# Implementation Monitoring
# 2004 Annual Summary Report

## Watershed Scale and Project Level Compliance With Northwest Forest Plan Direction and Standards and Guidelines

Prescribed Fire

Grazing

Mining

Recreation

**October 2005**

**Dave Baker, Program Lead – 2001 - 2004**
**Gery Ferguson, Acting Module Lead – 1/2005 to present**
**Regional Implementation Monitoring Program**

**Contributors**

**Regina Winkler – Information Technology, Database Programmer**
**Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Team**
**Mario Mamone – Regional Implementation Team**
**Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Team**
**Liang Hsin – Regional Implementation Team**
**Beth Peer – Deschutes Province Team Leader**
**Jerry Haugen and Jan Ford –- Klamath Province Team Leaders**
**Mike Vandame –California Coast Province Team Leader**
**Arlene Kallis - Northwest Sacramento Province Team Leader**
**Ward Hoffman – Olympic Peninsula Province Team Leader**
**Al Brown – Oregon Coast Province Team Leader**
**Trish Wilson – Oregon Willamette Province Team Leader**
**Kirk Casavan – Southwest Oregon Province Team Leader**
**John Roland – Southwest Washington Province Team Leader**
**Jodi Leingang – Yakima Province Team Leader**
**Jodi Leingang – Eastern Washington Cascades Province Team Leader**
**Bill Ramos – Western Washington Cascades Team Leader**

## Executive Summary

Year 2004 marks the ninth year of the regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring program. The purpose of the program is to determine and document whether the Record of Decision for the Plan and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. The Fiscal Year 2004 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected types of projects other than timber sales. "Other" projects consisted of previously under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation, watershed restoration and road decommissioning. Projects actually monitored included three mining projects, 14 prescribed fire projects, two recreation projects, and two grazing projects for a total of 21 projects. Two projects selected for monitoring were not actually monitored because no activities had taken place on the ground as expected. One project that was monitored was found to have the decision notice signed prior to the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) decision and therefore did not meet the criteria for inclusion in monitoring. Results from this project have not been included in this summary report.

The 5$^{th}$ field watersheds containing the selected projects were also monitored. One province had two randomly selected projects located within the same watershed. The watershed with the project with a signed decision prior to the NWFP was monitored and the results recorded. Watersheds were not monitored where the projects were not monitored. Therefore, the results of monitoring 21 watersheds are contained within this summary report.

The FY 2004 field monitoring process continued to use standardized questionnaires administered by Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams which included feedback from Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs). The team's purpose was to determine whether the watershed scale requirements and projects were meeting the Record of Decision direction and its Standards and Guidelines.

**Highlights of Watershed Scale Monitoring**

- Watershed analyses (WAs) were completed for 17 of the 21 watersheds reviewed. One watershed had an analysis completed for a portion of the 5$^{th}$ field watershed.

- Two watershed analyses had been updated.

- Road mileages in the reviewed watersheds were reduced since 1994. In 9 key watersheds reviewed, a total of 123.2 miles of roads were decommissioned and 0.5 miles of road were constructed. At the 5$^{th}$ field watershed level, 193.3 miles of roads were decommissioned and 26.1 miles of roads were constructed. Road density information was reported for 19 of the 21 monitored watersheds.

**Photo 1 - The methods and objectives of road decommissioning are presented to the Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee during the watershed monitoring review.**

- In eight of the monitored watersheds, road management or transportation plans had been prepared that specifically addressed roads in Riparian Reserves; the majority of watersheds sampled (12) reported the use of multiple ways to address road management within the sampled watersheds, e.g. NEPA analysis and standard operating procedures.

- Within the sampled watersheds with Late-Successional Reserves (LSRs), LSR assessments were completed for all LSRs (17); for most groups of smaller LSRs (7 of 10 watersheds); and for all Managed Late-Successional Areas (MLSAs) (3 watersheds). There were no watersheds with groups of smaller MLSAs.

- The most common activities occurring in LSRs were recreation, road construction and maintenance, fire suppression and prevention, habitat improvement, special forest products collecting, and nonnative species treatments.

- The majority of activities (90%) in LSRs were considered to be neutral or beneficial to the creation and/or maintenance of LSR habitat. Conversely, some other activities were considered to not meet the LSR standard and guideline to be neutral or beneficial and to have some level of negative impacts (recreation, mining, and fire suppression and prevention). The effects of special forest products, American Indian uses, fuelwood gathering, research, and range management were reported as unknown.

  A high degree of variation was found in how the field units perceived and used the watershed analysis process to:

  - Report site-specific Aquatic Conservation Strategy compliance of projects, activities, and programs implemented before and after the Record of Decision.

- Provide adequate information for the decision maker to determine if proposed and certain existing projects, activities, and programs are consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

- Provide enough information for recreation projects, programs, or facilities planned, implemented, or both since 1994 for the decision-maker to determine that the project or management action met or did not prevent attaining Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.

**Highlights of Project Monitoring**

Results of the 21 monitored projects found an overall compliance level of 97 percent with compliance ranging from 80 to 100 percent for individual projects. Thirteen projects (62 percent) were 100 percent compliant with standards and guidelines.

Of the 12 non-compliant responses out of 388 applicable questions, nine were related to incorrect planning, two were related to implementation deficiencies, and one was an "other qualified" reason. This one related to "not meeting" because of the conflict with the intent of the research project. The following are definitions of the three categories of non-compliance:

- Planning – the non-compliance was a function of missing the standard and guideline during the planning process or a planning requirement, such as not completing a watershed analysis when required.
- Implementation – the non-compliance was a result of not implementing the requirement on the ground, normally the planning document identified the need for meeting the standard and guideline.
- Other qualified reason – the non-compliance was a function of another reason for not meeting the standard and guideline such as meeting safety requirements first, as in the snags that were cut and sold in the campground.

Of the nine planning related deficiencies, two were related to noxious weed management in late-successional reserves, one was related to a lack of a watershed analysis when activities occurred within riparian reserves, one was related to not identifying a riparian reserve, three were associated with road management and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives, and two were associated with monitoring requirements associated with mining operations. The following is more detailed information related to the non-compliance.

**Planning Deficiencies**

Noxious weeds - Two recreation projects were associated with noxious weed management in late-successional reserves (LSRs). Neither of the two projects planned and implemented provided provisions for avoiding accidental nonnative introductions and spread of existing populations.

Watershed analysis - A watershed analysis had not been completed prior to conducting activities in a riparian reserve in a non-key watershed between 1995 and 2001. There was some debate as to whether this standard and guideline even applied because the NEPA analysis was conducted in 1995 under a categorical exclusion document and members of the review team felt that there was contradictory direction in the ROD. The final determination by the PAC was a not met because while the project was not in a key watershed, it was in a riparian reserve and activities continued until 2001.

Road management and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives – The project used a previously existing, unclassified road without the preparation of road design criteria, elements, and standards. The road did not meet ACS objectives because operation and maintenance criteria were not prepared. Additionally, the road was not constructed and maintained to minimize resource damage in riparian reserves. This non-compliance was associated with one mining project with three separate instances of non-compliance.

Mining operations and monitoring requirements – The project did not develop monitoring requirements nor did the project monitor any elements. No specific monitoring plan was prepared or routinely filed. Results of inspections were not documented. Site inspections did occur and were filed but were not associated with monitoring. The project was designed to avoid impacts. This non-compliance was associated with one project with two instances of non-compliance.

**Implementation Deficiencies**

Of the two implementation deficiencies, one was related to noxious weed management of a grazing project. While the annual operating instructions to the grazing permittee contained best management practices to implement in grazing management, there were still noxious weeds present along with domestic cattle in the Late-successional reserve. There appeared to be no documented provisions for avoiding further introductions.

The other implementation deficiency was related to not mapping one spring riparian reserve for a prescribed fire project that was found during monitoring. All other riparian reserves had been mapped for the project area.

**Other Qualified Reasons**

The last issue of non-compliance was related to a prescribed fire research project and the standard and guideline requiring projects to maintain coarse woody debris already on the ground and to protect it to the greatest extent possible. The existing levels of coarse woody debris were excess to desired levels of a dry conifer ecosystem. The intent of the research project was to test the different methods for removal of large quantities of woody debris for the purposes of fuels reduction and creation of sustainable forests in a dry, fire dependent ecosystem. This is considered a qualified reason for not meeting the standards and guideline.

### Participation in Monitoring Reviews

Participation in the field reviews was similar to the 2003 field season. Overall, a total of 267 people participated in the field reviews with the majority of participants being associated with the administrative unit where the monitoring occurred. Provincial Advisory Committee members participated in all of the field reviews except for one review. A total of 62 non-Federal Provincial Advisory Committee members and 29 regulatory agency personnel attended the 21 field reviews. Field unit managers continued to acknowledge the value of this public review process in helping to build credibility, understanding and trust between our public constituents, regulatory and land management agency personnel.

### Conclusions

The highlights listed above indicate a high degree of compliance with meeting the Standards and Guidelines across the range of the Plan, the need for improvements in review participation, and the need for agencies to review Aquatic Conservation Strategy objective standards and guidelines relative to actions addressed in Road Management Plans covering Riparian Areas. None of the latter reveals the need to amend the plan or conduct major changes in the way the plan is being implemented, but rather the need to clarify and/or provide additional direction. Overall, the FY04 results are very similar to those reported for the previous four years.

## Other major program activities in Fiscal Year 2004

### Annual Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders' Workshop

With the early identification of the projects for the 2004 season, the workshop was also held earlier than past years in order to facilitate the scheduling of monitoring reviews in the spring prior to wildfire season. This was very useful because the provinces and administrative units learned early what projects were selected for monitoring and this resulted in early scheduling of the monitoring trips.

### Compliance Monitoring Database

In fiscal year 2004, it was expected that full year testing would be done on the compliance monitoring database to determine its utility in regional monitoring. Unfortunately, a lawsuit with the Department of Interior over access to its internet sites was impacting the availability of the Bureau of Land Management server where the database was housed. This required some additional effort to work around this temporary problem. The database was used to calculate compliance, track non-compliance, and participation at reviews. The database was utilized to compile much of the information in this report. The intent is to utilize the database fully in fiscal year 2005 monitoring operations.

The compliance monitoring database provides support for the business processes associated with management of the implementation monitoring program and provides structural relationships between standards and guidelines, questionnaires, project types, project activities and land use allocations. This database will store results of both the project level and watershed scale annual

monitoring program. Additionally, the database will greatly increase efficiencies in the annual analysis of results and in multiple year analysis to identify trends or consistencies in non-compliance. Activities for Fiscal Year 2005 include an initial deployment, training and beta testing of the use of the database. Year-end recommendations for enhancement are anticipated.

**Northwest Forest Plan Ten Year Report Data Analysis**

Much of FY 2004 was spent in development, support, preparation, and data gathering for the Ten Year Accomplishment Report for the Northwest Forest Plan. The results of compliance monitoring from 1996 to 2003 were used to identify standards and guidelines with high non-compliance rates and to determine if any trends in non-compliance existed. Additionally, the implementation monitoring team at the regional level was also responsible for the collection of completed activities within the Northwest Forest Plan area since 1994. Major findings indicated the need for corporate activities databases with consistent measures of accomplishment that will allow easier reporting in the future. These summary findings resulting from implementation monitoring of the Northwest Forest Plan for seven years were presented in a conference in April 2005, along with findings from the effectiveness monitoring modules.

**Quality Control / Quality Assurance Plan**

A draft Quality Control / Assurance Plan was completed in 2003 that described the business processes currently utilized to conduct the annual implementation monitoring program. No additional work was completed on this plan this year. The plan will be updated when the future direction of implementation monitoring is developed by agency executives after the publication and evaluation of the Ten Year Report.

**2005 Project Selections**

Over the past several years, there has been a request by the field units to have projects selected for monitoring prior to the start of the Fiscal Year. Through an early data call and the use of the database, the Regional Monitoring team was able to announce selections of projects for the 2005 monitoring program in August of 2004.

# Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... iii
Highlights of Watershed Scale Monitoring ..... iii
Highlights of Project Monitoring ..... v
Conclusions ..... vii

Other Major Program Activities in Fiscal Year 2004 ..... vii
Annual Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders' Workshop ..... vii
Compliance Monitoring Database ..... vii
Northwest Forest Plan Ten Report Data Analysis ..... viii
Quality Control / Quality Assurance Plan ..... viii
2005 Project Selections ..... viii

Acronyms ..... 3

Introduction ..... 4

Method ..... 4

Results ..... 6
Watershed Scale Assessments ..... 6
Administration and Land Use Allocations ..... 6
Watershed Statistics ..... 6
Late-Successional and Old Growth Habitat ..... 7
Watershed Analysis and Watershed Activities ..... 7
Watershed Analysis ..... 7
Activities ..... 7
Use of Watershed Analysis Reports ..... 8
Watershed Restoration ..... 9
Restoration Priorities ..... 9
Restoration Activities ..... 9
Key Watersheds ..... 9
Key Watershed Type ..... 9
Roads ..... 9
Riparian Reserves ..... 10
Road Management Plans ..... 10
Survey and Manage Program ..... 11
Watershed Analysis and Survey and Management ..... 11
Late-Successional Reserves ..... 11
Late-Successional Reserve and Managed Late-Successional Reserve Assessments ..... 11
Late-Successional Reserve Activities ..... 12

Project Reviews - Compliance with NWFP Standards and Guidelines ..... 14

**Table of Contents Continued**

Overall Areas of Non-compliance .....16
Specific Areas of Non-compliance .....18
Specific Areas of Not Capable Responses.....20
Not Applicable Responses .....21

Participation in Monitoring Reviews .....22

Conclusions and Recommendations .....22

Key Partners.....24

Contact Information .....24

Budget .....24

Appendices

Appendix A: Criteria for Project Identification .....25
Appendix B: Project Questionnaire, Other Project Questions, and the Biological Opinion and Condition Question .....32
Appendix C: Watershed Questionnaire .....65
Appendix D: Summary of the Responses to Individual Questions.....71
Appendix E: Review Teams .....73
Appendix F: Provincial Monitoring Team's Comments and/or Recommendations .....82

Photos, Figures, and Tables

Photo 1: Methods and objectives of road decommissioning ..... iv
Photo 2: Provincial Advisory Committee overview of the watershed.....6
Photo 3: Stream restoration activity.....9
Photo 4: Key watershed and LSR objective impacts from wildfire.....12
Photo 5: Provincial monitoring team reviewing project and watershed questionnaires...12
Photo 6: Prescribed burning for fuel reductions .....14
Photo 7: Use of exclosures for monitoring grazing utilization .....17
Photo 8: Grazing impacts to riparian reserve.....17
Photo 9: Cattle grazing.....18
Photo 10: Lined retention pond for mining.....20
Photo 11: Prescribed fire in previously harvested stand.....21
Photo 12: Participation in monitoring reviews .....22
Photo 13: Monitoring old projects presents difficulties.....23
Photo 14: Provincial monitoring team's lunch spots .....85

**Table of Contents Continued**

Figure 1: Watersheds and Their Land Use Allocations .....7
Figure 2: Completed Late-Successional Reserve Assessments .....11
Figure 3: Activities in Late-Successional Reserves .....13
Figure 4: Distribution of Projects by Percent Compliance .....16

Table 1: Current and Planned Activities in the Sampled Watersheds .....8
Table 2: Road Mileages in Key Watersheds .....10
Table 3: Road Mileages in 5th Field Watersheds .....10
Table 4: Late-Successional Reserve Activities .....13
Table 5: Classification of the Responses .....14
Table 6: Compliance by Questionnaire Category .....15
Table 7: Compliance by the Project Type .....15
Table 8: Questions with "Not Met" and/or "Not Capable" Responses .....21

**Acronyms**

**ACS** – Aquatic Conservation Strategy

**BLM** – Bureau of Land Management

**EIS** – Environmental Impact Statement

**FS** – Forest Service

**IM** – Implementation Monitoring

**LSR** – Late-Successional Reserve

**MLSA** – Managed Late-Successional Area

**MPM** – Monitoring Program Managers

**NEPA** – National Environmental Policy Act

**NWFP** – Northwest Forest Plan

**PAC** – Provincial Advisory Committee

**PIMT** – Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team

**RIEC** – Regional Interagency Executive Committee

**RIMT** – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

**S&G** – Standard and Guideline

**S&M** – Survey and Manage

**WA** – Watershed Analysis

## Introduction

Year 2004 marks the ninth year of the regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring. The purpose of the program is to determine and document whether the direction set in the Record of Decision for the Plan and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. This monitoring program has been continued under the direction of the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) and its associated interagency Monitoring Program Managers (MPM) group. Beginning in 1999, the MPM became responsible for overall direction and oversight for the Northwest Forest Plan monitoring.

The Fiscal Year 2004 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected projects other than timber sales. The intent was to monitor 2 projects per province (12 provinces). These projects were previously under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation, watershed restoration and road decommissioning. The 5$^{th}$ field watersheds where the projects were located, were also to be monitored.

The program background, purpose, relationship to other monitoring efforts and approach are documented in previous Implementation Monitoring (IM) annual reports (e.g. 2001).

## Method

A data call was issued to the BLM and FS field offices and the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders were asked to provide a consolidated response including information on these "other" projects. The criteria and hierarchy used for project identification are described in Appendix A. All projects in the first category that met the criteria were to be identified. If no projects or only one project met the criteria in the first category, all projects that met the criteria of the second category of projects were to be identified. If no projects met the criteria for the second category, all projects that met the criteria of the third category of projects were to be identified. This would proceed until a suitable pool of projects was available for random selection of 2 projects per province. There were a total of 169 other projects in the pool for random selection in 2004. Of the other projects identified, there were 130 prescribed fire projects, 25 recreation, 9 mining, and 5 grazing available for monitoring.

The Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams (PIMT) (Land Management Agency and Provincial Advisory Committee members - Appendix E) conducted the project and watershed scale reviews. Reports were then prepared and forwarded to the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team (RIMT) for summarization. The provincial reports included responses to a project questionnaire, a "Biological Opinion and Conditions" question, and "other" project questions (Appendix B) and a seven part Watershed questionnaire (Appendix C).

Sixteen prescribed fire, 4 mining, 2 recreation, and 2 grazing projects and associated watersheds were selected for review in FY 04. One project selected for monitoring, and monitored, was found to be authorized under a decision notice signed in 1993. Therefore, the project technically did not meet the criteria of being planned under the Northwest Forest Plan. Even though the

project was 100 percent compliant, the results of the monitoring have not been included in this regional summary. The watershed review associated with this project was found to be applicable and remains in this summary. Two projects selected for monitoring were not monitored. One mining project did not finish the necessary plan of operations as anticipated, so no activities had been completed and there was nothing to monitor. One prescribed fire project was not monitored because of a large, active wildfire in the area which precluded safe access to the fire and impacted district resources. The watersheds associated with these two projects were not reviewed either. One province had two randomly selected projects located in the same watershed. Therefore, this report was developed from 21 project reports (14 prescribed fire, 3 mining, 2 recreation, and 2 grazing projects) and 21 5$^{th}$ field watershed reports.

Each question in the project questionnaire was answered by the Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC) indicating whether it was judged to have "Met" or "Not Met", was "Not Capable of Meeting" or was "Not Applicable". Responses marked "Not Met" indicate that the review action did not comply with the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. "Not Capable" meant there were reasons the S&G could not be met (e.g. insufficient existing snags or coarse woody debris). 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 (Appendix D).

The watershed scale review was designed to gain a broader perspective on implementing the Plan's standards and guidelines than is possible with reviews of specific projects only. The questionnaire was developed to:

- Characterize the watershed (administration, land allocations, types of activities).

- Determine if activities in watersheds with 15% or less late-successional forests are protecting all remaining late-successional stands on federal lands.

- Determine how watershed analysis:
    - Is used to guide consistency with Aquatic Conservation Strategy (the Aquatic Strategy) objectives;

    - Contributes to developing strategies and priorities for restoring and monitoring watersheds; and

    - Contributes to making decisions.

- Evaluate road construction and road decommissioning in Key Watersheds and 5$^{th}$ field watersheds.

- Evaluate progress in developing road management or transportation plans to meet aquatic conservation strategy objectives for roads in Riparian Reserves.

- Determine progress on completing Late-Successional Reserve Assessments (and Managed Late-Successional Area assessments) and the types of activities implemented in them.

- Provide an overview for Survey and Manage species relative to Watershed Analysis.

The responses to the project and watershed questionnaires were reviewed by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team. The review focused on PAC comments and responses that did not meet Standards and Guidelines. All project and watershed responses were entered into the compliance monitoring database.

## Results

## Watershed Scale Evaluations

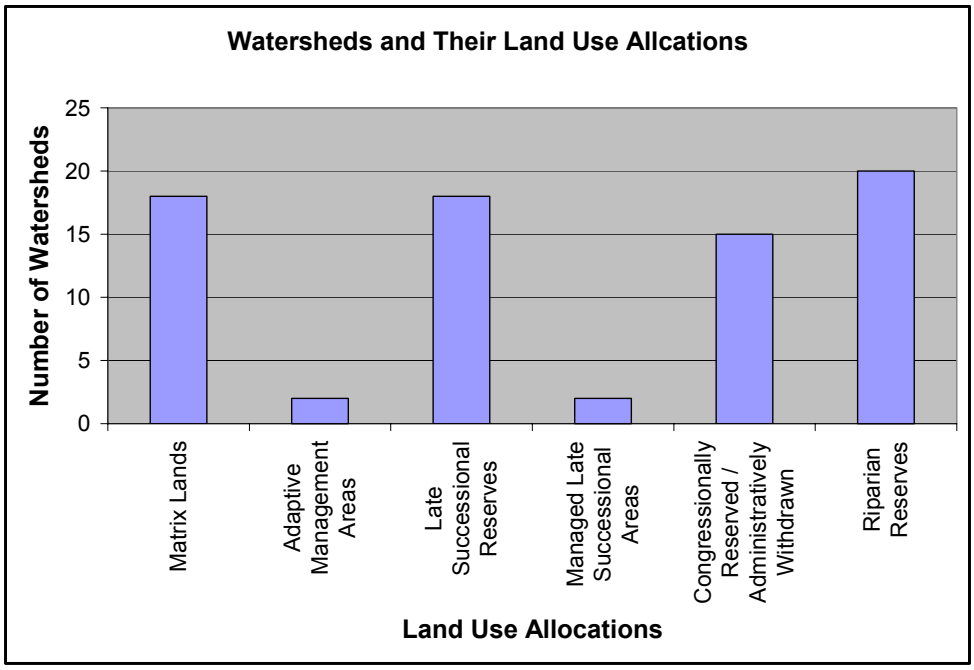
*Administration and Land Use Allocations*

*Watershed Statistics:* Watersheds monitored included lands managed by several Federal Agencies: the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Non-federal lands were also noted in many of the sampled watersheds and include Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife lands and Oregon State Park lands. Forest Service lands comprised the majority of most watersheds sampled, while only six watersheds contained BLM managed lands.

Standards and guidelines for overlapping allocations were applied in all of the watersheds reviewed. Late-Successional Reserve, Riparian Reserve, Congressionally Reserved and Administratively Withdrawn lands and Matrix comprised the majority of the reported land use allocations (Figure 1). Only two watersheds had Adaptive Management Areas and two watersheds had Managed Late-Successional Areas. One watershed review did not report land use allocations occurring within the watershed.

**Photo 2 - Provincial Advisory Committees are provided opportunities to view the watershed to gain a visual understanding of the current conditions and past activities that have occurred within the watershed.**

**Figure 1 - Number of Watersheds and Their Land Use Allocations**




*Late-Successional and Old-Growth Habitat* (question 1: This question asked if all remaining late-sucessional/old-growth habitat was protected on federal lands in sampled 5th field watersheds with 15% or less late-successional/old-growth forests). Responses indicate that all of the 21 watersheds contained greater than 15% late-successional/old-growth habitat with one of the watersheds indicating in comment that no late-successional habitat had been removed.

*Watershed Analysis (WA) and Watershed Activities*

*Watershed Analysis* (questions 2a-c requested information on the completion and updating of WAs). Watershed analysis was completed for 17 (81 percent) of the 21 sampled watersheds. One of the watersheds had watershed analysis completed for a portion of the 5th field watershed. Watershed analyzes have been updated for two of the watersheds.

*Activities* (question 2d asked about activities occurring in the watershed). Responses to survey questions indicated a wide range of land and resource management activities occurring and planned in the sampled watersheds. The most common activities reported involved road management, recreation, timber harvest and stand improvement, and restoration and fire management (Table 1). Collection of special forest products included burls, floral greens, Christmas trees and boughs, poles, beargrass, lichens, medicinal plants, and mushrooms. Road activities included building new roads, decommissioning roads, obliterating, and maintaining and closing roads.

**Table 1 - Current and Planned Land Management Activities in the Sampled Watersheds**

| Activity / Facility | Number of Watersheds with Current Activity | Number of Watersheds with Planned (additional) Activity | Number of Watersheds with Activity Addressed in Watershed Analysis | Site Specific Analyses to Determine ACS Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aquatic Restoration | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| Burned Area Emergency Rehab. | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Developed Recreation | 15 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| Dispersed Recreation | 18 | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| Fire Suppression | 13 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Fuels Reduction | 12 | 10 | 15 | 10 |
| Livestock Grazing | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Mining | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| OHV Use | 15 | 3 | 12 | 5 |
| Prescribed Fire | 17 | 12 | 17 | 14 |
| Riparian Restoration | 13 | 8 | 15 | 14 |
| River Use | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Road Management Activities | 17 | 10 | 15 | 15 |
| Special Forest Products | 12 | 8 | 13 | 6 |
| Timber Harvest (commercial green) | 13 | 11 | 16 | 15 |
| Timber Salvage | 7 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Timber Stand Improvement (pre-commercial) | 17 | 9 | 14 | 14 |
| Trails | 13 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| Upland Restoration | 13 | 10 | 14 | 12 |
| Other | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

*Use of Watershed Analysis Reports* (questions 2e-f were a series of questions designed to gather information on how watershed analysis was used to evaluate the consistency of current and planned activities (Table 1) 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 some field units used watershed analysis to evaluate activities, while watershed analyses completed by other field units were not as comprehensive in evaluating current and planned activities (Table 1). Similar results are evident for question 2f, concerning the availability of site-specific analyses to determine whether the activities met or did not prevent attainment of ACS objectives. There was a wide range of responses to this question (Table 1).

*Watershed Restoration*

*Restoration Priorities* (questions 3a-c sought answers regarding the use of WAs to develop restoration priorities and monitoring strategies). Responses to these questions indicated that WA was used to identify opportunities for watershed restoration and monitoring (16 watershed analyses) and information from 15 of these WA reports was used to develop priorities for restoration funding. Further, data from 12 watershed analyses was used to develop strategies for monitoring.

*Restoration Activities* (question 3d asked about the types of restoration activities in the watershed). The units reported a wide array of restoration activities implemented, or ongoing, that have, or will, contribute to improved watershed condition and help attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Road-related activities included stabilizing and decommissioning roads, reducing road related sediments, and replacing culverts. Additional restoration activities included instream related activities, riparian plantings and wetland restoration, creation of fuel breaks and other prescribed fire projects, upland restoration, rehabilitation after wildfire, restoration of recreational impacts, and controlling noxious weeds.

**Photo 3 - Restoration activities in the Deschutes Province included log placement in the stream for the enhancement of bull trout spawning habitat.**

*Key Watersheds*

*Key Watershed Type* (questions 4a-b requested information about the type of key watersheds and the treatment of roads therein). Nine of the sampled watersheds in their entirety or portions were Key Watersheds. Of the nine Key Watersheds, five were Tier I (Fish) and four were Tier II (Water Quality) watersheds.

*Roads.* Responses for road mileage data were received for nine Key Watersheds and 19 5$^{th}$ field watersheds. These data are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. Although new roads were constructed in Key Watersheds and Fifth field watersheds, since 1994, road mileages were

reduced within five Key Watersheds and within 10 5th field watersheds and there was an overall net reduction in roads for both watershed types (Tables 2 and 3). One watershed had an increase in road mileage since 1994 but this can be attributed to a land acquisition which added roads already constructed from a private land base which came into federal ownership. One key watershed had significant road mileage decommissioned but also accounts for the largest amount of existing roads within a key watershed.

**Table 2 - Road Mileages in Key Watersheds**

| Activity | # Of Watersheds | Total (mi.) | Average (mi.) | Range (mi.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1994 System Roads | 8 | 1609 | 201.1 | 41 – 518 |
| New Roads | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | N/A |
| Decommissioned | 5 | 123.7 | 24.7 | 0.8 – 107.2 |
| 2004 System Roads | 8 | 1582.1 | 197.8 | 44.3 – 212.8 |

**Table 3 - Road Mileages in 5th Field Watersheds**

| Activity | # Of Watersheds* | Total (mi.) | Average (mi.) | Range (mi.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1994 System Roads | 19 | 5121.9 | 269.6 | 13.2 – 650.3 |
| New Roads | 8 | 26.1 | 3.3 | 0.3 – 11.5 |
| Decommissioned | 10 | 193.3 | 19.3 | 2 – 107.2 |
| 2004 System Roads | 19 | 5039.7 | 265.2 | 10.3 – 641.7 |

* some contained portions of both key and non-key watersheds

*Riparian Reserves*

*Road Management Plans* (question 5a1-a5: Several questions were designed to collect information about road management in Riparian Reserves). Twelve of the sampled watersheds were reported to have a road management plan or transportation plan that addressed some components of the ACS objectives. Two watersheds reported that they had no document that addressed road management and ACS objectives at all. The rest of the 18 watersheds reported that the existing documents addressed some but not all of the items for road management listed in the standard and guideline: (1) inspections and maintenance during storm events (16 watersheds); (2) inspection and maintenance after storm events (16 watersheds); (3) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identify and correcting road drainage problems (17 watersheds); (4) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources (15 watersheds); and (5) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective (17 watersheds). Again this finding is very similar to previous years. Anecdotally, field units report the use of means other than Road Management Plans covering Riparian Reserves to document and attain compliance with ACS objectives (e.g. NEPA and Standard Operating Procedures). One watershed did not report responses for this set of questions.

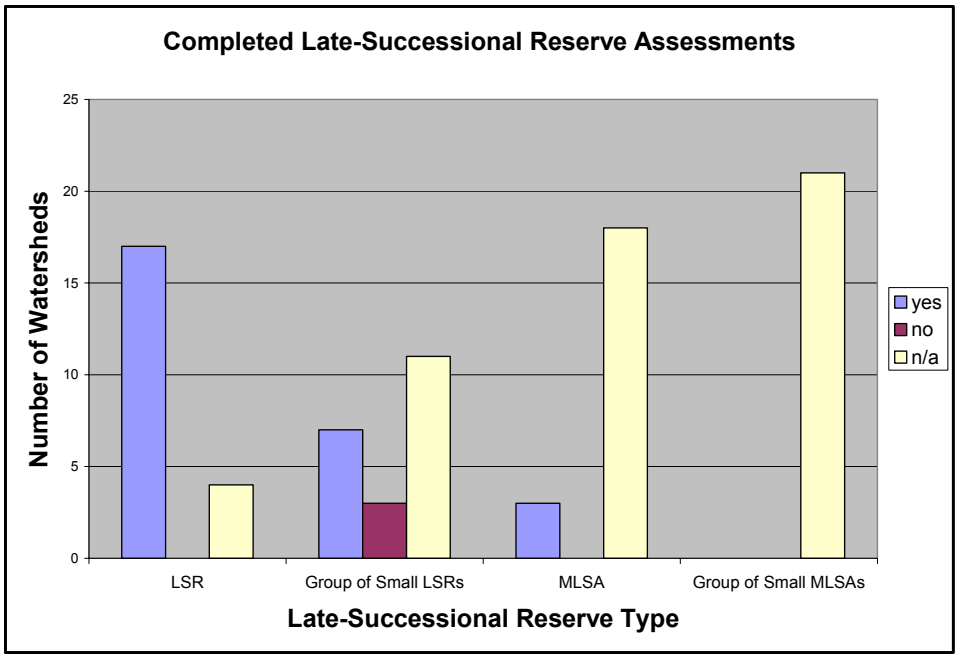
*Survey and Manage Program*

*Watershed Analysis and Survey and Management* (question 6a requested information about descriptions of S&M in WAs). Ten watersheds reported that the watershed analysis for the sampled watershed with completed watershed analyses did describe the watershed in terms of survey and manage species. Most watersheds reported that a lack of description of survey and manage species can be attributed to the early completion of the watershed analysis and that information on the species was not well known. Surveys had not been required and therefore were not completed prior to the watershed analysis though known sites were recorded where they existed. One watershed reported that the survey and manage requirement was developed in the watershed analysis as a major issue and was tracked throughout the document. Most watershed analyses that discussed survey and manage did so in generalities relative to likely abundance, general discussions of habitat availability, and uncertainties needing resolution.

*Late-Successional Reserves*

*Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) and Managed Late-Successional Area (MLSA)* (Question 7a asked about the completion of LSR assessments). Field units reported completing seventeen Late-Successional Reserve assessments for LSRs within sampled watersheds (Fig. 2). Four field units responded that LSRs were not located within the sampled watershed. Seven assessments were completed for groups of smaller LSRs within 10 of the sampled watersheds while three field units reported that assessments had not been completed (Figure 2) for the sampled watersheds. The field units also reported completing assessments for Managed Late-Successional Areas within three watersheds where they occurred and there were no groups of smaller MLSAs within the 21 watersheds sampled (Figure 2).

**Figure 2 - Completed Late-Successional Reserve Assessments**



*Late-Successional Reserve Activities* (Question 7b was used to collect information on the types of activities occurring in LSRs). Recreational uses, road construction and maintenance, and fire suppression and prevention were the most common activities occurring in LSRs on the 21 sampled watersheds (Figure 3 and Table 4). The PACs were asked to determine if the

**Photo 4 - The Deschutes Provincial Advisory Committee reviews the impacts of the Davis Fire on the key watershed and late-successional reserve objectives.**

activities occurring in LSRs were either neutral or beneficial to the creation and maintenance of LSR habitat. Out of a total of 158 responses to this question, nearly 15% reported that effects from the activity in question were not neutral or beneficial. Activities reported to have unknown or negative effects to LSRs include fuelwood gathering; recreational uses; rights-of-way, contracted rights, easements, and special use permits; collection of special forest products, and developments. These results are similar to those documented in previous annual IM reports.

**Photo 5 - Provincial Monitoring Teams over the years have found that comfortable seating has facilitated reviewing the project and watershed questionnaires.**

**Figure 3 - Activities Occurring In Late Successional Reserves**

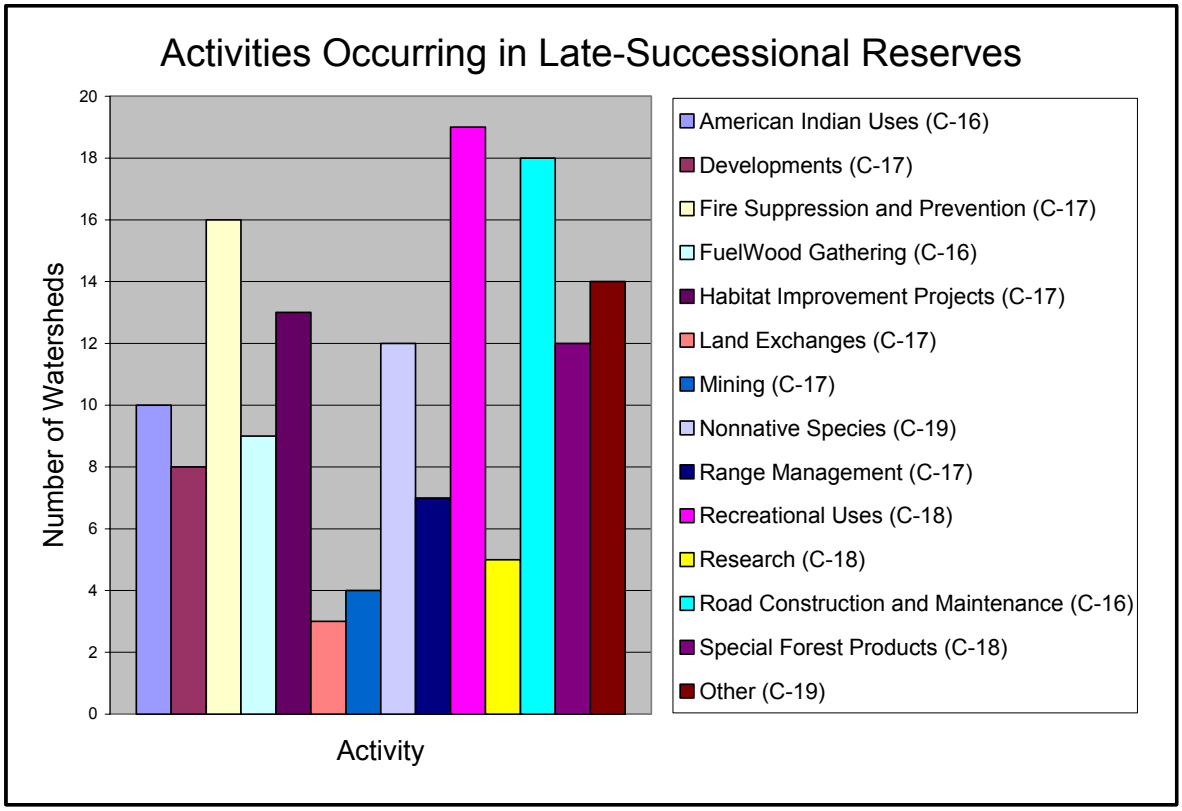



**Table 4 - Late-Successional Reserve Activities**

| Activity | Number of Watersheds with LSR Activity | Percent of Watersheds with LSR Activity | Percent of Watersheds with Activities Considered Neutral or Beneficial |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Indian Uses (C-16) | 10 | 53% | 100% |
| Developments (C-17) | 8 | 42% | 88% |
| Fire Suppression and Prevention (C-17) | 16 | 84% | 81% |
| Fuelwood Gathering (C-16) | 9 | 47% | 78% |
| Habitat Improvement Projects (C-17) | 13 | 68% | 100% |
| Land Exchanges (C-17) | 3 | 16% | 100% |
| Mining (C-17) | 4 | 21% | 50% |
| Nonnative Species (C-19) | 12 | 63% | 75% |
| Range Management (C-17) | 7 | 37% | 57% |
| Recreational Uses (C-18) | 19 | 100% | 79% |
| Research (C-18) | 5 | 26% | 100% |
| Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16) | 18 | 95% | 100% |
| Special Forest Products (C-18) | 12 | 63% | 75% |
| Other (C-19) | 14 | 74% | 50% |

Note: Two watersheds had no late-successional reserves of any kind.

## Project reviews - compliance with NWFP Standards and Guidelines

The results of monitoring 21 projects demonstrated an overall compliance of 97 percent with meeting the applicable Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (Table 5). The number of responses (including the Biological Opinion question) were 372 "Met", 12 "Not Met", 4 "Not Capable" and 861 "Not Applicable" totaling 1,249 (Table 5) responses. The project questionnaire can be found in Appendix B.

**Table 5 - Classification of the Responses**

| Number of Projects | Number of Responses | | | | | Percent * Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Met | Not Met | Not Capable | Not Applicable | |
| 21 Propjets (14 prescribed fire, 3 mining, 2 recreation, and 2 grazing projects) | 1,249 | 372 | 12 | 4 | 861 | 96.9 |

*The Percent Compliance = (Met + Not Capable)/(Met + Not Met + Not Capable) x 100. Responses of Met and Not Capable were considered to have met the compliance criteria associated with the Standards and Guidelines.

The percent compliance for the seven categories within the questionnaire, including the Biological Opinion and "other" project questions, are presented in Table 6. The lowest percent compliance of monitored projects occurred for Late-successional reserve consistency. Responses to the Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions question were 4 "Met" and 17 "Not Applicable".

**Photo 6 - Prescribed burning projects selected for monitoring included projects with the objective of reducing surface fuels to reduce the risk of damaging wildfire.**

**Table 6 - Compliance by Questionnaire Category**

| Questionnaire Categories | Number of Responses | | | Percent Compliance** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Met | Not Met | Not Capable* | |
| All land-use allocations | 67 | | | 100 |
| Late-successional reserves and managed late-successional areas | 21 | 3 | | 88 |
| Watershed analysis, aquatic conservation strategy objectives, and riparian reserves | 170 | 5 | | 97 |
| Matrix | 28 | 1 | 3 | 97 |
| Adaptive management areas | 4 | | | 100 |
| Research | 4 | | | 100 |
| Species | 30 | | | 100 |
| Other project questions | 44 | 3 | 1 | 93 |
| Biological Opinion question | 4 | | | 100 |
| **Total of the 21 projects reviewed** | 372 | 12 | 4 | 97 |

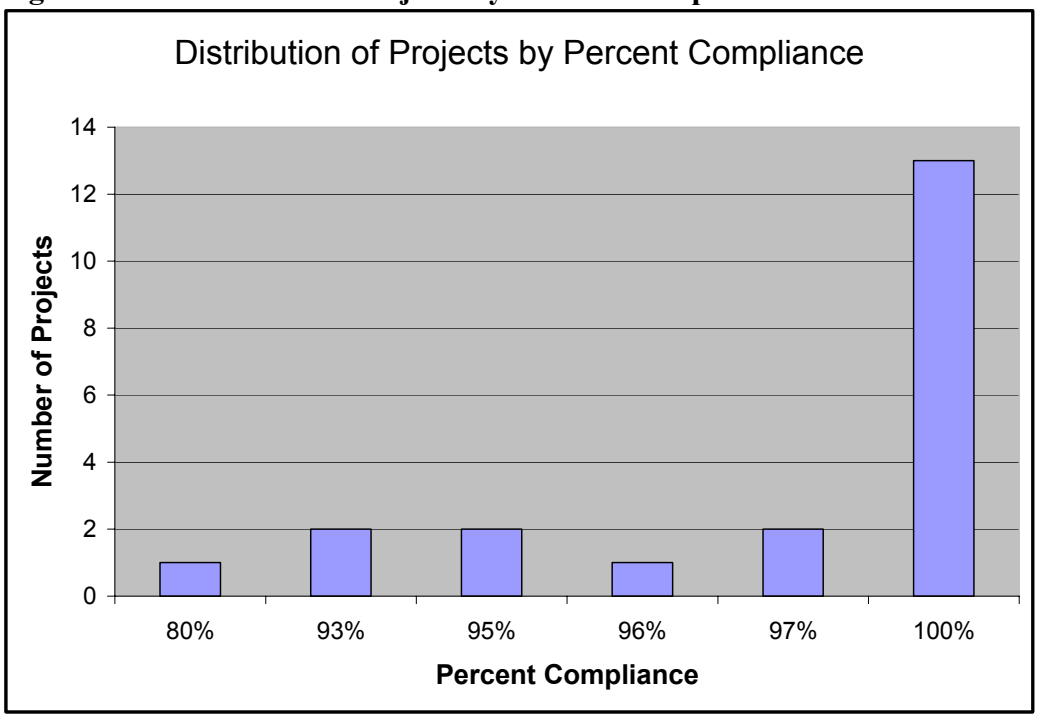
The average percent compliance of the 14 prescribed fire, 3 mining, 2 recreation, and 2 grazing projects are presented in Table 7. The lowest percent compliance for monitored projects was associated with mining projects.

**Table 7 - Compliance by the Project Type**

| Number of Projects | Number of Responses | | | | | Percent Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Met | Not Met | Not Capable | Not Applicable | |
| 14 Prescribed Fire projects | 794 | 219 | 4 | 2 | 569 | 98 |
| 3 Mining projects | 201 | 38 | 5 | 2 | 156 | 89 |
| 2 Recreation projects | 123 | 51 | 2 | 0 | 70 | 96 |
| 2 Grazing projects | 131 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 66 | 98 |
| Total 21 projects reviewed | 1,249 | 372 | 12 | 4 | 861 | 97 |

The percent compliance of the individual projects ranged from 80 to 100 with 13 projects being 100 percent compliant (Figure 4). These compliance rates are comparable to previous years although the types of projects monitored were different. The distribution of projects by percent compliance for FY04 is very similar to that reported in FY03.

**Figure 4 - Distribution of Projects by Percent Compliance**




**Overall Areas of Non-compliance**

Overall, there were only 12 responses out of 388 applicable questions indicating the S&Gs were not met and 4 responses indicating the S&Gs were not capable of being met (Table 7). Non-compliance was associated with inadvertent introduction of noxious weeds in late-successional reserves, lack of a completed watershed analysis when required, riparian reserve buffers not considered, application of road management and aquatic conservation strategy objectives, coarse woody debris levels, and a lack of a monitoring plan for a mining project.

There are three types of non-compliance associated with implementation monitoring. There were 9 not met responses associated with improper planning, 2 not met responses associated with improper implementation, and 1 not met response associated with an "other" qualified reason.

The following are definitions of the three categories of non-compliance:

- Planning – the non-compliance was a function of missing the standard and guideline during the planning process or a planning requirement, such as not completing a watershed analysis when required.
- Implementation – the non-compliance was a result of not implementing the requirement on the ground, normally the planning document identified the need for meeting the standard and guideline.
- Other qualified reason – the non-compliance was a function of another reason for not meeting the standard and guideline. An "other" qualified reason is a function of not being able to meet the standard and guideline because other reasons exist. In this year's

monitoring, a standard and guideline was not met because it conflicted with the research project design.

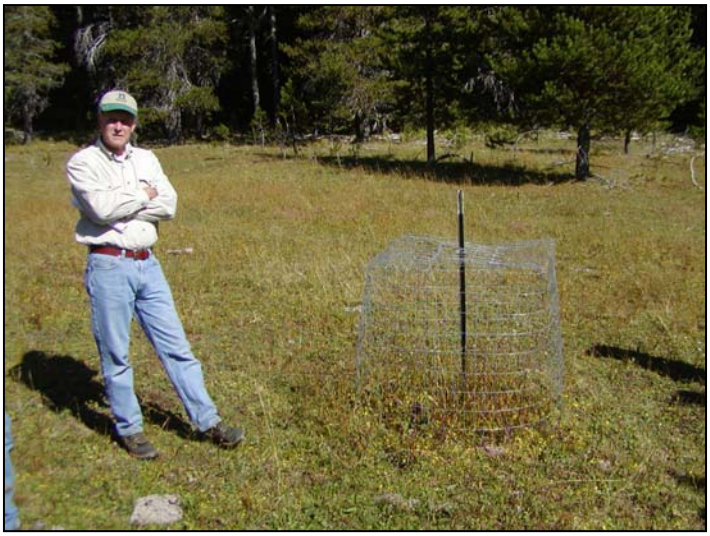


**Photo 7 - During the monitoring reviews, agency personnel explain how project monitoring is done. In this picture, a FS district representative explains how exclosures are employed to regulate forage utilization in grazing allotments.**

**Photo 8 - Localized grazing impacts to the Lost Creek riparian area in the Southwest Washington province.**

The following discussion addresses the instances of non-compliance and not capable responses more specifically and in depth. This focused review is intended to identify areas of non-compliance so other administrative units can utilize these results in designing and implementing similar projects in their administrative areas.

**Specific Areas of Non-compliance**

*Nonnative species introductions into late-successional reserves(3 instances of non-compliance)*

Nonnative introductions into late-successional reserves occurred because of a lack of considering them a potential problem when designing two recreation projects. Inadvertent introductions occurred from site disturbance and perhaps equipment usage that transported the weed seeds to the site from infested areas. No specific provisions were developed during project design to avoid introductions.

Additionally, a grazing project was deemed to have introduced weeds into the area however, precautions were designed into the current annual operating plan that include best management practices for reducing new inadvertent introductions of non-native species.

**Photo 9 – Cattle grazing was considered to have introduced and continued the spread of nonnative plants in the Yakima Province. Current grazing management provides for mitigations to reduce the incidence of new introductions.**

*Watershed analysis not conducted prior to implementing activities within riparian reserves (1 instance of non-compliance)*

Watershed analysis was not conducted prior to implementing a project in riparian reserves. Much discussion occurred during this determination of met or not met. The final recommendation by the PAC was that the project needed to have a watershed analysis completed prior to initiating activities within a riparian reserve. The discussion centered on the ROD's language on C7 regarding the requirement to prepare a watershed analysis in a key watershed prior to conducting projects except for minor activities normally excluded in a categorical exclusion. Some members of the review team felt that this standard applied however, the project was not in a key watershed but the project did occur within a riparian reserve. Others felt that the standard and guideline on B20 applied where the standard requires preparation of a watershed analysis when conducting activities within a riparian reserve. The review team on site felt that in the absence of any other documentation, that a not met was warranted because of the B20 standard.

It should be noted that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management issued a letter (June 13, 1995) discussing the lack of clarity when proposing projects within riparian reserves. The FS and BLM recognized that the ROD was clear in describing that watershed analysis may not be needed prior to minor activities within key watersheds, but the ROD was less clear when watershed analysis is needed prior to minor activities within riparian reserves. This letter constitutes guidance and direction when considering if a watershed analysis is necessary for minor activities in riparian reserves. It includes an approach to help local managers determine when a watershed analysis is required and when it is not required. The documentation recommended for this determination was not completed for the reviewed project even though it existed prior to the project decision being signed (July 1995).

*Riparian Reserve management (2 instances of non-compliance)*
Both instances of non-compliance were associated with prescribed fire projects occurring within or adjacent to riparian reserves. In one case, the project did not explicitly identify all the potentially affected riparian reserves though the documentation indicated that general riparian reserve needs were considered during the planning and implementing process. This project occurred in a fire dependent system and fire was prescribed within the reserves to meet project objectives. The burn plan specified burn parameters for the riparian reserves and these were different than burn parameters outside of reserves. The more stringent burn parameters within the riparian reserves were meant to reduce the effects of the prescribed fire while also achieving desired surface and ladder fuel reductions.

The second instance of non-compliance occurred when a single spring within the project area was not mapped though all other riparian reserves associated with the project had been mapped.

*Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives and Road Management (3 instances of non-compliance)*
All non-compliance instances were associated with one mining project. The project utilized a previously existing, unclassified road without the preparation of road design criteria, elements, and standards as required by the ROD. The road was used in an "as is" condition. There also were no operation and maintenance criteria identified for the use of this road.

*Coarse woody debris retention (1 instance of non-compliance)*
In one project, the coarse woody debris already existing prior to project implementation was removed to meet the objectives of the prescribed fire research project. The project is part of a national study of fire and management surrogates to fire that can be used to reduce high fuel levels in fire-excluded vegetative communities. The project area is one of thirteen, selected from a pool of nation-wide projects, that represent regional ecotypes with natural fire regimes. The research design involves application of prescribed fire in a series of entries to reduce fuel levels and promote restoration of historic vegetative conditions. Existing coarse woody debris already on the ground was not retained or protected to greatest extend possible because it represented levels in excess of what was desired to represent fire-adapted systems, therefore it was removed.

*Requirements for inspection and monitoring of mining activities (2 instances of non-compliance)*
Both instances of non-compliance occurred with one mining project. Inspection and monitoring requirements were not included in mineral plans, leases or permits. The results of inspections

and monitoring requirements were not evaluated to effect the modification of mineral plans, leases, or permits. The district did not prepare a site specific monitoring plan associated with this mining project. Site visits did occur and were documented. The project was designed to avoid impacts.

**Photo 10 – Mining operations can include the construction of lined retention ponds to mitigate the potential for contamination as in this mine in the Western Washington Cascades Province.**

**Specific Areas of Not Capable Responses**

These are responses where it would be physically not achievable to meet the standards and guidelines because of a site characteristic or past management action that precluded allowing the project to meet a standard and guideline. An example would be treating a stand where all the snags had been removed in a past management action conducted prior to the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. Therefore, any subsequent project would not be able to retain snags because they no longer existed during the current treatment.

*Coarse wood debris retention (2 instances of not capable)*

In one prescribed fire project, the activity occurred within a 30 year old plantation where large coarse woody debris, and the potential for future coarse woody debris, had already been removed with the previous timber sale project. The prescribed burning occurred within the plantation therefore, existing levels were already removed.

The second instance of not capable occurred with a mining project which resulted in a cleared portion land and open pit mine. Since the area was cleared, no coarse woody debris could have been retained.

*Snag retention (1 instance of not capable)*

For one prescribed fire project, snags were not retained at the specified levels because snags did not exist prior to the project at the specified levels.

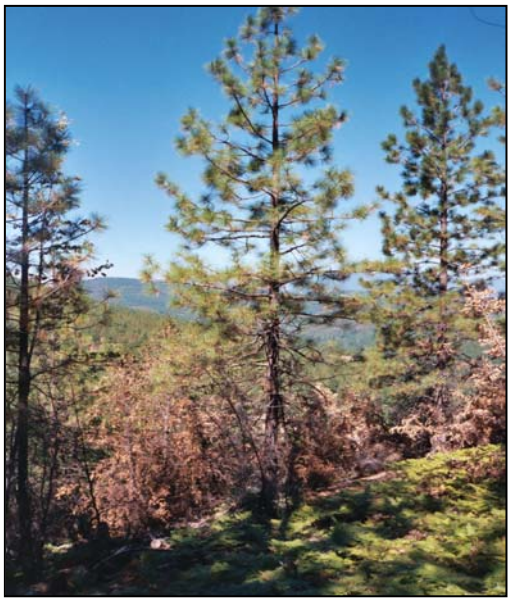


**Photo 11 – Many prescribed fire projects were within previously harvested stands with an existing lack of snags and coarse woody debris of sufficient size to meet standards and guidelines. The stand therefore was not capable of meeting the standards and guidelines for snags and coarse woody debris.**

*Road closure or obliteration (1 instance of not capable)*
A road that was no longer required for mining activities was not closed, obliterated, or stabilized because the road provided access to another parcel beyond the project area. This required that the road remain open.

**Table 8 - Questions with the "Not Met" and/or "Not Capable" Responses**

| Category and Question No. | No. of Not Met | No. of Not Capable | Category and Question No. | No. of Not Met | No. of Not Capable |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LSR/LSRA #20 | 3 | | Matrix #75 | 1 | 2 |
| WS/ACS/RR #38 | 1 | | Matrix #92 | | 1 |
| WS/ACS/RR #41 | 1 | | Mining #141 | 1 | |
| WS/ACS/RR #44 | 1 | | Mining #142 | | 1 |
| WS/ACS/RR #60 | 1 | | Mining #148 | 1 | |
| WS/ACS/RR #61 | 1 | | Mining #149 | 1 | |

**Not Applicable Responses**
The same questionnaire was used for the different types of projects and thus contained many not applicable questions for each individual project. As a result, of the total 1,249 responses, the majority (861 or 69%) were "Not Applicable". However, the newly developed compliance monitoring database was able to screen out 2,363 (65% of the total questions) "Not Applicable" questions before forwarding the questionnaire to the PIMTs. Prescreening and omitting the obvious "Not Applicable" questions from the questionnaire saved each PIMT a considerable amount of time and discussions at the monitoring reviews. Most PIMT leaders also discussed

obvious "not applicable" early in the monitoring trip to eliminate these questions from further review.

## Participation in Monitoring Reviews

Participation in the field reviews was similar to the 2003 field season. Overall, a total of 267 people participated in the field reviews with 139 participants being associated with the administrative unit where the monitoring occurred. Provincial Advisory Committee members participated in all of the field reviews except for one review. A total of 62 non-Federal Provincial Advisory Committee members and 29 regulatory agency personnel attended the 21 field reviews. An additional eight PAC members were employees of the land management agencies. Field unit managers continued to acknowledge the value of this public review process in helping to build credibility, understanding and trust between our public constituents and regulatory agency personnel.

**Photo 12 – Participation in monitoring reviews included members from the local Provincial Advisory Committees, host unit members, and members from the Regional Monitoring Team.**

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the watershed and project reviews indicate a continued high degree of compliance for the monitored projects and watershed assessments with meeting the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. There is no indication of the need to amend the plan or conduct major changes in the way the plan is being implemented based on the review findings or instances of non-compliance. The significance of not meeting the Standards and Guidelines in the few noted instances is considered to be minimal.

During 2005 and 2006, a general review of all the monitoring modules for the Northwest Forest Plan, including the Implementation Monitoring Module, will occur as a result of the analysis of implementing the Plan for ten years. Executives for all agencies will be providing

recommendations on changes to the monitoring modules that could occur in 2006 and into the future.

Many monitoring teams found the selection of "other" project types both rewarding and educational to review. Many teams in the past have expressed the interest in monitoring projects other than timber sales. Some of the projects selected for monitoring had decisions signed right after the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. In some cases monitoring older projects presented difficulties in assessing the impacts of the management action on the ground. Many of the findings of early monitoring efforts were replicated with this year's reviews and some have questioned the necessity of reviewing older (pre-1998) projects. Project implementation dates are now identified so a future comparison of compliance rates for similar projects between years can be reported. It is also recommended that only more recently completed projects be monitored in the future.

**Photo 13 – Monitoring projects completed early in the Plan's implementation are difficult to evaluate and determine if standards and guidelines were achieved. This is especially difficult for those projects with short term visible impacts like this prescribed fire project monitored in the Klamath Province.**

During the monitoring reviews this year, several PAC members raised concerns regarding the need to monitor the effectiveness of selected standards and guidelines and how implementing some standards and guidelines is interpreted. While the PAC members are willing to relate that most projects are meeting the standards and guidelines, they are not as willing to say that the standards and guidelines are achieving the desired results. They recommend that the effectiveness of standards and guidelines be monitored by the local administrative units. There are also some concerns about how the standards and guidelines are being interpreted. It would be beneficial to conduct a review to ensure that the standards and guidelines are being interpreted correctly.

It is also recommended the database continue to be utilized for data capture, project questionnaire generation and random project selection. The database aided directly in the analysis process this year and increased efficiencies in multi-year data analysis for the Ten Year Implementation Monitoring Report. The database was also instrumental in the early selection of FY 2004 projects to be monitored.

In addition, the annual workshop for Provincial Monitoring Team leads should be continued as it greatly increases the effectiveness of new team leads in the field and provides consistency in interpretation and use of the project and watershed questionnaires. The workshop is an opportunity for members with experience in conducting reviews to share lessons learned and processes that have been successful in the past. It also serves as an opportunity to share previous year's monitoring results and individual province concerns on process.

## Key Partners

Special thanks to the Provincial Advisory Committee members, Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders and members who gave their energies to another successful implementation monitoring year (Appendix E).

Provincial monitoring teams also provided concerns and recommendations to the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team. These concerns and RIMT responses can be found in Appendix F.

## Contact Information

Gery Ferguson, NWFP Implementation Monitoring Interim Module Leader @541-383-5538, Deschutes National Forest, 1001 SW Emkay Rd., Bend, Oregon, 97702, or e-mail: gferguson@fs.fed.us.

## Budget

The FY04 program costs continue to be predictable at approximately $400,000 which was equally split between the PIMT and RIMT.

# Appendix A

## Criteria for Project Identification

Each province will monitor 2 projects and 2 watersheds
Project monitoring this year in priority order as follows:

1. Prescribed fire
2. Grazing
3. Mining
4. Recreation
5. Watershed restoration
6. Road decommissioning

The random selection will be done in priority order as follows:

1. 2 prescribed fire projects that have not been monitored previously, if 2 projects don't exist go to 2.
2. 1 prescribed fire project and 1 grazing project, if can't meet this go to 3.
3. 2 grazing projects
4. 1 grazing project and 1 mining project
5. 2 mining projects (and so on)

The 2 watersheds to be monitored will be based on the projects selected.

***Directions for filling in the Forms***

Random selection will still be required, therefore for each table you will need to supply the entire pool of projects that meet the criteria for your province.

Not all the tables need to be filled in because if you have 2 or more prescribed fire projects, there is no need to supply further information on the "other projects". If you do not have 2 prescribed fire projects, then you would fill in the grazing table with all projects that meet the criteria in your province. If you do not have at least 2 grazing projects, they you would fill in the mining table with all the mining projects that meet the criteria for your province. And continue on with the rest of the "other projects".

*Province* _____

*Contact* _____ _____
Name Phone number

## Other Project Monitoring

**Prescribed Fire**

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Planned and undertaken since 1994, must be under Northwest Forest Plan.
- Purpose of project for hazard reduction and / or habitat improvement, not broadcast burning or pile burning for slash disposal from a timber sale or site prep for planting.
- If you have no prescribed fire within your BLM District or NF Forest in the province, please say "none" in table below and proceed to the grazing form.

| Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District | FS District / BLM Resource Area | 5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME | Name of Project | Year of Decision | Decision type (CE, EA, EIS) | Est. Acres in project | Est. Acres implemented on ground |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Province* _____

*Contact* _____ _____
Name Phone number

## Grazing

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Rely on existing databases to derive projects, BLM has GABS and FS has INFRA/GIS,
- monitoring would be done on a grazing allotment and /or Allotment Management Plan on a ranger district or resource area.
- Enter data by 5th field watershed, if overlaps into more than one, pick watershed with majority of grazing
- if you have no grazing within your BLM District or NF Forest within the province, please say "none" in table below and proceed to the mining form.

| **Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District** | **FS District / BLM Resource Area** | **5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME** | **Allotment Name** | **Grazing Period Mo/day to mo/day** | **Grazing Type (cow/calf, horse, sheep)** | **Animal Use Months** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

*Province* _____

*Contact* _____ _____
Name Phone number

## Mining

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Locatable mineral
- Must have current plan of operations or have been rehabbed since 1994.
- if you have no mining within your BLM District or NF Forest in the province, please say "none" in table below and proceed to the recreation form.

| **Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District** | **FS District / BLM Resource Area** | **5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME** | **Name of Project** | **Year of Decision** | **Decision type (CE, EA, EIS)** | **Est. Acres in project** | **Est. Acres implemented on ground** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Province* _____

*Contact* _____ _____
Name Phone number

## Recreation

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Identify recreation projects with NEPA decisions signed since 1994 and that have been fully implemented, that incorporate either construction or reconstruction, and / or ground disturbing activities, such as:
  - Ski area expansion
  - Campground construction or reconstruction
  - Trail construction or reconstruction (more than .5 miles)
  - Resort Master Facility Plan updates
  - Recreation Special Use Permits that have been reissued since 1994 – include permits with infrastructure and that include ground disturbing activities. Use existing databases to capture information, FS has SUDS, BLM has RIMS.
- Also identify outfitter permits, special events permits, etc.
- If the activity is within more than 1 watershed, please indicated the watershed(s) where the predominance of the use occurs.
- If no recreation projects occur, then proceed to Watershed Restoration form.

| **Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District** | **FS District / BLM Resource Area** | **5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME** | **Type of recreation project** | **Acres affected** | **NEPA doc type (CE, EA, EIS)** | **Date of decision or permit** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

*Province* _____

*Contact* _____ _____
Name Phone number

## Watershed restoration

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- At least 40 acres of watershed affected or enhanced or,
- At least .5 miles of cumulative stream length per project (identify # of structures in stream) or,
- At least $10,000 expended in restoration project
- Use existing databases to capture information if they have been updated, FS / BLM have IRDA.
- Report Road Decommissioning projects in the next table.
- If no Watershed Restoration projects exist, then proceed to Road Decommissioning form.

| **Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District** | **FS District / BLM Resource Area** | **5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME** | **Type of restoration project** | **Acres or miles affected (include unit of measure)** | **NEPA doc type (CE, EA, EIS)** | **Date of decision** | **Number of structures** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Province* _____

*Contact* _____ _____
Name Phone number

## Road Decommissioning

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- At least 1 mile of cumulative road decommissioning per project
- Decommissioning definition – see B-31 under Roads and use the definition provided in the FY 2001 watershed questionnaire.

| **Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District** | **FS District / BLM Resource Area** | **5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME** | **Project Name** | **Miles of road decommissioned** | **NEPA doc type (CE, EA, EIS)** | **Date of decision** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

# Appendix B
# Project Questionnaire, Other Project Questions and the Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions Question

## 2004 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION QUESTIONNAIRE: PROJECTS (V1.6)
### Instructions

Please complete a separate questionnaire and narrative summary for each project, two per province. In addition, complete a watershed questionnaire for the watershed where each project occurs. An electronic version of your reports should be submitted by October 15, 2004 to **d1baker@or.blm.gov** in addition to mailing a hard copy report. 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 <u>local</u> <u>biological</u> 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.

References in the question pertain to where the original language for the standard and guideline resides in the Northwest Forest Plan documents.

R pertains to the Northwest Forest Plan ROD (1994)
A pertains to Section A of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
B pertains to Section B of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
C pertains to Section C of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
D pertains to Section D of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
E pertains to Section E of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
SM pertains to the 2001 Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines (2001)

# Field Review – Cover Sheet

**Date of Review -**

**Agency –**

**Province –**

**National Forest or BLM District –**

**FS Ranger District or BLM Resource Area –**

**Type of Project –**

**Watershed name and number –**

**Applicable Northwest Forest Plan Land Allocations –**

**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –**

**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**

**Host Unit Team Members**

**Other Participants**

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 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All (General) | LSR/ MLSA | ACS/ Riparian Reserves | Matrix | AMA | Research | Species |
| LSR/MLSA | X | X | X | | | X | X |
| Matrix | X | | X | X | | X | X |
| AMA | X | | X | | X | X | X |

**All Land Allocations……3**
Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Reserves……4
**Aquatic Conservation Strategy/Watershed Analysis/Riparian Reserves……...8**
**Matrix……...…13**
**Adaptive Management Areas……16**
**Research……..18**
**Species……18**

| All Land Allocations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | | 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 | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 2 | M | | In situations where more than one set of Northwest Forest Plan land use allocations S&Gs apply (i.e., LSR overlaps with riparian reserves), have the more restrictive S&Gs been followed? R7-8, C1, C2 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 3 | M | | 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 | | |
| 4 | M | | Have analysis and planning efforts identified tribal trust resources, if any? E-21 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 5 | M | | Have land management units consulted affected tribes, when tribal trust resources may be affected? E-21 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 6 | M | | Has the project avoided restricting the exercise of treaty rights by Indian tribes or their members? C16 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | M | | For timber sales, has the project undergone required site-specific analysis? R-13 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| ***Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas*** | | | |
| 8 | M | | 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:<br>• the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or<br>• a project-specific REO review and consistency letter.<br>R57,A7,C11,C26 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 9 | M | | For FY 1997 and later projects, a Late-Successional Reserve Assessment / Managed Late-Successional Area Assessment must have been reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office **AND** the project must be covered by one of the following:<br>• exemption specifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or<br>• the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or<br>• a project-specific REO review and consistency letter.<br>R57,A7,C11,C26 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10 | M | | Did the project fully comply with one of the following:<br>• exemption specifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or<br>• the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or<br>• a project-specific REO review and consistency letter. |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10a | M | | Is there the desired level of coarse wood remaining? In the case of the 7/9/96 exemption letter, were desired levels identified for the project, and then met? |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10b | M | | Are there the desired number of snags and / or damaged / defective trees, either left standing from the previous stand, or created by this project? |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10c | M | | Is the required variable spacing met? Specifically, are minimum (if applicable) percentages for areas unthinned, in gaps, and in wide thinning met? (July 1996 letter) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10d | M | | Has the required monitoring and evaluation, (if any), been planned or accomplished? (as described in the LSRA or NEPA document or REO consistency letter) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10e | M | | Are any spur or other roads constructed or opened for the project consistent with the 7/9/96 exemption memo, S&Gs for roads at C-16, or Late Successional Reserve Assessment requirements? |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10f | M | | Are the location, type, and other features of the project consistent with the needs and plans identified in the LSR Assessment (regardless of which of the above three review compliance documents applies)? In other words, is there evidence in the NEPA document or other appropriate planning documents that the LSR Assessment appropriately influenced the project as intended? |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10g | M | | If the stand is over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Range AMA, C-12), do the planning documents indicate the primary purpose of the thinning is to reduce the risk of stand loss from fire or insect attack or both? (C-12 and C-13 – last sentence prior to the heading "Guidelines for Salvage") (If the stand is under 80 years of age, see question 27) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 10h | M | | **If the stand is over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Range AMA, C-12), does the stand selection and treatment meet the C-13 requirements of:**<br>1. the proposed management activities will clearly result in greater assurance of long-term maintenance of habitat,<br>2. the activities are clearly needed to reduce risks, and<br>3. the activities will not prevent the Late-Successional Reserves from playing an effective role in the objectives for which they were established. |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 11 | M | | 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 | | |
| 12 | M | | Have the 100-acre spotted owl areas (as of January 1, 1994) been maintained even if they are no longer occupied by spotted owls? C10-11 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | M | | 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 | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 14 | M | | 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 the Regional Ecosystem Office? C17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 15 | M | | 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 | | |
| 16 | M | | 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 | | |
| 17 | M | | 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 | | |
| 18 | M | | 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 | | |
| 19 | M | | Have new access proposals across federal lands considered alternative routes that avoid late-successional habitat? C19 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 21 | M | | If an introduction is undertaken, has an assessment shown that the action will not retard or prevent the attainment of LSR objectives? C19 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 22 | M | | Areas was necessary, did the project keep new roads to a minimum, route roads through non-late-successional habitat? C16 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | | | |
| 23 | | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 24 | M | | Has road maintenance retained coarse woody material on site if available coarse woody material in LSR's is inadequate? C16 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | | | |
| 25 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 26 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 28 | M | | Have silvicultural and risk reduction projects in younger stands 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 29 | M | | Have silvicultural and risk reduction projects in late-successional stands in LSR/MLSAs east of the Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California maintained LSR objectives and clearly provided a greater assurance of long-term habitat maintenance by reducing the threat of catastrophic insect, disease, and fire events? C12-13 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 30 | M | | Has salvage been limited to disturbed sites that are greater than 10 acres in size and have less than 40 percent canopy closure? C14 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 31 | M | | Have all standing live trees been retained in salvage areas (except as needed to provide reasonable access or for safety)? C14-15 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | M | | Has retained coarse woody debris in salvage areas approximated the species composition of the original stand? C15 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 35 | M | | Have green-tree and snag guidelines in salvage areas been met before those for coarse woody debris? C15 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | | |
| ***Watershed Analysis/Aquatic Conservation Strategy/Riparian Reserves*** | | | |
| 38 | M | | If a watershed analysis is required, was one completed prior to the project? R55-56, A7, B12, B17, B20-30, C3, C7, E20-21 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 39 | M | | 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 | | |
| 40 | M | | 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 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | M | | 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 | | |
| 42 | M | | 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 | | |
| 43 | M | | 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 | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 44 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 45 | M | | 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 seasonally 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 46 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 47 | M | | Do fuel treatments and fire suppression projects meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation? C35 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | M | | Have prescribed burn projects and prescriptions been designed to contribute to the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C35 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 49 | M | | Have rehabilitation treatment plans been developed immediately after any significant fire damage to Riparian Reserves? C35 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 50 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 51 | M | | Have fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects been designed and implemented to contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 52 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 53 | M | | Have herbicides, insecticides, and other toxic agents, and other chemicals been applied in a manner to avoid impacts to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 54 | M | | Have water-drafting sites been located to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows? C37 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | M | | Have trees which were felled to reduce safety risks been kept on-site in Riparian Reserves when needed for coarse woody debris? C37 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 56 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 57 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing road and landing locations in Riparian Reserves? C32 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 58 | M | | Have sediment deliveries to streams from roads been minimized? C32-33, B19-20 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 59 | M | | Has fish passage been provided at road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams? C32-33, B19-20 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 60 | M | | 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 | | |
| 61 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing operation and maintenance criteria? C32 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing disruptions to natural hydrologic flow paths? C32 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 63 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by restricting sidecasting? C32 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 64 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for new roads (those planned after the signing of the ROD) by avoiding wetlands entirely? C32 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 65 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by reconstructing roads and associated drainage features? C32 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 66 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by prioritizing road reconstruction? C32 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 67 | M | | Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by stabilizing and closing or obliterating roads? C33 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 68 | M | | Have new culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings been designed to accommodate the 100-year flood, including bedload and debris? C33 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 69 | M | | Has timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in Riparian Reserves been prohibited, except as follows (C31-32):<br>• 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.<br>• 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 affected.<br>• 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? |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **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 | | |
| 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 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 | | |
| 73 | M | | For regeneration harvests, do down logs left for coarse woody debris reflect the species mix of the original stand? C40 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 74 | M | | In areas of partial harvest, have coarse woody debris guidelines been modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles? C40 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | M | | Has coarse woody debris already on the ground been retained and protected to the greatest extent possible during treatment? C40 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 76 | M | | Have down logs been left within forest patches that are retained under the green-tree retention guidelines? C41 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 77 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 78 | M | | On the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, have site-specific prescriptions been developed to maintain green trees, snags, and down logs? C41 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 79 | M | | 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. |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 80 | M | | 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. |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 81 | M | | For National Forests and BLM lands, have green tree retention and dispersed retention patches been retained indefinitely? C42 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 82 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 83 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 84 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 85 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 86 | M | | For Medford District, BLM, lands south of Grants Pass, were 16 to 25 large green trees per acre retained in harvest units? C42 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 87 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 88 | M | | 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 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | M | | Did the project employ practices which minimize soil and litter disturbance from harvest methods, yarding, and heavy equipment? C44 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 90 | M | | 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] |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 91 | M | | 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<br>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. |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 92 | M | | 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? C46 and SM34 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 93 | M | | 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? C46 and SM34 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 94 | M | | For matrix lands: have some beetle infested trees been left for black-backed woodpeckers, if within their range and habitat? C46 and SM34 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 95 | M | | For matrix lands: have the needs of other cavity nesting species been provided for? C46-47 and SM34-35 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | M | | For matrix lands: if snag requirements for cavity nesters were not met, was harvest prohibited? C46 and SM34 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **Adaptive Management Areas** | | | |
| 97 | M | | Has project planning in the Adaptive Management Area included early public involvement and coordination with other projects within the province? D6 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 98 | M | | Within Adaptive Management Areas have S&Gs within current plans been considered during planning and implementation of projects? C3 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 99 | M | | Have projects in Late-Successional Reserves and Managed Late-Successional Areas within AMAs been managed according to the S&Gs for such reserves? D9 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 100 | M | | Have the S&Gs in current plans for hazard reduction been followed until approved Adaptive Management Area plans have been established? D8 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 101 | M | | Has riparian protection been comparable to that prescribed for other federal land areas? D9 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 102 | M | | Has analysis of Riparian Reserve widths also considered the contribution of these reserves to other, including terrestrial, species? D10 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103 | M | | Has the intent of the S&Gs for coarse woody debris, green tree and snag retention, identified for the matrix, been met? C41,D10 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 104 | M | | 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 | | |
| Research | | | |
| 105 | M | | Have existing research projects (those initiated prior to the signing of the ROD) 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 | | |
| 106 | M | | Have proposed research projects (those initiated after the signing of the ROD) 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 | | |
| 107 | M | | 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 | | |
| 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 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 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 | | |

## *Species*

This section is now divided into 3 Sections (**Section 1** - prior to New S&M ROD therefore under original NWFP S&Gs, **Section 2** - questions applicable under both documents, and **Section 3** - after New S&M ROD).

Answer questions depending on when the project Decision document was signed.

## *Species : Section 1*

**Prior to New Survey and Manage ROD (implementation Feb. 12, 2001)**

*Operate under S&Gs in original ROD for Northwest Forest Plan*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | M | | Have records or databases of Survey and Manage species (Survey Strategy 1) been consulted prior to the design and implementation of ground disturbing activities? C4, C43-48 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 111 | M | | Has the project managed known sites for Survey and Manage species (Survey Strategy 1) when known from the project area? C4-5 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 112 | M | | Has the project surveyed for Survey and Manage species (Survey Strategy 2) prior to ground disturbing activities? C4-5 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | M | | Have required management actions occurred for the following species (if in the project area). If none of the taxa are present then mark Not Applicable (NA). If management for any taxa does not meet requirements then mark Not Met (NM) and explain.<br>• Oxyporous nobilissimus (600 acre management areas) C4-5;<br>• Rare and endemic fungi (160 acre management areas) C4-5<br>  o Alpova sp. nov. Trappe 1966<br>  o Alpova sp. nov. Trappe 9730<br>  o Arcangeliella sp. nov. Trappe 12359<br>  o Arcangeliella sp. nov. Trappe 12382<br>  o Elaphomyces anthracinus<br>  o Elaphomyces subviscidus<br>  o Elaphomyces sp. nov. Trappe 1038<br>  o Endogone acrogena<br>  o Gastroboletus sp. nov. Trappe 2897<br>  o Gastrosuillus sp. nov. Trappe 7516<br>  o Gastrosuillus sp. nov. Trappe 9608<br>  o Gautieria magnicellaris<br>  o Gymnomyces sp. nov. Trappe 7545<br>  o Hydnotrya subnix sp. nov. Trappe 1861<br>  o Rhizopogon sp. nov. Trappe 9432<br>  o Thaxterogaster sp. nov. Trappe 4867, 6242, 7427, 7962, 8520<br>  o Tuber sp. nov. Trappe 2302<br>  o Tuber sp. nov. Trappe 12493<br>• Ptilidium californicum (establish LSR) C20;<br>• Ulota meglospora (establish LSR) C20;<br>• Aleuria rhenana (establish LSR) C20;<br>• Sarcosoma mexicana (establish MLSA) C20,27;<br>• Otidia tidealeporina (establish LSR) C20<br>• Otidia onotica (establish LSR) C20<br>• Otidia smithii (establish LSR) C20;<br>• Shasta salamanders (establish LSR) C20<br>• Larch Mountain salamanders (establish MLSA) C28<br>• Siskiyou Mountain salamanders (establish MLSA) C28<br>• Del Norte salamanders (establish MLSA) C20,28;<br>• great gray owl nest sites (1/4 mile zone), meadows, and openings C21;<br>• Brotherella roellii (establish MLSA) C27<br>• Buxbaumia viridis (establish MLSA) C27<br>• Rhizomnium nudum (establish MLSA) C27<br>• Schistostega pennata (establish MLSA) C27<br>• Tetraphis geniculata (establish MLSA) C27. |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

## Species : Section 2

**Questions applicable under both documents.**

All projects answer these questions. Does not matter when decision was signed.

(S&Gs did not change between the 2 documents)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | M | | When safety concerns and legal requirements have not been a factor, has protection been provided for abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings that are used as roost sites for bats? C43, D10 and SM38 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | M | | **Bat survey protocol. Deleted. Don't answer.** |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 116 | M | | Have site management measures been developed for sites containing bats? C43 and SM38 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 117 | M | | If Townsend's big-eared bats were found, have the appropriate state wildlife agencies been notified? C44 and SM38 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 118 | M | | Has timber harvest been prohibited within 250 feet of abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings containing bats? C34, D10 and SM38 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 119 | M | | 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 | | |
| 120 | M | | If marbled murrelet occupation is documented, has all contiguous existing and recruitment habitat for marbled murrelets within a .5 mile radius been protected to maximize interior old-growth habitat? C9-10,12 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 121 | M | | 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 | | |

| Species : Section 3<br>**Post New Survey and Manage ROD (implementation date Feb. 12, 2001)**<br>Operate under new Survey and Manage ROD (SM) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 122 | M | | 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 | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 123 | M | | 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 | | |
| 124 | M | | Have known site records (available to date) for the project area been verified and entered into ISMS? SM15 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 172 | M | | If there was a Biological Opinion (BO) issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service and / or the National Marine Fisheries Service (now NOAA – Fisheries), did the project comply with the provisions of the BO or BOs (e.g. Terms and Conditions, Project Design Criteria, Project Design features, Sideboards, etc.?)<br>If a Letter of Concurrence was issued for the project, the correct response would be Not Applicable, if the project was a No Effect call, the correct response would be not applicable.<br>Letters of Concurrence – Not applicable<br>No Effect – Not Applicable<br>(Explain any Not Met or Not Capable answers by each provision.) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

The following questionnaires pertain to the "other" projects.

| GRAZING<br>Range Management in Late Successional Reserves | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 125 | M | | Was range related management that does not adversely affect late-successional habitat developed in coordination with wildlife and fisheries biologists? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 126 | M | | Were grazing practices that retard or prevent attainment of reserve objectives adjusted or eliminated? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 127 | M | | Were the effects of existing and proposed livestock management and handling facilities in reserves evaluated to determine if reserve objectives were met? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 128 | M | | Where objectives cannot be met, were livestock management and / or handling facilities relocated? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **GRAZING<br>Range Management in Riparian Reserves** | | | |
| 129 | M | | Have grazing practices been adjusted to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? C-33 (GM-1) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | M | | If it has been adjusted, has grazing been eliminated when adjusting practices are not effective? C-33 (GM-1) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 131 | M | | Have new livestock handling and / or management facilities been located outside Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 132 | M | | Have Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives been met for existing livestock handling facilities within Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 133 | M | | Were existing livestock handling facilities that did not meet ACS Objectives removed or relocated outside of riparian reserves? C-33 (GM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 134 | M | | Were livestock trailing, bedding, watering, loading and other handling efforts limited to those areas and times that ensured ACS objectives were met? C-34 (GM-3) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **MINING**<br>**Mining Management in Late Successional Reserves** | | | |
| 135 | M | | Were the impacts of ongoing and proposed mining actions assessed, and appropriate stipulations (such as seasonal or other restrictions) included for all phases of mineral activity? The guiding principal will be to design mitigation measures that minimize detrimental effects to late-successional habitat. C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| MINING<br>Mining Management in Riparian Reserves | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 136 | M | | Has a reclamation plan, approved Plan of Operations and a reclamation bond been done for minerals operations within riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-1) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 137 | M | | Did the plans and bonds address the costs of removing facilities, equipment, and materials; recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography; isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials; salvage and replacement of topsoil; and seedbed preparation and revegetation to meet ACS objectives? C-34 (MM-1). |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 138 | M | | Were structures, support facilities and roads located outside of riparian reserves when alternatives for location existed? C-34 (MM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 139 | M | | If there was no alternative to siting facilities within riparian reserves, were they located in a way compatible with ACS objectives? C-34 (MM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 140 | M | | Was road construction kept to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity? C-34 (MM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 141 | M | | Were roads constructed and maintained to meet roads management standards and to minimize damage to resources in the riparian reserve? C-34 (MM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 142 | M | | When a road was no longer required for mineral or land management activities, was it closed or obliterated or stabilized? C-34 (MM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 143 | M | | Were solid and sanitary waste facilities prohibited within riparian reserves when alternatives were available? C-34 (MM-3) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 144 | | | The next set (144a through 144f) of questions pertain the following statement:<br>If no other alternatives allowed for locating mine waste (waste rock, spent ore, tailings) outside of riparian reserves and when releases can be prevented and stability ensured then: C-34 (MM-3) |
| 144 a | M | | Was waste material analyzed using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability characteristics? C-35 (MM-3a) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 144 b | M | | Were waste facilities located and designed using best conventional techniques to ensure mass stability and prevent the release of acid or toxic materials? C-35 (MM-3b) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 144 c | M | | If the best conventional technology was not sufficient to prevent releases of acid or toxic materials and ensure stability over the long-term, were facilities prohibited in riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-3b) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 144 d | M | | Were waste and waste facilities monitored after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-3c) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 144 e | M | | Were waste facilities reclaimed after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-3d) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 144 f | M | | Were the required reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability of mine wastes? C-35 (MM-3e) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **Leasable Minerals Only**<br>**Leasable Minerals Management in Riparian Reserves** | | | |
| 145 | M | | For leasable minerals, was surface occupancy prohibited within riparian reserves for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development activities where leases do not already exist? C-35 (MM-4) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 146 | M | | Were operating plans for existing contracts adjusted where possible, to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent the attainment of ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-4) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 147 | M | | Were ACS objectives met for salable mineral activities, such as sand and gravel mining and extraction, within riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-5) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 148 | M | | Were inspection and monitoring requirements included in mineral plans, leases, or permits? C-35 (MM-6) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 149 | M | | Were the results of inspection and monitoring requirements evaluated to effect the modification of mineral plans, leases or permits as needed to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-6) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

## PRESCRIBED FIRE
### Prescribed Management in Late Successional Reserves

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | M | | Was a specific fire management plan prepared during watershed analysis, or as an element of province-level planning or during Late Successional Reserve assessment prior to any habitat manipulation activities in the LSR? C-18 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 151 | M | | Did fuels management in LSRs utilize minimum impact suppression methods in accordance with guidelines for reducing risks of large-scale disturbances? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 152 | M | | Did the plan specify how hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications would meet the objectives of the LSR? C-18 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 153 | M | | In Late Successional Reserves, did watershed analysis provide information to determine the amount of coarse woody debris to be retained when applying prescribed fire? C-18 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

## PRESCRIBED FIRE
### Prescribed Fire Management in Riparian Reserves

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 154 | M | | Did strategies recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuels management activities could be damaging to long-term ecosystem function? C-35 (FM-1) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| RECREATION<br>Recreation Management in Late Successional Reserves | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 155 | M | | When dispersed and developed recreation practices retard or prevent attainment of LSR objectives, were adjustment measures (such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, or increased maintenance) utilized? C-18 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| | | | This next set of questions deals with new developments in LSRs including recreational facilities. (see letter of interpretation relative to new developments) |
| 156 | M | | Were new developments that may adversely affect LSRs not permitted? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 157 | M | | Were new development proposals that addressed public needs or provide significant public benefits, such as powerlines, pipelines, reservoirs, recreation sites, or other pubic works projects reviewed (by who?) on a case-by-case basis and approved when adverse effects could be minimized and mitigated? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 158 | M | | Were developments located to avoid of habitat and adverse effects on identified late-successional species? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **This next set of questions apply (#159-163) to special use permits that are used to access an area in Late Successional Reserves.** | | | |
| 159 | M | | Was access to non-federal land considered and existing rights-of-way agreements, contracted rights, easements, and special use permits in LSRs recognized as a valid use? C-19 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 160 | M | | Did new access proposals require mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on LSRs? C-19 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 161 | M | | Was an alternate route considered that avoids late-successional habitat? C-19 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 162 | M | | Were roads routed in reserves designed and located to have the least impact on late-successional habitat? C-19 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 163 | M | | Were all special use permits reviewed and when objectives of late-successional habitat are not met, were impacts reduced through either modification of existing permits or education? C-19 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **RECREATION**<br>**Recreation Management in Riparian Reserves** | | | |
| 164 | M | | Have new recreational facilities within riparian reserves, including trails and dispersed sites, been designed to not prevent meeting ACS objectives? C-34 (RM-1) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 165 | M | | Has construction of new recreational facilities been done in a manner that did not prevent future attainment the ACS objectives? C-34 (RM-1) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 166 | M | | Have existing facilities in riparian reserves been evaluated and mitigations employed to ensure that these do not prevent, and to the extent practicable contribute to, attainment of the ACS objectives? C-34 (RM-1) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 167 | M | | Have dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives been adjusted? C-34 (RM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 168 | M | | When adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities, and / or specific site closures were not effective, was the practice or occupancy eliminated? C-34 (RM-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **WATERSHED RESTORATION**<br>**Watershed Restoration Management in Late Successional Reserves** | | | |
| 169 | M | | Did projects designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds provide late-successional habitat benefits or have negligible effects on late-successional associated species? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| 170 | M | | Were watershed restoration projects designed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with LSR objectives? C-17 |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |
| **WATERSHED RESTORATION**<br>**Watershed Restoration Management in Riparian Reserves** | | | |
| 171 | M | | Were fish and wildlife interpretive and other user enhancement facilities designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives? C-38 (FW-2) |
| | NM | | |
| | NC | | |
| | NA | | |

## Appendix C

## Watershed Questionnaire

Field Review – Cover Sheet

**Date of Review -**

**Agency –**

**Province –**

**National Forest or BLM District –**

**FS Ranger District or BLM Resource Area –**

**5th Field Watershed name and number –**

**(enter discription of watershed below)**

| Landowner/ Agency | Administrative Unit (National Forest/ BLM District) | Total Acres in watershed | Check box below if Land Allocation occurs in Watershed | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Matrix | AMA | LSR | RR | MLSA[1] | CRA AWA[2] |
| BLM | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Service | | | | | | | | |
| Other Federal | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Federal | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |

1 Managed Late Successional Reser
2 Congressionally Reserved Area or Administratively Withdrawn Area

**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –**

**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

**Host Unit Team Members**

**Other Participants**

5th FIELD WATERSHED REVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE
Final FY2004 (Final V1.6)

*Note: These questions have been derived from the ROD, using as much original language as possible. The monitoring guidance on page B-32, 33 and E-4,5,6 provided the framework for these questions. If watershed analysis has not been completed, or other types of analyses are used for planning, prepare responses using the best available information currently used in the administrative unit. See A-7.*

**Please answer all MET / NOT MET or YES / NO responses with a brief description or explanation.**

1. In fifth field watersheds with 15% or less late-successional / old growth forests, were all remaining late-successional / old growth forest stands protected on federal lands? (C-44) (Yes / No / Not Applicable)

2. WATERSHED ANALYSIS (WA) (A-7;B-21,B-30)

   a. Has a watershed analysis been completed for the entire 5th field watershed? Yes / No. If no, please describe what analysis has been done to date, if any.

   b. When was it completed? (month and year)

   c. Has the WA been updated? Yes / No If so, when?

   d. Using the following table, place a checkmark for post-1994 activities that have occurred (current) or will occur (planned) on BLM and/or USFS lands in this watershed. Planned projects are ones for which NEPA and a signed decision document have been completed, but the activity has not been implemented. Include an estimate of actual units of measure for the activity if possible (optional).

| Current (Post-1994) | Planned | 2.e. Were the activities addressed in Watershed Analysis? (B-10) (Y/N) | 2.f. For NEPA decisions since 1994, did site-specific analyses provide enough info. to determine whether the activities meet or do not prevent attainment of ACS obj. where applicable. (B-10) (Y/N) | Activities on BLM and/or USFS lands in Watershed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Developed Recreation – RVD's (ski areas, campgrounds, resorts, etc.) |
| | | | | Trails – RVD's (mountain bikes, foot, horse) |
| | | | | OHV Use – RVD's (4-wheelers, dirt bikes, snomobiles) |
| | | | | Dispersed Recreation – RVD's (hunting, fishing, camping, etc) |

| Current (Post-1994) | Planned | 2.e. Were the activities addressed in Watershed Analysis? (B-10) (Y/N) | 2.f. For NEPA decisions since 1994, did site-specific analyses provide enough info. to determine whether the activities meet or do not prevent attainment of ACS obj. where applicable. (B-10) (Y/N) | Activities on BLM and/or USFS lands in Watershed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | River Use – RVD's (rafts, kayaks, boating (motorized/non-motorized) |
| | | | | Road Management Activities – Projects or Miles (circle) |
| | | | | Prescribed Fire - Acres |
| | | | | Fire Suppression - Acres |
| | | | | Burned Area Emergency Rehab.– Acres (seeding, erosion control, etc.) |
| | | | | Fuels Reduction - Acres |
| | | | | Aquatic Restoration - Sites |
| | | | | Riparian Restoration - Acres |
| | | | | Upland Restoration - Acres |
| | | | | Timber Harvest (green, commercial) - Acres |
| | | | | Timber Stand Improvement (pre-commercial) - Acres |
| | | | | Timber Salvage - Acres |
| | | | | Mining – Sites |
| | | | | Livestock Grazing – AUM's |
| | | | | Special Forest Products (list types) - Permits |
| | | | | Other: (describe) |

3. WATERSHED RESTORATION

a. Did the WA identify opportunities for watershed restoration? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

b. Was information from WA used to develop priorities for restoration funding? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

c. Was information from WA used to develop strategies for monitoring? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

d. List management actions in the watershed that have, or will, contribute to watershed restoration and the attainment of ACS objectives (include road mileage trends for entire 5th field watershed in the Table below)

| Agency | Baseline Road Mileage | | | Current Road Mileage | | | | Perm. Roads where hydrologic flow was Improved or restored since 1994 ## |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (b) | a + b = ( c ) | (d) | (e) | d - e = (f) | c + f | |
| | Perm.* Roads in 1994 | Temp#. Roads in 1994 | Total Roads In 1994 | New Perm. and Temp Roads built since 1994 | Decom** since 1994 | Net change since 1994 | Total roads in 2003 | |
| FS (key only) | | | | | | | | |
| FS (total 5th field) | | | | | | | | |
| BLM (key only) | | | | | | | | |
| BLM (5th field) | | | | | | | | |

(if data is not available to complete the table, please explain) ("Road closures with gates or barriers do not qualify as decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage" B19) (If the home unit's definition of decommissioning is different than that on page B-31 under "Roads" please specify).

*Permanent roads include classified roads, system roads and/or managed roads. Also included are abandoned roads and/or unclassified roads that have not been decommissioned. Also includes privately controlled roads on public land.
# Temporary roads include roads built for short term use. Following use they are normally decommissioned.
**Decommissioned roads include any road which has been closed and hydologically stabilized. Re-use is not planned in the foreseeable future. Decommissioned roads are taken off the system (if they were ever on it) and are no longer managed.
## Improved roads include permanent roads that have been upgraded or reconstructed to better accommodate hydrologic flow in accordance with ACS objectives. Improved fish passage, improved stability and restored drainage are examples.

e. Which of the actions in "d" were identified in the WA as priorities? (It's not necessary to list them again, just mark with an asterisk.) (B-21,B-23,B-30)

4. KEY WATERSHEDS

a. Is this a Key Watershed? If yes, please provide type. (Tier 1 or Tier 2) (B-18;C-7)

b. Using the table in question #3 above, has the amount of existing system and non-system roads within this Key Watershed been reduced through decommissioning since 1994? (B-19,B-31) Yes / No / No changes (Identify mileage change.)

5. RIPARIAN RESERVES

a. Has a road management plan or transportation plan been developed that will meet the ACS objectives? Yes / No (C-33, RF-7 a thru e)

At a minimum, does the plan address the following items?:

1. inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No
2. inspection and maintenance after storm events? Yes / No
3. road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources? Yes / No
4. traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources? Yes / No
5. establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective? Yes / No

6. SURVEY AND MANAGE

a. Did the watershed analysis describe the watershed in terms of survey and manage species (e.g. species abundance, habitat, dispersal corridors, description of current upland and riparian conditions, uncertainties of knowledge or understanding that need to be addressed)? B23, B30. Yes / No / Not Applicable. If no, explain.

7. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

a. 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 (fill in table below)? (if not, please explain). (C-11, C-26)

| Type of Assessment | Completed? (Y/N/NA) |
|---|---|
| Late Successional Reserve | |
| Group of smaller LSRs | |
| Managed Late Successional Area | |
| Group of smaller MLSAs | |

b. In general, non-silvicultural activities in LSRs should be neutral or beneficial to the creation and maintenance of late-successional habitat. For the following multiple-use activities, indicate whether the activity occurs in LSRs and whether the activity is neutral or beneficial. For those activities that are not neutral or beneficial please provide an explanation.

| Activity | Occurs in LSRs? Y/N/Unknown | Is the Activity Neutral or Beneficial? Yes / No /Unknown (note:please explain No or Unknown responses) |
|---|---|---|
| Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16) | | |
| Fuelwood Gathering (C-16) | | |
| American Indian Uses (C-16) | | |
| Mining (C-17) | | |
| Developments (C-17) | | |
| Land Exchanges (C-17) | | |
| Habitat Improvement Projects (C-17) | | |
| Range Management (C-17) | | |
| Fire Suppression and Prevention (C-17) | | |
| Special Forest Products (C-18) | | |
| Recreational Uses (C-18) | | |
| Research (C-18) | | |
| Rights-of-Way, Contracted Rights, Easements, and Special Use permits (C-19) | | |
| Nonnative Species (C-19) | | |
| Other (C-19) | | |

# Appendix D

## Summary of the Responses to Individual Questions

| Question # | Number of Responses | | | | Question # | Number of Responses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | NM | NC | NA | | M | NM | NC | NA |
| **1** | 21 | | | | **59** | | | | 21 |
| **2** | 11 | | | 10 | **60** | 5 | 1 | | 15 |
| **3** | 8 | | | 13 | **61** | 5 | 1 | | 15 |
| **4** | 7 | | | 14 | **62** | 6 | | | 15 |
| **5** | 9 | | | 12 | **63** | 3 | | | 18 |
| **6** | 11 | | | 10 | **64** | 3 | | | 18 |
| **7** | | | | | **65** | 1 | | | 20 |
| **8** | | | | | **66** | | | | 21 |
| **9** | 1 | | | | **67** | 4 | | | 17 |
| **10** | 1 | | | | **68** | | | | 21 |
| **10a** | | | | 1 | **69** | | | | |
| **10b** | | | | 1 | **70** | | | | |
| **10c** | | | | 1 | **71** | | | | |
| **10d** | 1 | | | | **72** | | | | |
| **10e** | | | | 1 | **73** | | | | |
| **10f** | 1 | | | | **74** | | | | |
| **10g** | | | | 1 | **75** | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| **10h** | | | | 1 | **76** | | | | |
| **11** | 4 | | | 3 | **77** | | | | |
| **12** | 2 | | | 5 | **78** | | | | 11 |
| **13** | 1 | | | 3 | **79** | | | | 1 |
| **14** | 1 | | | | **80** | | | | |
| **15** | | | | 1 | **81** | | | | |
| **16** | 1 | | | | **82** | | | | |
| **17** | 1 | | | | **83** | | | | |
| **18** | | | | 1 | **84** | | | | |
| **19** | | | | 7 | **85** | | | | |
| **20** | 4 | 3 | | | **86** | | | | |
| **21** | 1 | | | 6 | **87** | | | | |
| **22** | | | | | **88** | | | | |
| **23** | | | | | **89** | 10 | | | 3 |
| **24** | | | | 1 | **90** | | | | |
| **25** | 2 | | | 3 | **91** | 3 | | | 10 |
| **26** | | | | | **92** | 2 | | 1 | 10 |
| **27** | | | | 1 | **93** | 2 | | | 11 |
| **28** | | | | 1 | **94** | 1 | | | 12 |
| **29** | | | | 1 | **95** | 5 | | 8 | 20 |
| **30** | | | | | **96** | | | | 13 |
| **31** | | | | | **97** | 1 | | | |
| **32** | | | | | **98** | | | | 1 |
| **33** | | | | | **99** | | | | 1 |
| **34** | | | | | **100** | | | | 1 |
| **35** | | | | | **101** | 1 | | | |
| **36** | | | | | **102** | 1 | | | |
| **35** | | | | | **103** | 1 | | | |
| **38** | 17 | 1 | | 3 | **104** | | | | 1 |
| **39** | 15 | | | 6 | **105** | | | | 3 |
| **40** | 1 | | | 20 | **106** | 1 | | | 2 |
| **41** | 18 | 1 | | 2 | **107** | 2 | | | 1 |
| **42** | 10 | | | 11 | **108** | 1 | | | 2 |
| **43** | 6 | | | 15 | **109** | | | | 3 |
| **44** | 11 | 1 | | 9 | **110** | 6 | | | 2 |
| **45** | 4 | | | 17 | **111** | 2 | | | 6 |
| **46** | 6 | | | 15 | **112** | 3 | | | 5 |
| **47** | 8 | | | 6 | **113** | | | | 8 |
| **48** | 13 | | | 1 | **114** | 1 | | | 20 |
| **49** | | | | 15 | **115** | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **50** | | | | | **116** | 1 | | | 20 |
| **51** | 2 | | | 4 | **117** | 1 | | | 20 |
| **52** | 4 | | | 2 | **118** | | | | 21 |
| **53** | 3 | | | 18 | **119** | 2 | | | 19 |
| **54** | 5 | | | 16 | **120** | 1 | | | 20 |
| **55** | 2 | | | 19 | **121** | | | | 21 |
| **56** | 3 | | | | **122** | 11 | | | 3 |
| **57** | 6 | | | 15 | **123** | 1 | | | 13 |
| **58** | 9 | | | 12 | **124** | 1 | | | 13 |

| | Number of Responses | | | | | Number of Responses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Question #.** | **M** | **NM** | **NC** | **NA** | **Question #** | **M** | **NM** | **NC** | **NA** |
| **Biological Opinion Terms And Conditions (21)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **172** | 4 | | | 17 | | | | | |
| **Grazing (2)** | | | | | **Mining (3)** | | | | |
| **125** | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| **126** | 2 | | | | **135** | 3 | | | |
| **127** | 2 | | | | **136** | | | | 3 |
| **128** | 2 | | | | **137** | | | | 3 |
| **129** | 2 | | | | **138** | | | | 3 |
| **130** | 2 | | | | **139** | | | | 3 |
| **131** | | | | 2 | **140** | | | | 3 |
| **132** | 1 | | | 1 | **141** | | 1 | | 2 |
| **133** | | | | 2 | **142** | | | 1 | 2 |
| **134** | 2 | | | | **143** | 1 | | | 2 |
| | | | | | **144a** | 1 | | | 2 |
| **Recreation (2)** | | | | | **144b** | | | | 3 |
| **155** | 2 | | | | **144c** | | | | 3 |
| **156** | 1 | | | 1 | **144d** | | | | 3 |
| **157** | | | | 2 | **144e** | | | | 3 |
| **158** | 1 | | | 1 | **144f** | 1 | | | 2 |
| **159** | | | | 2 | **145** | | | | |
| **160** | | | | 2 | **146** | | | | |
| **161** | | | | 2 | **147** | | | | 3 |
| **162** | | | | 2 | **148** | | 1 | | 2 |
| **163** | | | | 2 | **149** | | 1 | | 2 |
| **164** | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| **165** | 1 | | | 1 | **Prescribed Fire (14) (LSR questions 150-153)** | | | | |
| **166** | 1 | | | 1 | **150** | 1 | | | |
| **167** | 1 | | | 1 | **151** | | | | 1 |
| **168** | 1 | | | 1 | **152** | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | **153** | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | **154** | 13 | | | 1 |

# Appendix E

## Review Teams

**Western Washington Cascades – Mining and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bill Ramos, Mt. Baker – Snoqualmie NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –**

Linda Winter- Pilchuck Audubon
George Kirkmire- WA Contract Loggers Association
Bob Johnson- Alpine Lakes Protection Society, Robert Johnson Produce
Doug Hennick Washington Dept. of Fish and Game
John Gabrielson – Environmental Protection Agency

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Jon Vanderheyden - District Ranger
Lloyd Johnson – Lands and Minerals
Roger Nichols – Geologist
Karen Nolan – NEPA Coordinator
Samantha Chang – Lands and Minerals

**Other Participants -**

Dr. Liang Hsin - Regional Implementation Moniorting Team Representative
Rick McGuire- Citizen and assistant to Linda Winter

**Western Washington Cascades – Mining and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bill Ramos, Mt. Baker – Snoqualmie NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –**

Linda Winter- Pilchuck Audubon
George Kirkmire- WA Contract Loggers Association
Bob Johnson- Alpine Lakes Protection Society, Robert Johnson Produce
Mark Hodgkins – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
John Gabrielson – Environmental Protection Agency

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Doug Schrenk – Acting District Ranger and NEPA Coordinator
Tracy Fuentes – Botanist
Kimiora Ward - Botanist
Lloyd Johnson – Lands and Minerals

**Other Participants -**

Dr. Liang Hsin - Regional Implementation Moniorting Team Representative
Kevin Geraghty - guest

**Eastern Washington Cascades – Prescribed fire and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –**

Jesse Gonzalas – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Host Unit Team Members –**

Glenn Hoffman – District Ranger
Heather Murphy – Wildlife Biologist
Cam Thomas – Fisheries Biologist

Mick Mueller – Fire and Fuels Ecologist
Bob Stoehr – Recreation Assistant
Keith Satterfield – Fire Management Officer
Lauri Malmquist – Botanist

**Other Participants –**
Melissa Poe – Research Assistant, Socioeconomic team member
Ann Fink - notetaker
Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

**Eastern Washington Cascades – Second Prescribed Fire and Watershed Review cancelled due to active fires on the unit.**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee NF**

**Yakima – Grazing and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**
Lee Carlson – Yakama Nation
Jeff Krupka – U.S. Fish and Wildlife
**Host Unit Team Members -**
Jodi Leingang – Team leader, Range Administration, Plant Ecologist
Bill Ehinger – Hydrologist / Soils
Tina Mayo – Fisheries Biologist
Pete Forbes – Wildife Biologist
Carla Jaeger – Range Technician
Bill Garriques – Hydrologist / Soils
**Other Participants -**
Ann Fink – Note taker (USFS)

**Yakima – Mining and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**
Saundie McPhee – Public at Large
Lee Carlson – Yakama Nation
Jeff Krupka – U.S. Fish and Wildlife
**Host Unit Team Members -**
Bill Ehinger – Hydrologist / Soils
Tina Mayo – Fisheries Biologist
Jo Richards –
Floyd Rogalski –
Rodney Smoldon -
**Other Participants -**

**Olympic Peninsula – Recreation Projects**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Ward Hoffman, Olympic NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

Rick Darnell – Olympic Forest Coalition
Marty Ereth – Skokomish Tribe
Frank Geyer – Quileute Tribe
Kent Livezey – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Matt Longenbaugh – NOAA Fisheries
Jonathan Seil – Forest Stewards Guild

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Kathy O'Halloran – Olympic NF
Frank Davis – District Silviculturist
Steve McNealy – District Recreation Manager
Kyle Noble – District Lands Specialist
Susan Piper – Forest Wildlife Biologist
Robin Stoddard – Forest Hydrologist

**Other Participants -**

Jeff Heinis – Skokomish Tribe
Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

**Olympic Peninsula –Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Ward Hoffman, Olympic NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –**

Rick Darnell – Olympic Forest Coalition
Bob Dick – American Forest Resource Council
Marty Ereth – Skokomish Tribe
Frank Geyer – Quileute Tribe
Jayni Kamin, Mason County Commissioner
Kent Livezey – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Matt Longenbaugh – NOAA Fisheries

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Kathy O'Halloran – Olympic NF
Frank Davis – District Silviculturist
Scott Hagerty – District Soil Scientist
Vaughan Marable – District Wildlife Biologist
Marc McHenry – District Fisheries Biologist
Larry Ogg – District Hydrology Tech
Susan Piper – Forest Wildlife Biologist
Robin Stoddard – Forest Hydrologist

**Other Participants -**

Jeff Heinis – Skokomish Tribe
Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

**Southwest Washington – Grazing and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – John Roland, Gifford Pinchot NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

Dorothy Saunders – Environmental Protection Agency
John Squires – Local Businessman
Bill Weiler – Washington Dept. of Fish and Game

Lee Carlson – Yakama Nation
Marc Whisler – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Steve Keller – NOAA Fisheries

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Nancy Ryke – District Ranger
Bruce Holman – District Range Staff
Andrea Ruchty – District Botanist

**Other Participants -**

Regan Smith – Northwest Ecosystem Alliance
Danny Frey – Range Allotment Permittee
Carol Chandler – Forest Range Staff / Botanist
Ruth Tracy – Forest Hydrologist
Aldo Aguilar – Forest Soil Scientist

**Southwest Washington – Cancelled to due lack of activity for monitoring**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – John Roland, Gifford Pinchot NF**

**Deschutes – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Gery Ferguson, Deschutes NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**

Bonnie Lamb – Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality
Kent Gill – Friends of the Metolius
David McClain – Private consultant
Clay Penhollow – Resource Planner, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Gerald Henrikson – Bureau of Indian Affairs
Tim Lillebo – Oregon Natural Resources Council
Robert Towne – Bureau of Land Management

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Mike Hernandez – District Ranger
Scott MacDonald – Assistant Fire Staff
Rich Thurman – Wildlife Biologist
Gary Asbridge –Fisheries Biologist
Becky Nelson – NEPA Coordinator

**Other Participants -**

Mollie Chaudet – PAC Facilitator
Chris Mickle – PAC logistical Coordinator

**Deschutes – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –Gery Ferguson, Deschutes NF**
**PAC Review Team Members -**

Leslie Weldon – Designated Federal Official, Deschutes NF
Clay Penhollow – Resource Planner, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Glen Ardt – Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildife
Nancy Gilbert – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Kent Gill – Friends of the Metolius
Tim Lillebo – Oregon Natural Resources Council

**Host Unit Team Members –**

Phil Cruz - District Ranger
Jim Stone, Silviculturist
Joan Kittrell, Wildlife Biologist
Chris Mickle, Environmental Coordinator
Ken Bouchet – Fuels Management Specialist
Beth Peer – Assistant Environmental Coordinator

**Other Participants -**

Greg Kujawa – Acting Deputy Forest Supervisor, Deschutes NF
Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
Susan Skakel – Environmental Coordinator, Deschutes NF
Jennifer O'Reilly – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Oregon Coast – Prescribed Fire Project and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Al Brown, Siuslaw NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**

George Buckingham – Designated Federal Official, Siuslaw NF
Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency
Rob Reese – Recreation / Tourism
Rennie Ferris – Public at Large
Betty Jean Keele – Public at Large
Ron Phillips – Public at Large

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Bill Helpinstine - District Ranger
Paul Thomas – Resource Assistant
Douglas Middlebrook – Wildlife Biologist
Ray Baffa – Fire and Fuels Management
David Beck – Fire and Fuels Management
Daniel Segotta – Botanist
Steve Garza – Fire and Fuels Management

**Other Participants -**

Ken Denton – LSR Working Group, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
Paul Bridges – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bridgette Tuerler – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Oregon Coast – Prescribed Fire Project and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Al Brown, Siuslaw NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

George Buckingham – Designated Federal Official, Siuslaw NF
Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency
Rob Reese – Recreation / Tourism
Rennie Ferris – Public at Large
Betty Jean Keele – Public at Large
Ron Phillips – Public at Large

Lee Folliard – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Bill Helpinstine - District Ranger
Paul Thomas – Resource Assistant
Ray Baffa – Fire and Fuels Management
David Beck – Fire and Fuels Management
Daniel Segotta – Botanist
Steve Garza – Fire and Fuels Management
Michael Harvey – Recreation Specialist

**Other Participants -**

Paul Bridges – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bridgette Tuerler – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Miel Corbett – U.S Fish and Wildlife Service

**Willamette – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Trish Wilson, Eugene BLM**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**

Bob Progulske – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Jim Thrailkill – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Angie Hernandez – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Teresa Kubo – Environmental Protection Agency

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Deb Schmidt – District Ranger
Bev Reed – Fuels Management Specialist
Rob Barber – NEPA Coordinator
Rob Cox – Wildlife Biologist

**Other Participants -**

Dr. Liang Hsin – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, BLM State Office
Cheshire Mayrsohn – Eugene BLM District, Botanist

**Willamette – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Trish Wilson, Eugene BLM**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

Angie Hernandez – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Teresa Kubo – Environmental Protection Agency

**Host Unit Team Members –**

Ruby Seitz – District Wildlife Biologist
John Cissel – BLM Science Liaison
Sam Swetland – Fuels Management Officer
MeiLin Lantz – Assistant Fuels Management Officer
Diana Ramiez – Intern
Susan Stearns – District Botanist
Todd Camm – Fuels Management Specialist

**Other Participants -**

Dr. Liang Hsin – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, BLM State Office
Cheshire Mayrsohn – Eugene BLM District, Botanist

**Southwest Oregon – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bob Gunther, Roseburg BLM**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

Robert Horton – Conservation Interests
Craig Tuss – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency
George Smith – Coquille Indian Tribe
John Roth – Oregon Caves National Monument
Lu Anthony – Conservation Interests
Anita Ward – Special Forest Products Interests
Romain Cooper – Environmental Interests
Gene Bowling – Recreation and Tourism Interests
Mary Jane Snocker – Environmental Interests
Roy Henrick – Forest Products Industry
Ken Phippen – NOAA Fisheries

**Host Unit Team Members –**

Sharon Sprouse – District Ranger
Chris Rusch – District Botanist
Robert Marshall – Assistant Fire Management Officer

**Other Participants -**

Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, BLM State Office
Sam Friedman – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Southwest Oregon– Prescribed burn and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bob Gunther, Roseburg BLM**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –**

Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency
Gene Bowling – Recreation and Tourism
Anita Ward – Special Forest Products Interests
Robert Horton – Conservation Interests

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Jim McConnell – District Planner
Tim Gonzales – Fire and Fuels Planner
Jon Larson – Forest Technician
Mike Hackett – Forest Technician

**Other Participants -**

Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, BLM State Office
Cindy Donegan – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Klamath – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review (this project was removed from the annual summary because the decision had been made prior to the Northwest Forest Plan decision.)**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jerry Haugen, Winema NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**

None

**Host Unit Team Members**
Joy Augustine – Fire Management Officer
**Other Participants -**
Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

**Klamath – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jan Ford, Klamath NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-**
Ed Kupillas – Timber Industry
**Host Unit Team Members**
Laura Allen – District Ranger
Jim Lucido – Timber Management Officer
Kit Jacoby – Fire Management Officer
Emelia Barnum – NEPA Coordinator
**Other Participants -**
Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

**California Coast – Prescribed Burn and Watershed review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame, Mendocino NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**
Blaine Baker – Designated Federal Official, Mendocino NF
Tall Chief Comet – Blue Lake Rancheria
Paul Angell – Blue Lake Rancheria
Dave Fuller – Bureau of Land Management
Warren Mitchell – Round Valley Tribes
Diana Hershey – Robinson Rancheria
**Host Unit Team Members -**
Nancy Gard – District Planning Officer
Chris Campman – Assistant District Fire Management Officer
Jon Teutrine – Supervisory Forestry Technician, Fire Management
**Other Participants -**
Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
Phebe Brown – Mendocino NF

**California Coast – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed review**
**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame**, **Mendocino NF**
**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**
Blaine Baker – Designated Federal Official, Mendocino NF
Tall Chief Comet – Blue Lake Rancheria
Paul Angell – Blue Lake Rancheria
Dave Fuller – Bureau of Land Management
Warren Mitchell – Round Valley Tribes
Diana Hershey – Robinson Rancheria
**Host Unit Team Members -**
Nancy Gard – District Planning Officer
Chris Campman – Assistant District Fire Management Officer

Jon Teutrine – Supervisory Forestry Technician, Fire Management

**Other Participants -**

Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Phebe Brown – Mendocino NF

**Northwest Sacramento – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review**

**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Arlene Kallis, Shasta-Trinity NF**

**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

Carl Weidert – Other Interests

Jen Ballard – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Host Unit Team Members -**

Jim Giachino –

Dale Shippelhoute – District Fuels Officer

Mike Van Dame – Forest Planner

**Other Participants -**

**Northwest Sacramento – Prescribed burning and Watershed Review**

**Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame (MNF)**

**PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -**

Carl Weidert – Other Interests

Jen Ballard – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**Host Unit Team Members –**

Nancy Hutchins – NRA Wildlife Biologist

Tony Osa – NRA Fuels Specialist

Sharon Heywood – Shasta Trinity NF Supervisor

Darrel Ranken – Forest Hydrologist

Julie Nelson – Forest Botanist

Kelly Wolcott – Forest Wildlife Biologist

**Other Participants -**

# Appendix F

## Provincial Comments and Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Responses

**2004 Northwest Forest Plan Implementation Monitoring**
**Comments/Recommendations from Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams with Responses from the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team**

In general, each comment comes from a single provincial report and is captured as a direct quote from the provincial reports. Responses by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team are in bold text.

**Monitoring Objectives**
- It is good to see the projects on the ground. It would be good to have a better sense of effectiveness; it is hard to be sure that all the effort is leading to the desired results. Monitoring is the key to finding out how we're doing, so let's be sure the necessary monitoring gets done. **All the monitoring modules for the Northwest Forest Plan will be evaluated in fiscal year 2006 to validate that monitoring is leading to desired results and adjusted if not. However, specific standard and guideline effectiveness monitoring is not being conducted but will be forwarded to the executives for consideration. Local level monitoring could be conducted at the local unit level also.**

**Sampling (Project)**
- A concern was expressed about whether it was a valid use of PAC members and government officials time to monitor projects that are small scale and have limited environmental effects. A consideration should be given to the scope and magnitude of projects selected for monitoring. **All the monitoring modules will be evaluated in fiscal year 2006 to assure that the random selection of projects is meeting the desired expectations. One of the key items for implementation monitoring will be to address how projects are selected and if changes are needed. A recommendation for future changes would be to monitor only those projects completed within the last 3 years.**

- One PAC wanted to review more recently implemented projects. It was hard to review a project implemented in 1997 (especially a prescribed burn). It was difficult to see the impacts of the prescribed burn projects after a few years. Also, the PAC realized that management has changed over the years and monitoring an old project does not really reflect the current competency of the unit personnel in implementing the Northwest Forest Plan. **See previous response.**

- One PAC wanted to see more "mistakes" that the District had made and also to see how these mistakes were utilized in the adaptive management process to correct prescriptions in the future. **Project selection is based on random selection and under the current protocol this would not be able to be accomplished. However, the PAC could request during the monitoring review to see a project that was not implemented as easily or that resulted in non-**

**compliance. The administrative unit could provide this additional review if a project was logistically available. The project would not be reviewed with the use of the questionnaires however.**

**-** One PAC member would like to see more controversial projects monitored or the ability to select from a pool of projects themselves. The PAC discussed the need to maintain randomness so as not to appear that only the good projects were being brought forward for monitoring. **The protocol for the implementation monitoring program will be reviewed in fiscal year 2006 to determine if random selection is an important component of the program. Options to consider in the future would be allowing the PAC to select the project to be monitored from a pool of projects at the provincial level.**

**Monitoring Team**

- One province reported the participation from the Provincial Advisory Committee was low. Only one member from the Committee attended the monitoring review. **During the annual workshop, recommendations are made to address low attendance and other provincial monitoring team leads relate successes for their province. Ways to promote good participation include personal contacts and finding dates that work for most PAC members, reimbursing non-federal PAC members, providing informative stops at other projects or activities during the monitoring trips, especially if the selected project is not that interesting, providing information packets prior to the review, and conducting the review during a regularly scheduled full PAC meeting.**

- Due to lack of participation, one province suggested to utilize one of the regularly scheduled monthly PAC meetings to accomplish the required monitoring. They are hoping to implement this idea during the 2005 monitoring endeavor in an attempt to increase overall participation. **This suggestion was discussed at the Annual Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team leaders' workshop as a recommendation to ensure participation of PAC members, however, it would be the final decision of the Designated Federal Official for each province to implement the recommendation or not.**

**The Questionnaire**

- The mining questions all referred to activities in the Riparian Reserve. If projects are not located in the Riparian Reserve, all the questions are N/A. **This comment reflects how the questionnaires were meant to be utilized. It is not possible to determine if projects are within or adjacent to riparian reserves prior to the monitoring review. The intent of monitoring is to determine if riparian reserve widths were recognized in project design and it is best determined during the project review. The provincial monitoring team leads could dispense with these not applicable questions early in the review by providing an overview of the project in the beginning and identifying that riparian reserves were not part of the project planning and implementation because none existed within or adjacent to the project area.**

- One province group felt that, in general, the watershed questionnaire was not useful. There was some question relative to the usefulness of the scale and exactly what information the questions were attempting to capture. Participants felt the questionnaire was poorly organized, poorly

worded and did not offer anything that particularly helped out in the monitoring effort. One member commented that we were not actually evaluating the watershed. **The watershed questionnaire contains many components that appear to be informative and not reflective of compliance issues. The questionnaire can lead to discussions of the general condition of the watershed which can be valuable. During fiscal year 2006, the use of the standardized questionnaires will be reviewed and determined to be adequate or if changes are needed.**

- Watershed questions 1 and 2f seem more appropriately asked at the project scale rather than the watershed scale. With regard to question 7b, one province group thought it would be useful to include whether it is actually neutral or beneficial, rather than just yes. For the Fire Suppression and Prevention, specifically, the same group felt that these two items should be separated to adequately answer if they are neutral or beneficial. **Questions 1 through 2f have aspects of both project and watershed scale compliance. In the case of question 1, historically the question was a project question and it was determined early that it was more appropriate to discuss at the watershed scale. Question 1 has the potential to be only answered through watershed analysis since it relates to the current condition of the watershed and project analysis may not address the levels until a certain threshold is reached. Questions 2a through 2f speak to whether a watershed analysis had been conducted and ascertains certain conditions within the watershed and if they were discussed within the watershed analysis. This summary checklist at the watershed scale reveals the functional ties between watershed scale (coarse scale) and project scale (fine scale) analyses. This information could be very useful in updating watershed analyses. For question 7b, the standard only speaks to neutral or beneficial, it does not require the identification on whether the activity within a LSR is neutral as opposed to beneficial. This request could be recognized during the discussions for this particular PAC.**

**Process**

- Future monitoring trips could be improved by keeping to an informal format and to refrain from going over each and every question on the questionnaires. It was of greater benefit to address only those individual questions that presented an issue or concern for team members, rather than reviewing each question. This format would allow more time in the field for on the ground monitoring and dialogue exchange. **How the review is conducted is left to the PIMT and is dependent on the PAC member participation. New members attending reviews might not feel as comfortable reviewing only specific questions while more experienced PAC members may feel comfortable reviewing the questions individually and only discussing those with concerns. Review of the questionnaires after field review of the project may help focus reviewers' efforts on those items they consider important.**

- Ken Denton thought the review of the questionnaires could be more useful to the PAC if the process included more input from public members of the PAC. **This recommendation was discussed at the PIMT workshop. It was stressed that the responses needed to be the advice from the PAC members and not administrative unit or observer attendees.**

**Follow-up**

NONE

**Analysis Issues**

- Highlights of the FY2004 review included the in-depth discussions among participants relative to snag management and management of sensitive and/or unique habitats. With respect to snag management, as in previous years, discussion revolved around the appropriateness of the standards and guidelines for eastside ecosystems and the management of snags as related to safety. **It should be noted that the ROD provides provisions for adjusting coarse woody debris levels to meet the needs of species and provides for ecological functions. On page C40, section A, the standard says "Develop models for groups of plant associations and stand types that can be used as a baseline for developing prescriptions." Section E also states "As with all standards and guidelines, these guidelines are meant to provide initial guidance, but further refinement will be required for specific geographic areas. This can be accomplished through planning based on watershed analysis, and the adaptive management process."**

  **Snag levels were also expected to be adjusted. ROD page C-47, third paragraph states "Snag requirements are developed by the National Forests and BLM Districts for specific forest cover types, and these may be further broken down by geographic location. The intent is to tailor the requirements to those species that are actually expected to occur in an area."**

**Photo 14 – Many Provincial Monitoring Teams found scenic lunch stops to promote discussions and improve communications with agency personnel.**