previously South Engineering Zone, Engineer, now on Wenatchee
Donnie Maks, Snoqualmie Ranger District, Lands
Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, BLM, Portland

Southwest Washington Province

A. White Salmon Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: John Roland, Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Team Members: Greg Cox, District Ranger
Lee Carlson, Yakama Nation
David Jennings, Gifford Pinchot Task Force
Tom McDowell, USFWS
Bob Dick, Northwest Forestry Association
Dorothy Saunders, Evergreen College
Julie Knutson, District Planner
Rolando Mendez, District Biologist
Aldo Agular, Geologist/Soil Scientist
Al McKee, Skamania County Commissioner
Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, BLM, Portland

B. Wind Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: John Roland, Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Team Members: Greg Cox, District Ranger
Susan Jane Brown, Gifford Pinchot Task Force
Tom McDowell, USFWS
Dorothy Saunders, Evergreen College
Ken Wieman, District Fish Biologist
Craig Graber, Washington DOE
Dave Howard, Washington DOE
Jon Martin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, FS, Portland

Eastern Washington Cascades Province

A. Mission Creek Watershed and the project review team

Team Leader: Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee National Forest

Team Members: Lee Carlson, Yakama Indian Nation
Steve Tift, Longview Fibre
Dan Robinson, EPA
Jodi Bush USFWS
Jeff Krupka, USFWS
Edwin Lewis, BIA
Stacey Mesplie, BIA

Appendix C. List of FY 2001 Implementation Monitoring Watersheds and Projects

Province	ST	5 th Field Watershed Name	Project Name
NORTHWEST SACRAMENTO	CA	Lake Britton-Iron Canyon	LSR thinning / fuel reduction
		Upper Sacramento River	Matrix underburn
CALIFORNIA COAST	CA	Upper Middle Fork Eel River	Matrix road decommissioning
		Matole River	LSR road decommissioning
KLAMATH	CA	Lower Trinity River	AMA road project (Transportation Strategy)
		Stuart Fork	LSR cellular site development
DESCHUTES	OR	Crescent Creek	Matrix commercial thinning
		Indian Ford Creek	LSR thinning / fuel reduction
WILLAMETTE	OR	Willamette R., Middle Fk., Downstream Tribes	Matrix/RR thinning density management
		Middle Sandy River	Matrix timber sale
SOUTHWEST OREGON	OR	Clearwater River	Matrix road decommissioning
		Middle Applegate River	AMA commercial fuel reduction
OREGON COAST	OR	Upper Alsea R	Matrix road decommissioning
		Schooner-Drift Creek	AMA thinning
OLYMPIC PENINSULA	WA	Dungeness River Upper	LSR road project
		Skokomish River North Fork Upper	LSR/AMA special forest product
WESTERN WASHINGTON CASCADES	WA	Upper White River	LSR highway/companion project
		Middle Fork Snoqualmie River	LSR riverbank deflectors
SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON	WA	White Salmon River	Matrix timber sale
		Wind River	LSR culvert replacement
EASTERN WASHINGTON CASCADES	WA	Mission Creek	LSR/Matrix commercial thinning
		Twisp River; canceled	canceled
YAKIMA	WA	Tieton River; canceled	canceled
		Little Naches River; canceled	canceled

Appendix D: Watershed Scale Monitoring Questionnaire and Summary of Responses.

Only those questions that related to compliance with the Standards and Guidelines from the Record of Decision are shown.

<i>Question #</i>	Response	# of Water sheds	%	Monitoring Questions and Comments
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Watershed Analysis

3a	Yes	18	86	Has a watershed analysis been completed for the entire 5th field watershed?
	No	3	14	
	Total	21	100	
3c	Yes	3	14	Has the watershed analysis been updated?
	No	18	86	
	Total	21	100	
3e	Yes	13	72	Did the watershed analysis address the activities occurring on National Forest and BLM lands? (B-10)
	Some	4	22	
	No	1	6	
	Total	18	100	
3f	Yes	17	81	For NEPA decisions since 1994, did site-specific analyses provide enough information to determine whether the above activities meet or do not prevent attainment of ACS objectives where applicable? (Riparian Reserves, Key Watersheds, etc.) (B-10).
	Some	4	19	
	No	0	0	
	Total	21	100	

Watershed Restoration

4a	Yes	5	24	Were existing (1994) or earlier) recreation facilities within RR evaluated to ensure that they do not prevent and to the extent practicable contribute to, attainment of ACS objects? (C-34; RM-1)
	Some	6	29	
	No	9	43	
	NA	1	4	
	Total	21	100	

4b	Yes	4	19	Were existing (1994) or earlier) recreation facilities within RR identified for monitoring or restoration? If so, were they implemented? (B-30; B-31, C-34; RM-2)
	Some	5	24	
	No	7	33	
	NA	1	4	
	Total	21	100	
4c	Yes	18	100	Did the WA identify opportunities for watershed restoration? (A-7; B-21; B-30)
	No	0	0	
	Total	18	100	
4e	Yes	13	72	Have monitoring strategies and priorities been developed based on information found in the WA? (B-21; B-30)
	Some	2	11	
	No	3	17	
	Total	18	100	

Key Watersheds

5a	Yes	13	62	Is This a Key Watershed in its entirety or portion? (B18; C-7)
	No	8	38	
	Total	21	100	
5b	Yes	7	54	Has timber harvest, including salvage, occurred in the Key Watershed since 1994?
	No	6	46	
	Total	13	100	
5b1	Yes	3	43	Was the timber harvest addressed in the WA? (B-19; B-20)
	Portion	1	14	
	No	3	43	
	Total	7	100	
5c	Yes	9	69	Have Key Watersheds been given the highest priority for watershed restoration? (C-7)
	Generally	3	23	
	No	1	8	

	Total	13	100	
5e	Yes	10	100	Has the amount of existing system and non-system roads within this Key Watershed been reduced through decommissioning since 1994? (B-19; B-31)
	No	3		
	Total	13	100	
5f	Yes	0	0	Were any new roads constructed, or are any being planned, in the remaining unroaded (as of 4/13/94) portions of inventoried (RARE II) roadless areas since 1994? (C-7; B-19)
	No	13	100	
	Total	13	100	

Riparian Reserves

6a	Yes	0	0	Have (any) Riparian Reserve boundaries in the target watershed been adjusted?
	No	21	100	
	Total	21	100	
6e	Yes	1	5	Has a road management plan or transportation plan been developed for Riparian Reserves that will meet the ACS objectives? (C-33; RF-7 a-e)
	Partial	3	14	
	No	17	81	
	Total	21	100	
6ea	Yes	8	80	Does the transportation plan address inspections and maintenance <u>during</u> storm events? If not an ATM plan, then some other document provides for this.
	No	2	20	
	Total	10	100	
6eb	Yes	10	100	Does the transportation plan address inspections and maintenance <u>after</u> storm events? If not an ATM plan, then some other document provides for this.
	No	0	0	
	Total	10	100	

6ec	Yes	10	100	Does the transportation plan address road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources? If not an ATM plan, then some other document provides for this.
	No	0	0	
	Total	10	100	
6ed	Yes	10	100	Does the transportation plan address traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources? If not an ATM plan, then some other document provides for this.
	No	0	0	
	Total	10	100	
6ee	Yes	10	100	Does the transportation plan establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management objective? If not an ATM plan, then some other document provides for this.
	No	0	0	
	Total	10	100	

Survey and Manage

7-1	Yes	18	86	Are there any known sites for Protection Buffer or Component 1 Survey and Manage species in the watershed? (C-4)
	No	3	14	
	Total	21	100	
7-2	Yes	18	100	Are you managing these sites according to the Management Recommendations for these species?
	No	0	0	
	Total	18	100	
7-3	Yes	18	100	Were pre-disturbance surveys completed to protocol?
	No	0	0	
	Total	18	100	

Late-Successional Reserves

8a	Yes	19	100	Have management assessments been completed for each large Late-Successional Reserve, group of smaller LSRs, managed late-Successional Area, or group of smaller MLSAs in the watershed? (C-11; C-26) Responses are only for large LSRs; Two watersheds did not have LSR allocation.
	No	0	10	
	Total	19	100	
8b	Neutral or Beneficial	128	85	Have habitat improvement projects in LSRs been designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds, and to provide benefits to late-successional habitat? (C-17)
	Unknown	14	9	
	Negative	9	6	
	Total	151	100	

Appendix E. FY 2001 Northwest Forest Plan Implementation Monitoring - Watershed Review **A summary of Provincial Monitoring Team's responses to question #7**

Question 7. SURVEY AND MANAGE

Note: The new S&M ROD standards and guidelines went into effect February 11, 2001 so some standards and guidelines may not have been fully implemented at the time of the review. However, the previous Component 1, 2, 3, and 4 standards and guidelines called for managing known sites, and pre-disturbance, extensive and regional surveys so the field units should have existing survey data available and be able to answer these questions. (ROD 6)

- 1) Do any known sites for Survey and Manage species exist in the watershed? (Yes, No) (SM7,8,9,12,13)
- 1a) What efforts have been made to determine if there are known sites for these species in the watershed?
- 2) Are you managing these sites according to the Management Recommendations (MR's) for these species? (Yes, No)
- 2a) If MRs were not available, how did you determine appropriate site management?
- 3) If pre-disturbance surveys were required, were they completed to protocol? (If no, explain.)

Summary of responses by individual watershed

WS No.	Questions under 7. Survey and Manage				
	1	1a	2	2a	3
#1a	No, no known sites	No surveys done (see note below)	NA	NA	NA
	WA covered two agency jurisdictions Note: question 1a - was pre-survey requirement for one management unit.				
#1b	Yes	Protocol surveys of project area	Yes	(blank) NA	Yes
	WS #1b responses from second management unit within same watershed.				
#2	Yes	Surveys of project areas to protocol.	Yes	NA	Yes
#3	Yes	Pre-disturbance surveys	Yes (see note below)	(blank) NA	Yes

	Note: Q 2 - Yes, however MRs were vague, and required local interpretation to develop project specification to meet the objectives.				
WS	Questions under 7. Survey and Manage				
No.	1	1a	2	2a	3
#4	Yes (See note below)	Surveys for non-vascular plants in all the LSRs.	(Blank) No?	Project by project through the NEPA process	Yes
	Note: Q 1 - Yes for non-vascular plants. The watershed is not included in range of mollusks, and it out of the range of Del Norte salamanders. No habitat for great grey owls exists.				
#5	Yes	Pre-project surveys, and reviews of ISMS and Forest-level databases.	Yes	(see note below)	Yes
	Note: Q 2a - Before REO Management Recommendations were developed for some species, the Forest worked with adjacent Forests, as appropriate, to develop local management Recommendations, which were reviewed by the taxa teams prior to being implemented.				
#6	No	(see note below)	NA	NA	Yes
	Note: Q 1a - The only survey and manage efforts that take place in this watershed are for individual ground disturbing projects. No areas within this watershed were identified for Provincial survey and manage surveys.				
#7	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes ? (see note below)
	<p>Note:</p> <p>Q 1 - Wildlife: Yes. There is one documented pair of great gray owls in the watershed, confirmed in 1998, 1999, and 2001. Plants: Yes.</p> <p>Q 1a - Wildlife: Surveys for great gray owls have been conducted in the watershed since 1994. Mollusk surveys have been conducted in the watershed beginning in the fall of 1998. Plants: Pre-disturbance surveys for Categor2 and PB species were done. Reviewed documents and known sites dB to determine sites for Category 1,2,3,4 plant species.</p> <p>Q 2 - Wildlife: Yes. The only known survey and manage known site is the great gray owl pair activity center. Plants: Yes.</p> <p>Q 2a - Wildlife: Site management is following the recommendations in the ROD. Plants: Consulted Appendix J2, floras and keys for the taxa groups (bryophytes, fungi, lichens, vascular plants), and species experts.</p> <p>Q 3 - Wildlife: Pre-disturbance surveys for the great gray owl are being completed to protocol. Equivalent surveys are required for the Crater Lake Tightcoil snail effective as of 2/01. The surveys are currently underway in the Seven Buttes Return planning area and completion is expected 7/01. Pre-disturbance surveys for mollusks were conducted for the Baja 58 and Seven Buttes projects, but this requirement was dropped off the new ROD decision in 2/01. One mollusk was dropped from the s/m list and equivalent effort surveys are now required for one mollusk species on projects implemented after 2/01. Plants: Yes.</p>				
#8	No? (See note below)	(See note below)	NA	blank	Yes ? (See note below)

	<p>Note: Q 1 - There are no known sites in the watershed. Potential habitat for survey and manage species at the time of analysis was identified in the WA page 92-94. Q 2 - Currently, the District searches ISMS for known sites. Before ISMS we used Appendix J2 and other records. Q 3 - Projects were evaluated using direction current at the time. Projects currently being planned are using completed protocols for pre-disturbance surveys when required.</p>				
WS	Questions under 7. Survey and Manage				
No.	1	1a	2	2a	3
#9	Yes (see note below)	Project level surveys according to regional survey protocol.	Yes	NA	Yes
	Note: Q 1 - Survey and Manage Category B: <i>Ramaria rubripermanens</i> and <i>Bondarzewia mesenterica</i> (= <i>B. montana</i>), Category C: Red Tree Vole.				
#10	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes	(see note below)	Yes ? (see note below)
	<p>Note: Q 1 - (BLM) Yes for wildlife. Yes. There are several known sites for survey and manage botanical species in Components 1 through 4. Q 1a - There has been a mixture of different kinds of efforts to determine if there are sites for these species in the watershed including: pre-disturbance surveys, purposive surveys, studies, communicating with other interested partners and parties, etc. We also reviewed old survey records and study reports to see if there were known sites in the watershed. Q 2a - Before Management Recommendations (MRs) were available for Component 1 species, we managed these sites very conservatively and based our prescriptions on the best science available combined with professional judgment. After MRs were available our management prescriptions did not change because they were consistent with the MRs. We did not have any special management requirements for Survey and Manage botanical species which did not fall into Component 1 or were Protection Buffer species. Once the Record of Decision was signed for the <i>Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines</i> in January 2001, there was a different set of survey and manage categories. Existing MRs did not change with the implementation of these amendments, but MRs do not yet exist for all of the species which now require special management. We are managing all known sites for species in Category A through E in the same manner which we managed the previous plans Component 1 and Protection Buffer species: conservatively and with the best science available combined with professional judgment. Q 3 - Some pre-disturbance surveys were designed and implemented prior to the regional development of protocols. Ultimately, these surveys were very similar to the final official protocols. After protocols were developed pre-disturbance surveys were completed to protocols. FS has no activities requiring S&M surveys.</p>				
#11	Yes	(see note below)	Yes	blank	Yes
	Note: Q 1a - The Demonstration of Ecosystem Management Options Study surveyed for fungi, lichens, and bryophytes in units 1 and 4.				
#12	Yes (see note below)	Conducted Surveys	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes (see note below)

	<p>Note: Q 1 - Yes. Sites containing Siskiyou Mountain salamander, bats, great gray owl, red tree vole, mollusks, and plant species on the survey and manage lists exist within the watershed. Q 2 - Yes. Additionally, protection is being provided for known papillose taildropper sites in accord with the settlement agreement. Q 2a - ROD requirements and professional judgment were used. REO review was required for one shaded fuel break containing Siskiyou Mountain salamander habitat, the site is being managed as a research site. Q 3 - Yes, for projects initiated after the survey and manage ROD was signed.</p>				
WS	Questions under 7. Survey and Manage				
No.	1	1a	2	2a	3
#13	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes	(see note below)	Yes (see note below)
	<p>Note: Q 1 - Yes: fungi, vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens, red tree vole, mollusks. Q 1a - Pre-disturbance surveys (fungi, vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens, red tree vole, mollusks); strategic surveys (fungi), random stand inventories (fungi); known sites database and ISMS records (red tree vole and mollusks). Q 2a - Management Recommendations are available for red tree vole and mollusks. Where they are not available for fungi, site management was determined through the use of available literature on micro-sites, J2 of the NWFP ROD, consultation with taxa experts and professors at Oregon State University, and professional knowledge of species and habitat requirements. Q 3 - Yes, in every case for red tree vole and mollusks. For fungi, all surveys have been completed to existing protocol. For lichens and bryophytes, new surveys without existing protocol (S&M ROD) have been surveyed to existing protocol for a "like" group.</p>				
#14	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes
	<p>Note: Q 1 - Yes- mollusks and fungi. Q 1a - Fungi and mollusks surveys of Rotweiller Thin and Blowdevil Salvage were conducted to protocol. Q 2 - Yes, buffers have been placed around known S&M slugs (warty jumping slug) Q 2a - Used formula derived by Forest Wildlife Biologist to determine buffer size.</p>				
#15	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes	MRs available	No (see note below)
	<p>Note: Q 1 - Yes - 9 NF, 1 NP. Sites for <i>Diplophyllum albicans</i>(1), <i>Allotropia virgata</i> (7), <i>Lobaria linita</i> (2). Q 1a - Initial effort included inventory of sites using a variety of sources (Forest and Park site records, etc). At present, new site locations are added as information become available. Pre-disturbance surveys as required will expand known site data. Q 3 - No projects requiring pre-disturbance surveys have been developed to date. Projects occurring within road prism are evaluated for the likelihood of sensitive plant presence and surveyed if need is indicated.</p>				
#16	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes	MRs available	No (see note below)

	<p>Note: Q 1 - Yes - <i>Allotropia virgata</i> (NF, 1 site) and <i>Myotis volans</i> (NP, 1 site). Q 2 - Initial effort included inventory of sites using a variety of sources (Forest and Park site records, etc). At present, new site locations are added as information become available. Pre-disturbance surveys as required will expand known site data. Q 3 - No projects requiring pre-disturbance surveys have been developed to date.</p>				
#17	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes	NA	Yes
	<p>Note: Q 1 - Yes, Larch Mountain salamander, <i>Botrychium montanum</i>, <i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>, <i>Rhizomnium nudum</i>, <i>Dichostereum Boreale</i>, <i>Rhizopogon evadens var. subalpinus</i>, <i>Schistotega pennata</i>. Q 1a - Known data bases and project specific and incidental surveys.</p>				
WS	Questions under 7. Survey and Manage				
No.	1	1a	2	2a	3
#18	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes	NA	Yes
	<p>Note: Q 1 - Yes, <i>Platanthers orbiculata</i>, <i>Galium kamtschaticum</i>, <i>Diplophyllum plicatum</i>, <i>Pseudocyphellaria rainerensis</i>, <i>Lobaria linita</i>. Q 1a - Known data base and project specific surveys.</p>				
#19	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes (see note below)	NA (see note below)	Yes (see note below)
	<p>Note: Q1 - Wildlife - yes. About 17 occurrences are documented in the watershed. Botany - yes. About 20 occurrences are documented in the watershed. Q 1a - Wildlife - most known sites were identified by pre-disturbance surveys. Botany - most known sites were identified by pre-disturbance surveys and some sites were reported as incidental sightings by reputable sources. Q 2 - Wildlife - yes. Botany - yes. Q 2a - Wildlife NA MRs are available. Botany NA MRs are available. Q 3 - Wildlife - yes. Botany - yes.</p>				
#20	Yes (see note below)	(see note below)	Yes	NA	Yes
	<p>Note: Q 1 - Wildlife - Yes. About 50 sites are documented in the watershed. Botany - Yes. About 60 sites are documented in the watershed. Q 1a - Wildlife - most known sites were located by pre-disturbance surveys. Botany - most known sites were located by pre-disturbance surveys and incidental sightings have been made by reputable sources. Experts were asked to look at specific areas within the watershed (e.g., RNA's, old-growth) for survey and manage species or to identify high-probability sites within the watershed.</p>				
#21	Yes	(see note below)	Yes, for all S&M species	(see note below)	Yes
	<p>Note: Q 1a - Surveys were conducted for mollusk, fungi lichen, and bryophytes to protocol. A list of species discovered is available at the District. Q 2a - For <i>Oreohelix n. sp.</i> Which also includes supplemental MR's based from local knowledge of the District Wildlife staff.</p>				

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES FROM 21 WATERSHEDS					
Q#	1	1a	2	2a	3
Sum	Yes - 18 ws No - 2 ws (ws#6, #8) ws 1a - Yes ws 1b - No	see notes above	Yes - 17 ws No - 1 ws (ws#4) NA - 2 ws (ws#6, #8) ws 1a - NA ws 1b - Yes	see notes above	Yes - 18 ws No - 2 ws (ws#15,#16) ws 1a - NA ws 1b - Yes

Appendix F: Number of Participants in the 2000 and 2001 NFP Implementation Monitoring Program

PROVINCE	W S	2000 PROGRAM TEAM			2001 PROGRAM TEAM		
		Total #	Non-FS/BLM	RIMT Member	Total #	Non-FS/BLM	RIMT Member
Northwest Sacramento	1	no data			8	3	0
	2	no data			7	3	0
California Coast	1	no data			8	3	1
	2	no data			6	3	1
Klamath	1	13	5	0	8	2	1
	2	6	1	0	5	0	0
Deschutes	1	5	4	0	12	3	2
	2	5	4	0	12	5	1
Willamette	1	12	2	0	14	4	1
	2	10	2	0	19	7	0
Southwest Oregon	1	19	5	0	17	4	1
	2	8	3	0	15	3	1
Oregon Coast	1	7	2	0	22	8	1
	2	18	5	0	15	6	1
Olympic Peninsula	1	15	8	2	22	11	1
	2	15	8	2	22	11	1
Western Washington Cascades	1	11	2	0	12	4	1
	2	11	2	0	12	4	1
Southwest Washington	1	14	5	0	12	5	1
	2	14	5	0	9	4	1
Eastern Washington Cascades	1	14	2	1	8	7	0
	2	14	2	1	can- celed		
Yakima	1	13	1	0	can- celed		
	2	13	1	0	can- celed		
Total Numbers		237	69	6	265	100	17
Average per review		11.9	3.5	0.3	12.6	4.8	0.8

Appendix G: Responses that Did Not Meet (NM) or Not Capable (NC) of Meeting the Standards and Guidelines

Q#	Statement of Question and Response
1	<p><i>Have analyses been conducted with coordination and consultation occurring to ensure consistency under existing laws (NEPA, ESA, Clean Water act)? R53-54,A2-3,C1</i></p> <p><i>Project #15, response “NM” – All necessary steps completed correctly, except consultation process. Culvert replacement on Road 2880 was initiated on June 18, 2001, while a signed Biological Opinion (BO) from USFWS was not received until June 25.</i></p>
20	<p><i>In general, has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into Late-Successional Reserves (includes unintended introduction of non-native species and intended introduction of non-native species)? C19</i></p> <p><i>Project #6, response “NM” – A small amount of straw was used by the contractor for site prep without the knowledge or approval of the Forest Service. It will be assessed by the botanist in the spring and if any noxious weeds are present they will be controlled.</i></p> <p><i>Project #20, response “NM” – erosion control seed mix included some native and some non native, non invasive species. Non native, non invasive species were used to improve performance of ground cover for erosion control, and because they would remain on the site until local, onsite natives re-established on the site.</i></p>
21	<p><i>If an introduction is undertaken, has an assessment shown that the action will not retard or prevent the attainment of LSR objectives? C19</i></p> <p><i>Project #20, response “NM” – an assessment was not prepared.</i></p>

43	<p><i>Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for permanently flowing, non-fish bearing streams (the greater of: top of the inner gorge; outer edges of the 100-year flood plan; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 150 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30</i></p> <p><i>Project #10, response “NM” - all areas were identified in the project design. On-the-ground boundaries were not established correctly for one headwater. Riparian buffer is 72' wide from flagging designating stream head.</i></p>
62	<p><i>Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing disruptions to natural hydrologic flow paths? C32</i></p> <p><i>Project #18, response “NM” – The purpose of this project was to protect the facility of the road. It was designed to direct the river away from the road. This therefore did change the natural hydrologic flow. This project was done under a CE in 1997.</i></p>
71	<p><i>For regeneration harvests in eastern Oregon and Washington, and western Oregon south of the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene Bureau of Land Management District, has a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre (greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter (larger end as interpreted by REO) and 16 feet long and in decay class 1 and 2) been retained? C40</i></p> <p><i>Project #19, response “NM” – one unit was monitored and found to have 75% of required down wood.</i></p>
74	<p><i>In areas of partial harvest, have coarse woody debris guidelines been modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles? C40</i></p> <p><i>Project #9, response “NM” - no specific plan was developed.</i></p>
91	<p><i>Have snags been retained within the harvest unit at level sufficient to support species of cavity-nesting birds at 40 percent of potential protection levels? C42</i></p> <p><i>Project #9, response “NC” - no significant amount of snags present due to previous logging.</i></p> <p><i>Project #10, response “NC” - number of snags before treatment was well below the level- 2 trees/acre were topped after treatment along with the creation of some dead standing wood by broadcast burning. This stand is just on the edge of being capable due to earlier thinning.</i></p>

93	<p><i>For matrix land: have 0.12 conifer snags (mixed conifer and lodgepole pine in higher elevation of Cascade Range) per acre, at least 17 inches in diameter or largest available, and in the hard decay stage, been retained for black-backed woodpecker, if within their range and habitat? SM34</i></p> <p><i>Project #9, response “NC” - no specific plan was developed.</i></p>
97	<p><i>Has project planning in the Adaptive Management Area included early public involvement and coordination with other projects within the province? D6</i></p> <p><i>Project #14, response “NM” – Standard NEPA project planning public notification was done, however criterion provides for additional public involvement in AMA. This was not accomplished. An annual meeting for identification of AMA projects or other more effective interactions are needed.</i></p>
111	<p><i>Has surveys for bats been conducted according to a standardized regional protocol? SM38</i></p> <p><i>Project #11, response “NC” – Protocol did not exist at the time the project was initiated.</i></p> <p><i>Project #12, response “NC” – No regional protocol existed at the time the project was planned.</i></p>
118	<p><i>Have predisturbance surveys been conducted to protocol for category A and C species or category B species requiring equivalent-effort surveys? SM7,8,9,10,11, SMROD5</i></p> <p><i>Project #17, response [should be] “NC” – N/A for amphibians and mollusks. Protocol did not exist for Botrychium montanum when DM was signed. However, it was R6 sensitive and was surveyed for following standard sensitive plant survey techniques.</i></p> <p><i>Project #18, response [should be] “NC” – At the time there were no protocols available for plants or mollusks. The area was surveyed for sensitive plant and for salamanders. None were found.</i></p>