

Implementation Monitoring 2002 Annual Summary Report

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



Watershed in the Olympic Province



LSR Density Management in SW Oregon Province

March 2003

**Dave Baker, Lead
Regional Implementation Monitoring Program**

Contributors

Jon Martin – Regional Monitoring Program Leader
Ken Denton – Late-Successional Reserve Working Group
Shawne Mohoric – Late-Successional Reserve Working Group
Gery Ferguson - Regional Implementation Team / Deschutes Province Team Leader
Liang Hsin – Regional Implementation Team
Mario Mamone - Regional Implementation Team
Dave Fuller – California Coast Province Team Leader
Lynda Karns – Klamath Province Team Leader
Mike Vandame – Northwest Sacramento Province Team Leader
Ward Hoffman - Olympic Peninsula Province Team Leader
Belle Smith – Oregon Coast Province Team Leader
Paul Jeske – Oregon Willamette Province Co-Team Leader
Neal Forrester - Oregon Willamette Province Co-Team Leader
Bob Gunther- Southwest Oregon Province Team Leader
John Roland – Southwest Washington Province Team Leader
Jodi Leingang – Eastern Washington Cascades and Yakima Province Team Leader
Bill Ramos – Western Washington Cascades Team Leader



Stumping for management of Late-Successional Reserves

Executive Summary

The 2002 field season marked the seventh consecutive year of the Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring program which is designed to determine and document whether the Record of Decision and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. The Fiscal Year 2002 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected density management projects in Late-Successional Reserves (two per province) and 12 “other” projects. “Other” projects (one per province) were under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, recreation and watershed restoration. The 5th field watersheds containing the projects were also to be monitored. However, two density management project reviews were not conducted because one review was cancelled due to the severe 2002 fire season and one province only had one density management project to review. In addition, one province combined a commercial thinning, a pre-commercial thinning and a prescribed fire project into one review and reported the results on a single project questionnaire. Therefore, this summary is developed from 21 watershed reports, 21 LSR density management project reports and 11 “other” project reports.

The FY 2002 field monitoring process continued to use standardized questionnaires administered by Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams for determining whether the watershed scale assessments and projects were meeting the Record of Decision and its Standards and Guidelines.

The Watershed Scale Assessment reviews revealed:

- Watershed analyses (WAs) were completed for 19 of the 21 sampled.
- Two WAs had been updated.
- Riparian Reserve widths had been modified at the project scale in four watersheds. Environmental Analyses were used to document the modified widths.
- Since 1994, road mileages were reduced 7% and 5% within Key Watersheds and 5th field watersheds respectively.
- Within the sampled watersheds, assessments had been completed for all Late-Successional Reserves (LSR).
- The most common activities occurring in LSRs were: road maintenance, habitat improvement, fire suppression and prevention, recreation, special forest products collecting, rights-of-way and special use permits, and non-native species treatments.
- The majority of activities (79%) were deemed neutral or beneficial in meeting LSR objectives. Several pre 1994 activities (developments and rights-of-way) and existing recreation activities were considered to not meet objectives and to have some level of negative impacts. The impacts of other activities (mining and fire suppression/prevention) were described as unknown.
- Variation was found in how the field units perceived and used the watershed analysis process to:
 1. Document site-specific compliance of pre and post Record of Decision projects, activities and programs with meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives.

2. Provide evaluation and mitigation for existing recreation facilities and roads in Riparian Reserves to ensure they do not prevent and to the extent practical, contribute to attaining ACS objectives.

The project reviews demonstrated an overall compliance of 98 percent. The percent compliance of the 32 projects reviewed ranged from 75 to 100 with 22 projects being 100 percent compliant.

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

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

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



Olympic Province Review Team

Other major program activities in FY 2002 included:

- Completion of FY 2001 Implementation Monitoring Summary
- Completion of FY 2000 Implementation Monitoring Annual Report
- Workshops were held in California and Oregon for Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders
- The development of a Database and Analytical Tool program was initiated

Introduction

FY 2002 marks the seventh year of a regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring. 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. 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. In 1999, the MPM became responsible for overall direction and oversight for Northwest Forest Plan monitoring.

The Fiscal Year 2002 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected density management projects in Late-Successional Reserves (two per province) and 12 “other” projects. “Other” projects (one per province) were under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, recreation and watershed restoration. The 5th field watersheds containing the projects 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.

Method

A data call memo was issued to the provinces requesting information on density management and “other” projects. The criteria used for project identification are described in Appendix A. There were 269 density management projects (thinnings) identified across the region from which 24 (2 per province) were randomly selected for review. Approximately 20% of the total population of completed density management projects, where a commercial by-product was an outcome (CTs), and 5% of the total projects, where no commercial by-products were produced (PCTs), were monitored in FY 02.

The provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams (Land Management Agency and Provincial Advisory Committee members listed in Appendix B) conducted the LSR density management and “other” project and watershed reviews and prepared reports to the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team for summarization. The provincial reports included responses to a 132-question project questionnaire and one “Biological Opinion and Conditions” question, supplemental “other” project questions and an 8 part Watershed questionnaire (Appendix C).

Each question in the project questionnaire was answered by the PIMT 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. Responses of “Met” and “Not Capable” indicate that the reviewed action complied with the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. Responses of “Not Applicable” indicate that the question did not relate or apply to the project. After compiling all the project reports, all responses were summarized by projects and by individual questions (Appendix D). In addition, all the project responses were entered into the newly developed “implementation database”. The hand

compiled data were compared with the database output. The responses were also reviewed by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team. The review examined all Provincial Teams comments and responses that did not meet Standards and Guidelines. A few discrepancies were found that were then solved by consulting with the Review Team Leaders who submitted the responses.

The LSR density management projects actually monitored were 22 thinning projects. The “other” projects included: 1 grazing project, 2 prescribed fire projects, 4 recreation projects, and 5 watershed restoration projects. Two density management project reviews were not conducted because one review was cancelled due to the severe 2002 fire season and one province only had one density management project to review. In addition, one province combined two thinnings and a prescribed fire project into one review and reported the results on a single project questionnaire. Therefore, this summary is developed from 21 LSR density management project reports, 21 5th field watersheds reports and 11 “other” project reports.

Results

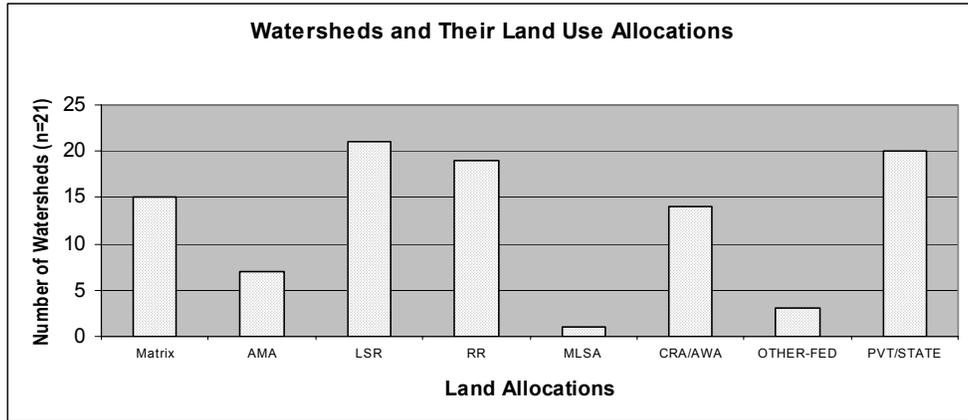
The results of the **watershed scale assessment** are summarized as follows:

Land Ownership and Land Use Allocations

Watershed Statistics (Question 1 and 1a related to ownership, acreage in land use allocations and application of Standards and Guides for overlapping allocations). Lands in the 21 sampled watersheds included those under federal, State and private management. Federal land managers include 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 present in 20 of the sampled watersheds. The majority of the lands in 12 sampled watersheds was administered by the Forest Service, while four watersheds contained only BLM managed lands and five other watersheds contained both FS and BLM lands.

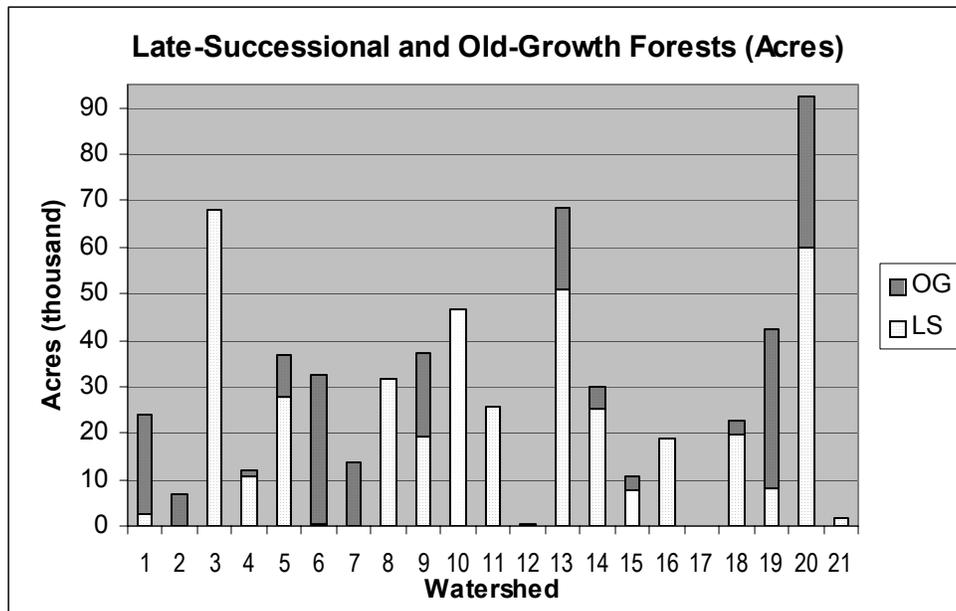
For lands managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, 100% of the responses indicated that standards and guidelines for overlapping allocations were applied. All land use allocations found in the Northwest Forest Plan were reported, with Late-Successional Reserve, Riparian Reserve, and matrix reported most often (Figure 1).

Figure 1:



Late-Successional and Old-Growth Habitat (Question 2 sought information on the amount of Late-Successional habitat on federal lands in the watershed). The total acreage of late-successional and old-growth habitat provides a measure of these forest types (Figure 2) while the ratio of these habitats to the total acreage of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands in a watershed provides another perspective (Figure 3). Several of the reporting units indicated they do not separate late-successional and old-growth habitat and reported the data combined for these two habitat types. The same definitions of late-successional and old-growth habitat and techniques are utilized to determine amounts of habitat types within the sampled watersheds as has been reported by the provinces in previous years' monitoring efforts.

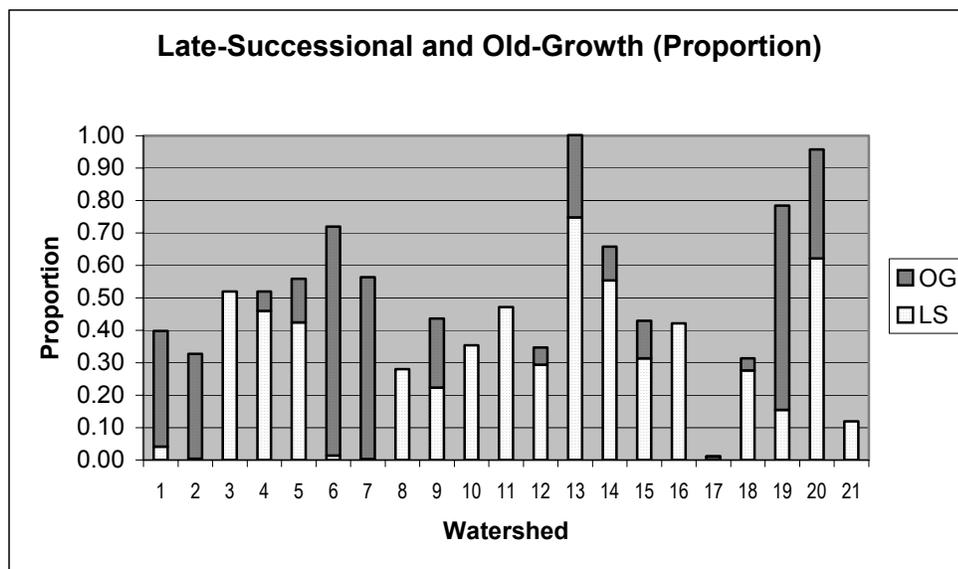
Figure 2:



Nearly 20% of the sampled watersheds contain greater than 40,000 acres of late-successional habitat; and approximately 53% of the watersheds contain greater than 10,000 acres of late-successional habitat. Approximately 14% of the watersheds contain between 30,000 and 35,000 acres of old-growth habitat. Approximately 43% and 67% of the watersheds contain less than 10,000 acres of late-successional and old-growth habitat, respectively.

Nine watersheds have greater than 30% in late successional habitat, while seven watersheds have less than 20% in late-successional habitat. Nearly 29% of the watersheds have greater than 30% in old-growth habitat, while nearly 62% of the watersheds have less than 20% in old-growth habitat. Nine watersheds have greater than 50% in late-successional and old-growth habitat.

Figure 3:

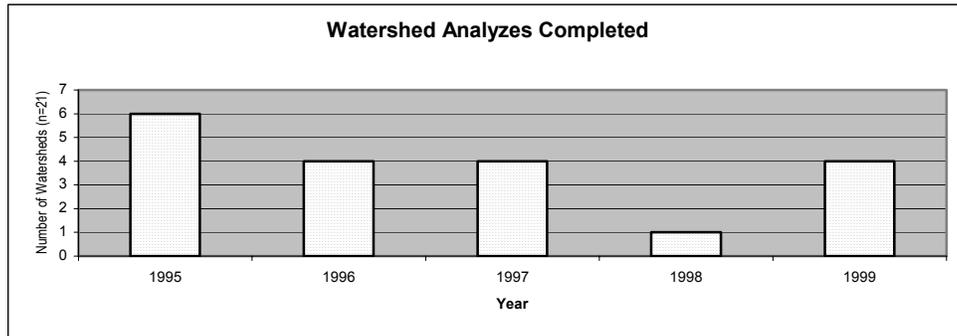


Nineteen of the 21 watersheds have in excess of 15% late-successional/old-growth habitat. Two watersheds have less than 12% in late-successional/old-growth habitat. Responses indicated that these two watersheds are managed to protect all remaining late successional and old-growth forest stands.

Watershed Analysis and Watershed Activities

Watershed Analysis (WA) Reports (Questions 3a-c asked about the completion of watershed analysis). Watershed analysis was completed for all or portions of 19 of the 21 sampled watersheds. Figure 4 shows the distribution by years for completion of watershed analyses. Two watershed analyzes were updated (1998 and 1999).

Figure 4:



Activities (Question 3d provided information on the type of activities in the sampled watershed). Responses to survey questions indicated a wide range of land and resource management activities occurring in the sampled watersheds. The most common activities reported were road management, dispersed recreation, timber stand improvement (91% of watersheds), and collection of special forest products (81% of watersheds) (Table 1). 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 Land Management Activities and Facilities

Activity/Facility	# of Watersheds with Activity	% of Watersheds with Activity
Developed Recreation	10	48
Trails	15	71
OHV	14	67
Dispersed Recreation	19	91
River Use	9	43
Road Management	19	91
Prescribed Fire	6	29
Fire Suppression	12	57
Burned Area Emergency Rehab.	3	14
Fuels Reduction	9	43
Aquatic Restoration	14	67
Riparian Restoration	14	67
Upland Restoration	12	57
Timber Harvest (commercial)	15	71
Timber Stand Improvement	19	91
Timber Salvage	8	38
Mining	7	33
Livestock Grazing	4	19
Special Forest Products	17	81
Other	9	43

As anticipated, there were fewer activities reported in LSRs as compared to FY 2001 results (where projects occurred across the spectrum of land use allocations) because of differences in management emphases.

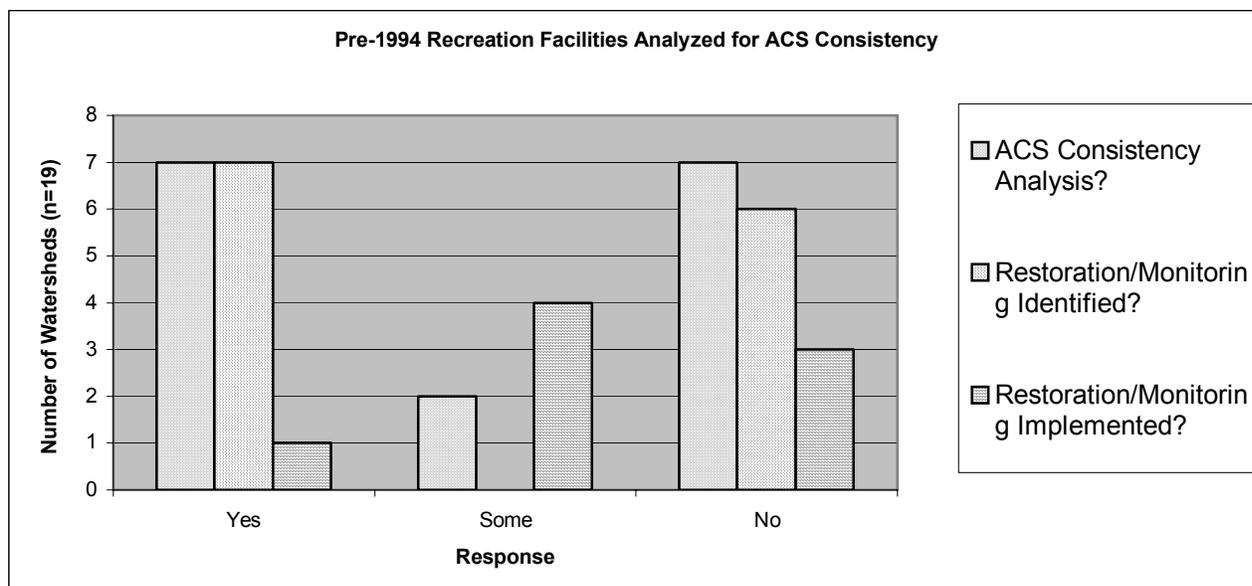
Use of Watershed Analysis Reports (Questions 3e-f: A series of questions was designed to gather information on how watershed analysis is used to evaluate the consistency of existing activities and facilities with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. The questions are also intended to determine if the watershed analysis reports contain adequate information to assist the decision-maker in determining if new and existing management activities and facilities are consistent with the ACS). The responses indicated that for the 19 watersheds with completed watershed analysis reports, the reports addressed all (6 WA reports), most (8 WA reports), or some (5 WA reports) of the existing activities and facilities occurring in the watershed, although with varying specificity (Table 1). The reporting units also indicated overwhelmingly that NEPA documents, rather than watershed analysis reports, were the primary venue for site-specific analysis for documenting consistency of management activities with the ACS objectives.

Watershed Restoration

Recreation (Question 4a-b dealt with WA being used to determine the compliance of existing recreation facilities in meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives). Responses to question 4a indicated that 9 watershed analyses evaluated all or some pre-1994 recreation facilities within Riparian Reserves for consistency with the ACS objectives (Figure 5). Seven watershed analyzes did not evaluate recreation facilities within Riparian Reserves for consistency with the ACS objectives. Responses to question 4b indicated that 7 watershed analyses addressed and 6 analyses did not address restoration and monitoring of the recreation facilities identified in question 4a. Implementation of the restoration and monitoring activities identified in question 4b had been fully implemented within only 1 watershed and partially implemented in 4 watersheds.

Opportunities and Strategies (Questions 4c-g requested information about the use of watershed analysis to determine and direct restoration actions). Responses indicated that WA (or another document such as NEPA) was used to identify opportunities for watershed restoration and monitoring (19 watershed analyzes); and the WA was used (14 watershed analyzes) to build the restoration and monitoring strategies for the watershed.

Figure 5:



Restoration Activities (Question 4d was used to identify restoration activities). The units reported a wide array of restoration activities implemented, or ongoing, that have, or will, contribute to improved watershed condition and help attain Aquatic Strategy objectives. Road-related activities included stabilizing and decommissioning roads; reducing road related sediments; and replacing culverts. Additional restoration activities included in-stream-related activities; riparian plantings and wetland restoration; creation of fuel breaks and other prescribed fire projects; and controlling noxious weeds.

Key Watersheds

Activities (Questions 5a-f asked about timber harvest, restoration opportunities and roads in Key Watersheds). Eleven of the sampled watersheds in their entirety or portions were Key Watersheds. Of the 11 Key Watersheds, 10 were Tier I and one a Tier II. Timber harvest occurred in 9 Key Watersheds and was addressed in 8 of the watershed analyzes (No response to this question was received for one watershed). Responses indicate that Key Watersheds were always designated as highest priority for restoration activities.

Roads. Responses for road mileage data for 10 Key Watersheds and 13 fifth field watersheds 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 approximately 7% within Key Watersheds and nearly 5% within 5th field watersheds.

Table 2 Road Mileages in Key Watersheds.

Activity	# Of Watersheds	Total (mi.)	Avg. (mi.)	Range (mi.)
1994 System Roads	10	2,127	212.7	34 – 529
New Roads	4	14.5	3.6	1 – 6.6
Decommissioned	9	168.7	18.7	2.4 – 31.1
2002 System Roads	10	1,972.8	197.3	31.8 – 524

Table 3 Road Mileages in 5th Field Watersheds.

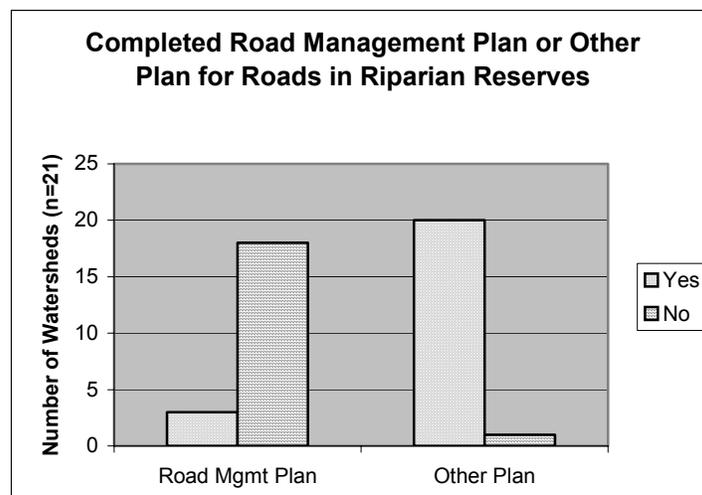
Activity	# Of Watersheds	Total (mi.)	Average (mi.)	Range (mi.)
1994 System Roads	13	2,900.5	223.1	10 - 461
New Roads	6	18.3	3.1	0.9 – 5.8
Decommissioned	10	161.6	16.2	2.7 – 31.1
2002 System Roads	13	2,757.2	212.1	10 – 461

Riparian Reserves

Widths (Question 6a-d asked about any adjustment in Riparian Reserve boundaries). Responses indicated Record of Decision default values were generally used to establish Riparian Reserve widths in the sampled watersheds. Riparian Reserve widths were modified on a project specific basis within four sampled watersheds and these modifications were all done through the use of environmental analyses.

Road Management Plans (Question 6e-f: Several questions were designed to collect information about road management in Riparian Reserves). Three of the sampled watersheds had a road management or transportation plan specifically dealing with roads in Riparian Reserves (Figure 6). However, the majority of watersheds did not have such a plan, but ACS objectives were discussed in watershed analysis, road management plans or other higher level plans. Responses also indicated that those road management plans, or similar document, provide direction for actions to be taken during and after storm events in order to minimize road damage, and reduce negative effects to riparian areas and aquatic resources.

Figure 6:



Survey and Manage Species

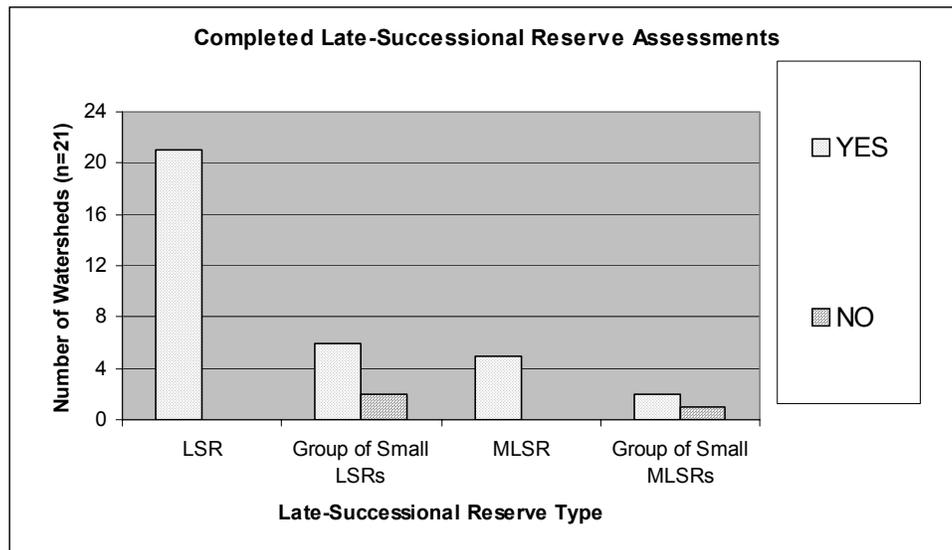
Surveys and Use of Management Recommendations (Question 7-1 through 7-3 asked about the existence and management of known sites and the adherence to protocol for pre-disturbance surveys). The units reported conducting protocol and pre-disturbance surveys for many Survey and Manage (S&M) species, with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

For the 18 watersheds that contained Known Sites, 15 reported that existing species' Management Recommendations were used to manage Known Sites. In the other cases, management direction was obtained from the ROD, Appendix J2, current literature, and species experts.

Late-Successional Reserves

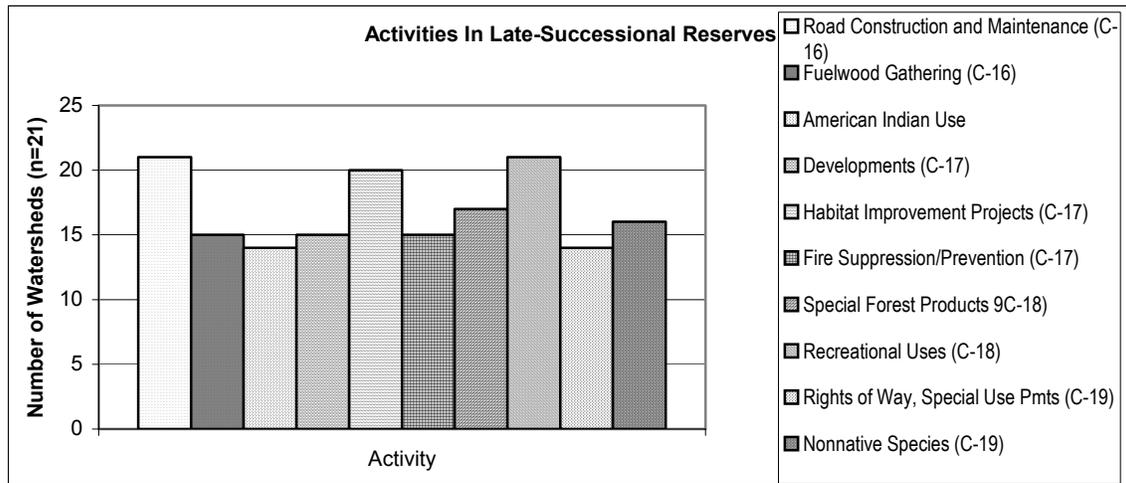
Late-Successional Reserves Management Assessments (Question 8a requested information on the completion of management assessments). All 21-sampled watersheds reported containing at least one Late-Successional Reserve (Figure 7). LSR assessments have been prepared for each LSR. Eight sampled watersheds contained one or more groups of the small 100-acre LSRs; assessments were completed in 6 of the 8 watersheds for these smaller LSRs. Managed Late-Successional Reserves were reported for 5 watersheds and group(s) of smaller MLSRs were reported for 3 watersheds. Assessments were completed for the MLSRs in the 5 watersheds and assessments were completed within two watersheds for the group(s) of smaller MLSRs.

Figure 7:



Late-Successional Reserve Activities (Question 8b asked about activities in LSRs and their impact on the creation and maintenance of late-successional habitat). Road management, habitat improvement, and recreation are the three most common activities occurring in LSRS on the 21 sampled watersheds (Figure 8 and Table 4). Respondents were asked to determine if the activities occurring in LSRs were either neutral or beneficial to LSRs. Out of a total of 276 responses to this question, nearly 79% reported either a neutral or beneficial effect to LSR from the activity. Approximately 6% of the responses indicated a negative effect and nearly 15% of the responses indicated an unknown effect to LSRs from some ongoing activity. Activities reported to have negative effects include developments, rights-of-way, and invasions by nonnative species. Unknown effects were reported for activities such as mining, recreation, and fire suppression/prevention.

Figure 8:



Recreational Snow Park in LSR Wenatchee Province

Table 4 Late-Successional Reserve Activities

Activity/Facility	# of Watersheds with Activity	% of Watersheds with Activity
Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16)	21	100
Fuel Wood Gathering (C-16)	15	71
American Indian Uses (C-16)	14	67
Mining (C-17)	4	19
Developments (C-17)	15	71
Land Exchanges (C-17)	4	19
Habitat Improvement Projects (C-17)	20	95
Range Management (C-17)	5	24
Fire Suppression and Prevention (C-17)	15	71
Special Forest Products (C-18)	17	81
Recreational Uses (C-18)	21	100
Research (C-18)	7	33
Rights-of-Way, Easements, Special Use Permits (C-18)	14	67
Nonnative Species (C-19)	16	76
Other (C-19)	4	19

The results from the **LSR Density Management and other project review** questionnaire are summarized as follows:

The results demonstrated an overall compliance of 98 percent with meeting the applicable Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs). The total number of responses (excluding the single Biological Opinion question) from the 32 projects was 4310 which included 865 “Met”, 17 “Not Met”, 34 “Not Capable”, and 3394 “Not Applicable” (Table 5).

Table 5 Classification of the Responses

Number of Projects	Number of Responses					Percent* Compliance
	Total	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
32 Projects (21 LSR density management and 11 other projects)	4310	865	17	34	3394	98.14

* The % compliance = (Met + Not Capable) / (Met + Not Capable + Not Met) x 100 Responses. Met and Not Capable were considered to have met the compliance criteria associated with S&Gs.

The percent compliance for the 7 categories in the project questionnaire ranged from 97 percent to 100 percent (All Land Allocations 99.27%, Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas 97.67%, Watershed Analysis / Aquatic Conservation Strategy / Riparian Reserves 99.29%, Matrix not applicable, Adaptive Management Areas 100%, Research 100%, and Species 98.80%), and the compliance of supplemental questions for the “other” projects was 93.33% (Table 6).

The average percent compliance varied among the 21 Density Management Projects, 1 prescribed fire, 1 grazing, 4 recreation, and 5 watershed restoration projects (Table 7).

Table 6 Compliance by Categories in the Questionnaire

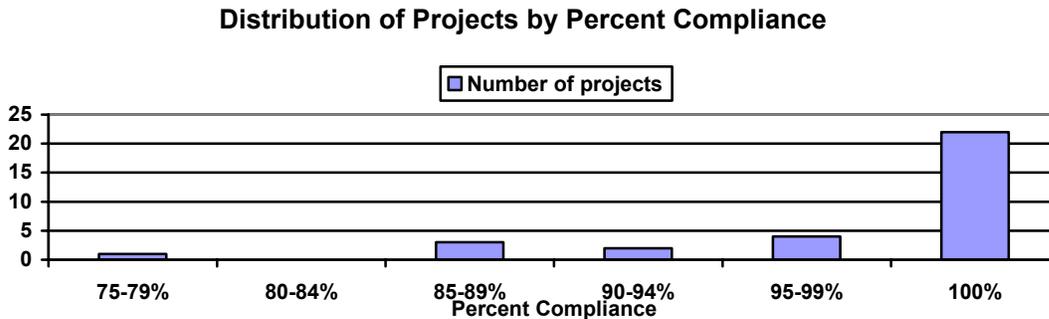
Categories in the Questionnaire	Number of Responses					Percent Compliance
	Total	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
All Land Allocation	224	135	1	1	87	99.27
Late-Successional Reserves / Managed Late-Successional Areas	1216	275	7	18	916	97.67
Watershed Analysis /Aquatic Conservation Strategy /Riparian Reserves	1024	344	6		674	99.29
Matrix	864				864	N/A
Adaptive Management Areas	256	4			252	100.00
Research	160	12			148	100.00
Species	480	67	1	15	397	98.80
Other project Questions	86	28	2		56	93.33
Total of the 32 projects reviewed	4310	865	17	34	3394	

Table 7 Compliance by the Types of Project

No. of Projects	Types of Project	No. of questions	Number of Responses				Percent Compliance
			Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
21	Density Management	2772	622	13	22	2115	98%
1	Prescribed Fire	137	23		1	113	100%
1	Grazing	142	3	1		138	75%
4	Recreation	584	93	3	6	482	97%
5	Watershed Restoration	675	124		5	546	100%

The percent compliance of the 21 LSR density management projects and 11 “other” projects ranged from 75% to 100% (Figure 10). For the grazing project (75% compliance), there were 3 “Met”, 1 “Not Met”, and 138 “Not Applicable” because the reviewers considered the project questionnaire as not applicable for the subject review. Twenty-two projects had 100 percent compliance. Responses to the “Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions” question were: 16 “Met” and 16 “Not Applicable”.

Figure 10



Overall, there were only 17 responses indicating the S&Gs were not met and 34 responses indicating the S&Gs were not capable of being met for the 32 projects reviewed. Thirteen of the 17 “Not Met” responses were from 10 questions related to Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas and Watershed Analysis/Aquatic Conservation Strategy/Riparian Reserves (#9, 10, 10d, 10f, 15, 29, 38, 41, 43, 44, and 60) (Table 8). Reasons provided for S&Gs not being met were varied and included: a follow up monitoring schedule was not in place; actions were not addressed in Environmental Analyses; Watershed Analysis was not completed prior to activity implementation; and Riparian Reserves had not been identified in the project area.

Comparatively, 30 of the 34 “Not Capable” responses were from only 5 questions (#10a, 10b, 115, 116, and 117) (Table 8). The majority of these “Not Capable” responses occurred in two topic areas. One was that the existing tree size, stocking, project type, and/or the previous practices prevented the treatments from meeting both the desired level of coarse wood (question 10a) and the number of snags (question 10b). The other topic area was that a

standardized regional protocol for bats does not exist and thus the actions are not capable of meeting the S&G (questions 115, 116, and 117).

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
All #3	1	1	WA/ACS/RR/ #41	2	
LSR/MLSA #9	1		WA/ACS/RR #43	1	
LSR/MLSA #10	1	1	WA/ACS/RR #44	1	
LSR/MLSA #10a		7	WA/ACS/RR #60	1	
LSR/MLSA #10b		8	SPP #110	1	
LSR/MLSA #10c		1	SPP #115		9
LSR/MLSA #10d	2	1	SPP #116		4
LSR/MLSA #10f	1		SPP #117		2
LSR/MLSA #15	1		Recreation #12	1	
LSR/MLSA #29	1		Grazing #5	1	
WA/ACS/RR #38	1				

A few of the “Not Met” responses may indicate a negative biological effect, such as there was no systematic evaluation of existing facilities in riparian reserves in one project for meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives and there was no follow-up monitoring in another uncompleted project for meeting Late-Successional Reserve Objectives. Other “Not Met” responses did not have a negative biological effect for example, a watershed assessment was not prepared at the time of the sale but the treatments were designed to meet ACS objectives. Another example is that Riparian Reserves were not identified because the treatment (PCT) was designed for the entire area in order to promote the attainment of Late-Successional Reserve and ACS objectives.

The average percent compliance for the 21 density management projects was 98%. There were 20 “Not Capable” responses and 13 “Not Met” responses. The reasons for the “Not Met” responses are described in Table 9.



Density Management Olympic Province

Table 9 Standards and Guidelines Not Met

Standard and Guideline Not Met	# of Density Management Projects	Note
R57, A7, C11, C26 For FY 1997 and later projects, a LSR Assessment must have been reviewed by and found consistent..... (Question 9)	1	LSR Assessment not approved prior to project implementation
Did the project fully comply with one of the following: exemption..., or the May 1995 or July 1996 exemption memo..., or a project-specific REO review & consistency letter (Question 10)	1	Spacing appeared to be uniform. No LSR Assessment or project-specific consistency letter.
Is the required monitoring (if any), evaluation and follow-up in place? (as described in the LSRA or NEPA document or REO consistency letter) (Question 10d)	2	- Project (burning) is not done and may have consequences. -no determination and initiation of the monitoring identified in the LSRA
Is there evidence in the NEPA doc. or other appropriate planning documents that the LSRA appropriately influenced the project as intended? (Question 10f)	1	Not reflected in NEPA document
C17 Do fuel management and fire suppression projects within LSRs minimize adverse impacts to late-successional habitat and emphasize maintaining LS habitat? (Question 15)	1	Project not implemented
C12-13 Have silvicultural and risk reduction projects in LS stands in LRSs east of the Cascades or in the Klamath... 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? (Question 29)	1	Not at this time. Future planned treatments are designed to address these.
B12, 17, 20-30, C3 & 7, E20 & 21 If a watershed analysis is required, is the project consistent with the analysis? (Question 38)	1	Watershed Analysis was required but none had been prepared.
C30 Have all streams and water bodies in the project area been identified? (Question 41)	2	Riparian reserves were not identified in PCT projects
C30 Have riparian reserve (rr) boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized... for permanently flowing, non-fish bearing streams..... (Question 42)	1	Project analysis specified maintenance of shading along permanent streams, but riparian reserves were not delineated.
C30 Have rr boundaries been mapped ...for seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands < 1 acre... (Question 44)	1	Intermittent streams are present in the project area, but reserves were not delineated
C32 Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing road design criteria, elements and standards? (Question 57)	1	These criteria have not been prepared

Additional Noteworthy Items

In 2002, having the Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Working Group members on the reviews provided significant levels of expertise that have not been available in the past. The discussions among members of the PAC, local ID Team, RIMT, and the LSR Working Group were invaluable.

Some teams felt that the monitoring workload this year, with three projects and two watersheds to cover, was about as much as could be reasonably handled. The Regional Team was asked to carefully consider not making any additions to the volume of work in future years, both in terms of the number of projects/watersheds involved and with respect to additional monitoring questions.

The same questionnaire was used for many different type of projects. As a result, of the 4,310 responses, the majority (3,394 or 78%) were “Not Applicable”. The newly developed implementation monitoring database program, when deployed in 2003, should significantly reduce the number of “Not Applicable” questions and responses.

Conclusions and Recommendations

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

Based upon the monitoring results, lessons learned, and comments provided by the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams, the following recommendations are made:

Monitoring Objectives

- If requested, Field Units should provide supporting documents associated with the project prior to the review.
- Regarding watershed restoration priorities, agencies should encourage Resource Advisory Committees to participate in priority-setting.

Sampling

- Continue to sample implemented/completed projects.
- Continue to consider provincial input into the types of projects to be monitored.
- Do not increase the number of projects and watersheds in each Province to be monitored each year until workload concerns are addressed.

Monitoring Team

- Continue to encourage regulatory, PAC and Working Group member participation in field reviews. (Having the LSR working group members on the review provided significant levels of expertise that have not been available in the past.)
- Designated Federal Officials should continue to look for ways to maintain or increase PAC participation in field reviews. A few review teams had only limited attendance from the PAC this year despite reasonable efforts to solicit participation. One review did not have any PAC member participation this year. (Note: Participation in reviews by Provincial Advisory Committee members varies tremendously by province. The range was from 0 to over 10 PAC members (norm was 3). While this is an improvement over previous years, there remains the need for increased participation in some provinces in order for the program to maintain its purpose and credibility.)
- Review teams should encourage the involvement of the tribes with direct interests in the watershed being monitored.

The Questionnaire

- The RIMT in coordination with the PIMT leads should develop a better way of handling the large number of questions where the appropriate response was “not applicable”. (REPEATED FROM 2001)
- The RIMT should continue to review questions to reduce confusion and more accurately reflect the wording of the Standards and Guidelines.

Analysis Issues

- Question #115, the required protocol for surveying for bat species needs to be provided by the Regional Ecosystem Management Survey and Manage Team. (REPEATED FROM 2001)
- Evaluation and clarification of riparian reserve S&Gs is needed to specifically identify the types of projects and activities for which reserve establishment is or is not required.
- Grazing allotment review should have all annual operation permits for the last 5-10 years so problems and their remedies could be tracked.
- Application of the biological opinion (BO) question to projects covered by a programmatic biological assessment (BA) requires clarification. In the case of projects with an effects determination of not likely to adversely effect and a finding of consistency with the programmatic BA, a project-specific BO is not required. Such projects are nonetheless constrained by the terms and conditions of the BO associated with the programmatic BA. These terms and conditions generally apply at a scale much broader than the project level, and evaluating consistency at the project scale could prove difficult and time-consuming. The RIMT should evaluate the applicability of the BO question to programmatic BA projects and provide guidance for responding.

Key Partners

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

Additional Program Accomplishments

Please refer to the Executive Summary (page 3) of this summary.

Contact Information

Dave Baker, IM Module Leader @ 541-464-3223, Bureau of Land Management, 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg, OR 97470 E-mail: dlbaker@or.blm.gov

Budget

The FY02 program costs continue to be predictable and were approximately \$500,000 which was nearly split between the PIMT and the RIMT.



Lingering Public Perceptions of the Northwest Forest Plan

Appendix A: Criteria for Project Identification

Criteria for LSR density management project identification

- Planned and completed since 1994, at least 40 acres of the project implemented on ground, can be several small units that cumulatively add up to 40 acres, a project is all the units in a contract.
- Density Management can mean commercial thinning of even-aged stands or uneven-aged management in multi-aged stands or pre-commercial thinning.
- Do not include regeneration harvests or salvage treatments.
- Indicate if the project and / or watershed have been monitored and a report prepared on that project and / or watershed in the past.
- Segregate projects by size of material – pre-commercial or commercial.

Criteria for “Other” Project identification

The project should be within 1 of the 2 watersheds selected for the LSR Density Management review if at all possible. If logistics and PAC members indicate a need to have the “other” project reviewed in a different watershed, which would be acceptable too. Choose a project of interest to the PAC. Choose one of the following to review

Grazing

- Monitoring would be done on a grazing allotment and /or Allotment Management Plan on a ranger district or resource area, not on the entire program.
- Rely on existing databases for project selection, BLM has GABS and FS has INFRA/GIS.
- Record by 5th field watershed, if overlaps into more than one, pick watershed with majority of grazing / allotment.

Mining

- Locatable mineral
- Must have current plan of operations or have been rehabbed since 1994.
- Must meet the MM-1 standard and guideline interpretation letter March 6, 2002, 1920/2810 Forest Service. The standard only applies when the proposed activity is likely to cause significant surface disturbance.

Prescribed Fire

- Planned and completed since 1994, must be under Northwest Forest Plan, at least 40 acres completed.
- Purpose of project is for hazard reduction and / or habitat improvement. Do not review broadcast burning or pile burning for slash disposal or site prep for planting.

Recreation

- 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 construction or 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 RMIS.
- Also identify outfitter permits, special events permits that would be of interest of the PAC, etc.

Watershed Restoration

- 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.

Road Decommissioning

- 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.



Culvert and Riparian Area in SW OR Province

Appendix B: Review Teams

Washington Western Cascades – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bill Ramos, Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and Affiliation -

George Kirkmire—Washington Contract Loggers Association

Robert Johnson

Doug Hennick—Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Ruth Milner—Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

William Reinard

Cindy Levy—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members

Jon Vanderhayden—District Ranger

Karen Nolan—NEPA Coordinator

Don Gay—Wildlife Biologist

Lance Raff-- Silviculturist

Other Participants

Liang Hsin—RIMT

Washington Western Cascades – Density Management and Road Decommissioning

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bill Ramos, Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and Affiliation –

George Kirkmire—Washington Contract Loggers Association

Doug Hennick—Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Robert Johnson

Jerry Sonney—Alternate for Robert Johnson

Cindy Levy—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Mark Hodgkins—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Nick Johnson—Bureau of Indian Affairs

Stanley Surridge—Bureau of Indian Affairs

Host Unit Team Members -

Barb Busse—District Ranger

Doug Schrenk—NEPA Coordinator

Gifford Martinez—Engineer

Stuart Woolley—Silviculturist

Dale Oberlag—Wildlife Biologist

Other Participants -

Ken Denton—LSR Working Group

Jon Martin—NWFP Monitoring Program Lead

Washington Eastern Cascades – Density Management and Recreation

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, US Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Dan Robison, Environmental Protection Agency
Susan Crampton, Environmental Interest
Jodi Bush, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Jeff Krupka, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members-

Arlo Vander Woude, Vegetation Management Program Leader
Ann Sprague, Wildlife Biologist
John Daily, Silviculturist
Jenny Molesworth, Fisheries Biologist
John Newcom, District Ranger

Other Participants-

Dave Baker, BLM, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Washington Eastern Cascades – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, US Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and Affiliation -

Jeff Krupka, USFWS
Dick Rieman, Public-Recreation Interest

Host Unit Team Members =

Bob Stoehr – ID Team Leader/Silviculturist
Heather Murphy – Wildlife Biologist
Greg Thayer – Recreation Specialist
Glenn Hoffman – District Ranger
Cameron Thomas – Fisheries/Hydrologist
Joan Frazee - Botanist

Other Participants-

Bob Gunther, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Representative
Ken Denton, LSR Working Group
Jon Martin, NWFP Monitoring Program Lead
Paul Hart, Public Affairs Officer
John Townsley, Forest Silviculturist
Stuart Woolley, Staff, Headquarters Office

Washington Eastern Cascades – Density Management and Prescribed Fire

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, US Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

None

Host Unit Team Members-

John Durkee- Forester
Joan St.Hilaire – Wildlife biologist
Jim Bailey – Fuels planner
Jodi Leingang – Plant ecologist

Other Participants-

Dave Baker – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
Ken Denton – LSR Working Group
Connie Stickle – District employee
Randy Shepard – District Ranger

Washington Olympic – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Ward Hoffman, Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Alexandra Bradley, Quilcene Ancient Forest Coalition
Marty Ereth, Skokomish Tribe
Pete Nelson, Biodiversity Northwest
Bonnie Phillips, Admiralty Audubon
Jonathan Seil, Private Ecoforester
Tyler Yasenak, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members-

Dick Carlson, Silviculturist
Vaughan Marable, Wildlife Biologist
Steve Ricketts, Recreation Manager

Other Participants-

Dave Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Washington Olympic – Density Management and Recreation
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Ward Hoffman, Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Alexandra Bradley, Quilcene Ancient Forest Coalition
Marty Ereth, Skokomish Tribe
Frank Geyer, Quileute Tribe
Pete Nelson, Biodiversity Northwest
Kathy O’Halloran, Olympic National Forest
Jonathan Seil, Private Ecoforester
Tyler Yasenak, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members-

Dick Carlson, Silviculturist
Bruce Huntley, Timber Sale Administrator
Vaughan Marable, Wildlife Biologist
Steve Ricketts, Recreation Manager

Other Participants-

Dave Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Southwest Washington – Density Management
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – John Roland, Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Ismael Caballero – Corps of Engineers
Joe Hiss - USFWS

Host Unit Team Members-

Fred Noack
Buddy Rose

Other Participants-

Andrea Ruchty - CVRD
Joe Kulig - CVRD
Tom Kogut - CVRD
Ron Phifer - CVRD
Jack Thorne – CVRD
Ken Meyer – CVRD
Paul Phifer REO/USFWS
Tim Tolle – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Southwest Washington – Density Management and Recreation
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – John Roland, Forest Service

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Lee Carlson – Yakama Nation
Patty Walcott - USFWS

Host Unit Team Members-

Bill Uyesugi
Rocky Pankratz
Jim Nieland

Other Participants-

Earl Ford – GPNF
Mike Pond – GPNF
Aldo Aguilar - GPNF
Chad Clark - GPNF
Ruth Tracy - GPNF
Ward Hoffman – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Representative

Oregon Deschutes – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Gery Ferguson, Deschutes NF

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Boyd Wickman – USFS Research
Clay Penhollow – Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Kent Gill – Friends of the Metolius
Glen Ardt – Oregon Dept. Fish and Wildlife
Sarah Thomas – Crook County

Host Unit Team Members-

Phil Cruz, District Ranger
Jim Stone, Silviculturist
Joan Kittrell, Wildlife Biologist
Brad Houslet, Fisheries Biologist
Mark Rapp, Fire Management Officer
Beth Peer, Acting Environmental Coordinator
Chris Mickle, Environmental Coordinator

Other Participants –

Kevin Martin – Deputy Forest Supervisor, Deschutes NF
Shawne Mohoric - REO Liaison and Late Successional Reserve Working Group,
Portland
Ken Denton - FS and Late Successional Reserve Working Group, Portland
Susan Skakel - Forest Environmental Coordinator
Nancy Gilbert - US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bend Field Office
Jennifer O'Reily – US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bend Field Office
Fara Ann Currim – Wildlife Biologist, Confederated Tribes Warm Springs
Reservation
Regina Winkler – Contractor, NWFP Implementation Monitoring Database developer,
Portland

Oregon Deschutes – Recreation

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Gery Ferguson, Deschutes NF

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Boyd Wickman – Research, USDA Forest Service, Bend
Bonnie Lamb – Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Bend
Clay Penhollow – Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, Warm Springs

Host Unit Team Members-

Walter C. Schloer Jr. – District Ranger
Bill Peterson – Silviculturist, Acting Natural Resources Leader
Bill Queen – CREL Team Leader
Chris Mickle – District Environmental Coordinator
Tom Walker – District Fisheries Biologist
Marcy Boehme- Wildlife Biologist

Other Participants-

Liang Hsin – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Oregon State Office, BLM
Fara Ann Currim – Wildlife Biologist, Confederated Tribes Warm Springs
Reservation
John R. Davis – Writer-Editor, Bend-Fort RD, Deschutes NF
Rick Wesseler – Special Uses Administrator, Bend-Fort RD, Deschutes NF

Oregon Coast – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Belle Smith, Salem BLM

Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Mike Kennedy – Confederated Tribes of the Siletz
Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency, Eugene
Rennie Ferris – Ferris Landscaping, Newport
Rick Kneeland – Natural Resource Staff Administrator, Tillamook, BLM
Shawne Mohoric – REO Late-Successional Workgroup member
Lee Folliard – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Bridgett Tuerler – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Paul Bridges - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Carl Frounfelker – Wildlife Program Manager, Siuslaw National Forest
Craig Snider – Siuslaw Environmental Coordination, Siuslaw National Forest
Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team member

Host Unit Managers-

Ed Becker – South Zone District Ranger

Host Unit Team Members-

Paul Thomas – Resources Staff, Siuslaw National Forest
Bruce Buckley - Resource Planner, Siuslaw South Zone
Dan Karnes - Silviculturist, Siuslaw South Zone
Ron Shelton – Timber Sale Administrator, Siuslaw South Zone
Stuart Johnston – Forest Silviculturist, Siuslaw South Zone
Eric Stolsig – Harvest Inspector, Siuslaw South Zone

Oregon Coast – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Belle Smith, Salem BLM

Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-

Mike Kennedy – Confederated Tribes of Siletz
Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency, Eugene
Rick Kneeland – Natural Resource Staff Administrator, Salem BLM
Lee Folliard – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Bridgett Tuerler – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Paul Bridges – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Carl Frounfelker – Wildlife Program Manager, Siuslaw National Forest
Craig Snider – Siuslaw Environmental Coordination, Siuslaw National Forest
Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team member

Host Unit Managers-

Jose Linares – Associate District Manager, Salem BLM
Cindy Enstrom – Marys Peak Field Manager, Salem BLM

Host Unit Team Members-

Kris Peterson - Silviculture, Salem BLM
Ashley LaForge – Hydrologist, Salem BLM

Oregon Coast – Watershed Restoration

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Belle Smith, Salem BLM

Monitoring Team Members and Affiliation –

Mike Kennedy – Confederated Tribes of the Siletz
Rennie Ferris – Ferris Landscaping, Newport
Rick Kneeland – Natural Resource Staff Administrator, Salem, BLM
Bridgett Tuerler – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Paul Bridges – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland
Carl Frounfelker – Wildlife Program Manager, Siuslaw National Forest
Joni Quarnstrom – Siuslaw Public Affairs Officer, Siuslaw National Forest
Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team member

Host Unit Team Members-

Paul Thomas – Resources Staff, Siuslaw National Forest
Bruce Buckley - Resource Planner, Siuslaw South Zone
Jack Sleeper – Fisheries Biologist, Siuslaw South Zone

Oregon Willamette – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Neal Forrester, Willamette NF

PAC Review Team Members-

Bob Progulske, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Jeff Walter, Mt. Hood NF
Rudy Hefter, Salem BLM
Grant Gunderson, Pacific Northwest Region, FS and REO LSR group

Host Unit Team Members-

Mike Rassbach, District Ranger
Suzanne Schindler, project planner
Donna Short, planning and resource RDMA
Virgil Morris, district wildlife biologist
Keith Murry, presale forester
Daren Utley, timber sale administrator

Oregon Willamette – Density Management and Watershed Restoration
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Paul Jeske, Salem, BLM

PAC Review Team Members-

John Davis, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members-

Jim Irving, Wildlife Biologist
Dan Schlottman, Silviculturist
Dugan Bonney, Forest Technician
Nick TYeague, Recreation Technician

Other Participant-

Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Southwest Oregon – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bob Gunther, BLM

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Frank Bird, NMFS
Alan Henning, EPA (July 17 only)
Francis Eatherington, PAC – Environment
Anita Ward, PAC – Minor Forest Products
Dave Clayton, USFWS (Portland)
Scott Center, USFWS (Roseburg)
Doug Stewart, BLM Medford (July 17 only)

Host Unit Team Members-

Glenn Lahti, Multi Resource Specialist
Dan Couch, Watershed Coordinator
Chris Foster, District Wildlife Biologist
Alan James, Silviculturist
Tom Mendenhall, Fish Biologist
Steve Yates, Contract Administrator
Jeff Wall, NEPA Coordinator

Southwest Oregon – Density Management and Watershed Restoration
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bob Gunther, BLM

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Jim Brimble, BLM Medford District
Dave Hill, PAC (Forest Products Industry)
Craig Tuss, USFWS (Roseburg)
Ed Vaughn, PAC (Coquille Indian Tribe)
Fran Bird, NMFS (Roseburg)
Lynn Gimlo, USFWS (Roseburg)

Host Unit Team Members-

Elaine Raper, Umpqua Field Manager
Kathy Wall, Natural Resources Staff Administrator
John Fields, Contract Administrator
Pat Olmstead, Fisheries Biologist (August 6)

Other Participants-

Dave Baker, Regional Provincial Monitoring Team
Ken Denton, REO LSR Working Group

CA Coast – Density Management and Road Decommissioning

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – David Fuller, BLM Arcata and Joyce Thompson, Six Rivers National Forest

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Jim Fenwood – Mendocino National Forest
Doug Eberhardt – EPA
Lou Woltering – Six Rivers National Forest
John Woolly – Humboldt Co. Board of Supervisors
Rich Ridenhauer – Fish and Wildlife Interests
David Fuller – Bureau of Land Management
Petra Taylor Noandoramil – Californians for Alternatives to Toxics
Robert Quitiquit – Robinson Rancheria
Yvonne Everett – Humboldt State University - Community Forestry
Clarence Hostler – National Marine Fisheries Service
Warren Mitchell – Round Valley Indian Tribes

Host Unit Team Members -

Joyce Thompson – Environmental Planner
Ruben Escatell – District Resource/Planning Staff Officer
Chuck Hetrick – District Culturist
John Chester – District Fuels Technician
Quentin Youngblood – Forest Wildlife Biologist

Adam Dresser – Hydrologist
Roger Moore – District Implementation Staff Officer
Jerry Boberg – Fish and Watershed Program Leader
Julie Ranieri – Public Affairs Specialist
Kary Schlick – Wildlife Biologist
Gary Meyer – District Roads Planner

Other Participants -

Craig Palmer – Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas
Trish Gregg – Public
Dave Baker – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Lead

CA Coast – Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – David Fuller, BLM Arcata

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Chris Heppe, Redwood National and State Parks
Tall Chief A. Comet, Blue Lake Rancheria
Paul Kirk, Humboldt County Board of Supervisors
Terry Hofstra, Redwood National and State Parks
Ray Mostin, Agriculture
Jim Fenwood, Mendocino National Forest
Yvonne Everett, Community Forestry
Steve Martin, Humboldt State University
Darci Short, Redwood National and State Parks
Richard Ridenhauer, Fish and Wildlife
Ed Phillips, Public
Mary Ann McQueen, Tourism
Petra Taylor Vandermail, Californians for Alternatives to Toxics
Craig Palmer, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Dave Baker, Regional Implementation Monitoring Lead
Brad Wiley, National Marine Fisheries Service
Doug Eberhardt, Environmental Protection Agency
Todd Buchholz, NMFS
Joyce Thompson, Six Rivers National Forest
Warren Mitchell, Round Valley Indian Tribes

Host Unit Team Members

David Fuller, BLM-Arcata
Jessica Maria Scanlan, BLM-Arcata
Hank Harrison, BLM – Arcata

Northwest Sacramento – Density Management and Grazing
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Vandame, Mendocino NF

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Scott Miles, DFO Representative, Shasta-Trinity NF
Carl Weidert, general public
Ron Clementsen, US Fish and Wildlife Service Red Bluff Field Office

Host Unit Team Members-

Jim Giachino, District Ranger
Bob McCabe, District Timber Management Officer
Linda Angerer, District Wildlife Biologist
Nancy Mulligan, Forest Vegetation

Other Participants -

Gery Ferguson, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Klamath- Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader - Lynda Karns, Klamath NF

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Sally Wells, representing Environmental Interests
Phillip Detrich, United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Timothy Wilhite, Environmental Protection Agency

Host Unit Team Members-

Jim Lucido, Timber Implementation Officer
Bill Reynolds, Sale Administrator/Sale Preparation
Emelia Barnum, Wildlife and NEPA Specialist
Thomas Farmer, District Ranger (for Office Portion)

Other Participants-

Ken Denton, Region 6 Silviculturist and Late Successional Reserve Work Group
Gery Ferguson, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Klamath- Density Management

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader - none

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Joseph Bower – environmental interests
Laura P. Yoon – other interests

Host Unit Team Members –

Donna Harmon, District Ranger
Jim Pena, Deputy Forest Supervisor
Jeff Paulo, District Silviculturist

Other Participants - None

Klamath- Prescribed Fire

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader - Lynda Karns, Klamath NF, (Not present at review)

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

No PAC members attended

Host Unit Team Members-

Jim Lucido, District Timber Implementation Officer
Debra Fleming, District Silviculturist
Jan Ford, Forest Planning Staff

Other Participants- None



California Coast Province Review Team

Appendix C: Questionnaires

2002 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION QUESTIONNAIRE: PROJECTS (V1.4) LSR Density Management and “Other” Project

Instructions

Please complete a separate questionnaire and narrative summary for each LSR Density Management Project, two per province. In addition, complete a watershed questionnaire for each watershed where the LSR Density Management project occurs. Please review an additional “Other” project selected at the Province’s discretion using the criteria for selection in the workshop packet. Complete this project questionnaire along with the “Other” project specific questionnaire. An electronic version of your reports should be submitted by October 1, 2002 to Liang_Hsin@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 local biological effects (positive, no effect, and negative effects - low, medium, or high).

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

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

For efficiency, some units may fill in the answers to the questions prior to the site visit. If

the team decides on a response different from the unit's response, the team's response should be recorded.

In your narrative summary, please comment on how well the project meets the intent of the NFP.

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, and Clean Water Act)? R53-54,A2-3,C1
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
2	M		In situations where more than one set of S&Gs apply, have the more restrictive S&Gs been followed? R7-8, C1, C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
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 reducing resource availability, restricting access, or limiting 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or • a project-specific REO review and consistency letter. <p>R57,A7,C11,C26</p>
	NM	
	NC	
	NA	
9	M	<p>For FY 1997 and later projects, a Late-Successional Reserve Assessment / Managed Late-Successional Area Assessment must have been reviewed by and found consistent by the Regional Ecosystem Office AND the project must be covered by one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exemption specifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or • the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or • a project-specific REO review and consistency letter. <p>R57,A7,C11,C26</p>
	NM	
	NC	
	NA	
10	M	<p>Did the project fully comply with one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exemption specifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or • the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or • a project-specific REO review and consistency letter.
	NM	
	NC	
	NA	
10a	M	<p>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?</p>
	NM	
	NC	
	NA	
10b	M	<p>Are there the desired number of snags and / or damaged / defective trees, either left standing from the previous stand, or created by this project?</p>
	NM	
	NC	
	NA	
10c	M	<p>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)</p>
	NM	
	NC	
	NA	
10d	M	<p>Is the required monitoring (if any), evaluation and follow-up in place? (as described in the LSRA or NEPA document or REO consistency letter)</p>
	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	Is 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	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the proposed management activities will clearly result in greater assurance of long-term maintenance of habitat, 2. the activities are clearly needed to reduce risks, and 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 and found consistent 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		
20	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		If new road construction in Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas was necessary, did the project keep new roads to a minimum, route roads through non-late-successional habitat? C16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
23	M		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		
	NA		
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 <u>younger stands</u> in LSR/MLSAs east of the Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California accelerated development of late-successional conditions while making the future stand less susceptible to natural disturbances? C13
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

29	M		Have silvicultural and risk reduction projects in <u>late-successional stands</u> 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, is the project consistent with the Watershed Analysis? 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 existing or planned roads 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		<p>Has timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in Riparian Reserves been prohibited, except as follows (C31-32):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where catastrophic events such as fire, flooding, volcanic, wind, or insect damage result in degraded riparian conditions, allow salvage and fuelwood cutting if required to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. • 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. • 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 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 non-bird cavity nesting species been provided for? List species that were considered. 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 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 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			
<p>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.</p>			
Species : Section 1			
<p>Prior to New Survey and Manage ROD (implementation Feb. 12, 2001) Operate under S&Gs in original ROD for Northwest Forest Plan</p>			
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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Oxyporous nobilissimus</i> (600 acre management areas) C4-5; • Rare and endemic fungi (160 acre management areas) C4-5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Alpova</i> sp. nov. Trappe 1966 ○ <i>Alpova</i> sp. nov. Trappe 9730 ○ <i>Arcangeliella</i> sp. nov. Trappe 12359 ○ <i>Arcangeliella</i> sp. nov. Trappe 12382 ○ <i>Elaphomyces anthracinus</i> ○ <i>Elaphomyces subviscidus</i> ○ <i>Elaphomyces</i> sp. nov. Trappe 1038 ○ <i>Endogone acrogena</i> ○ <i>Gastroboletus</i> sp. nov. Trappe 2897 ○ <i>Gastrosuillus</i> sp. nov. Trappe 7516 ○ <i>Gastrosuillus</i> sp. nov. Trappe 9608 ○ <i>Gautieria magnicellaris</i> ○ <i>Gymnomyces</i> sp. nov. Trappe 7545 ○ <i>Hydnotrya subnix</i> sp. nov. Trappe 1861 ○ <i>Rhizopogon</i> sp. nov. Trappe 9432 ○ <i>Thaxterogaster</i> sp. nov. Trappe 4867, 6242, 7427, 7962, 8520 ○ <i>Tuber</i> sp. nov. Trappe 2302 ○ <i>Tuber</i> sp. nov. Trappe 12493 • <i>Ptilidium californicum</i> (establish LSR) C20; • <i>Ulota meglospora</i> (establish LSR) C20; • <i>Aleuria rhenana</i> (establish LSR) C20; • <i>Sarcosoma mexicana</i> (establish MLSA) C20,27; • <i>Otidia tidealeporina</i> (establish LSR) C20 • <i>Otidia onotica</i> (establish LSR) C20 • <i>Otidia smithii</i> (establish LSR) C20; • Shasta salamanders (establish LSR) C20 • Larch Mountain salamanders (establish MLSA) C28 • Siskiyou Mountain salamanders (establish MLSA) C28 • Del Norte salamanders (establish MLSA) C20,28; • great gray owl nest sites (1/4 mile zone), meadows, and openings C21; • <i>Brotherella roellii</i> (establish MLSA) C27 • <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i> (establish MLSA) C27 • <i>Rhizomnium nudum</i> (establish MLSA) C27 • <i>Schistostega pennata</i> (establish MLSA) C27 • <i>Tetraphis geniculata</i> (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		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		
115	M		Have surveys for bats been conducted according to a standardized regional protocol? C43, D10 and SM38
	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			
Post New Survey and Manage ROD (implementation date Feb. 12, 2001) 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 judgment) 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		

Questions for Monitoring Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions at the Project Level.
Complete this question for each LSR Density Management project and for the “Other” project if a Biological Opinion has been prepared for the project.

Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions			
1	M		If there was a Biological Opinion issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service for the project, were the Terms and Conditions of the BO (if any) implemented? (Explain any Not Met or Not Capable answers by each term and condition.)
	Not Met		
	N/C		
	N/A		

Other Project Questions

The following questionnaires pertain to the “other” projects. Complete only the questions relative to your selected project. In addition, complete the Project Questionnaire to ascertain if other applicable standards and guidelines were followed such those relative to compliance with the NEPA process and consultation with the regulatory agencies.

GRAZING			
Range Management in Late Successional Reserves			
1	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		
2	M		Were grazing practices that retard or prevent attainment of reserve objectives adjusted or eliminated? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
3	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		
4	M		Where objectives cannot be met, were livestock management and / or handling facilities relocated? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
GRAZING			
Range Management in Riparian Reserves			
5	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		
6	M		If it has been adjusted, has grazing been eliminated when adjusting practices are not effective? C-33 (GM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
7	M		Have <u>new</u> livestock handling and / or management facilities been located outside Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
8	M		Have Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives been met for existing livestock handling facilities within Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
9	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		
10	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		

PRESCRIBED FIRE			
Prescribed Management in Late Successional Reserves			
1	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		

2	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		
3	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		
4	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

5	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
Recreation Management in Late Successional Reserves

1	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)
--	--	--	---

2	M		Were new developments that may adversely affect LSRs not permitted? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
3	M		Were new development proposals that addressed public needs or provide significant public benefits, such as powerlines, pipelines, reservoirs, recreation sites, or other public 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		
4	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 (#5-9) to special use permits that are used to access an area in Late Successional Reserves.			
5	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		
6	M		Did new access proposals require mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on LSRs? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
7	M		Was an alternate route considered that avoids late-successional habitat? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
8	M		Were roads routed in reserves designed and located to have the least impact on late-successional habitat? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

9	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 Recreation Management in Riparian Reserves			
10	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		
11	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		
12	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		
13	M		Have dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives been adjusted? C-34 (RM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
14	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
 Watershed Restoration Management in Late Successional Reserves

1	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		
2	M		Were watershed restoration projects designed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with LSR objectives? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

WATERSHED RESTORATION
 Watershed Restoration Management in Riparian Reserves

3	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		

Watershed Questionnaire

5th FIELD WATERSHED REVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE FY 2002 (V1.4)

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 Yes/No responses with a brief description or explanation

Province : _____

5th FIELD WATERSHED NAME:

10-digit HUC Number _____

1. What are the land ownerships/Land Use Allocations in the watershed?

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 Reserve

2 Congressionally Reserved Area or Administratively Withdrawn Area

a. Were the standards and guidelines for overlapping allocations applied? (if no, please explain) (C-1; D-11)

2. Late-Successional Habitat Information: What are the current amounts of the following habitats in the 5th field watershed? (C-44, and REO memorandum date October 24, 1997). Describe how these amounts were determined, and how the administrative unit(s) in the watershed defines “late-successional” and “old-growth

Watershed (5 th field)	Federal Forest Land		Federal Late-Successional habitat*		Federal Old-growth habitat*	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%

*Identify or describe the definition used and the analysis process used.

a. In fifth field watersheds with 15% or less late-successional / old growth forests, were all remaining late-successional / old growth forest stands protected? (C-44)

3. WATERSHED ANALYSIS (WA)

a. Has a watershed analysis been completed for the entire 5th field watershed? (A-7) (If no watershed analysis has been done to date, describe what type of analysis has been done in the watershed, if any.)

b. When was it completed?

c. Has the WA been updated? (A-7) If so, when? (If the WA is under development, what is the expected completion date?)

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	3.e. Were the activities addressed in Watershed Analysis? (B-10) (Y/N)	3.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, snowmobiles)
				Dispersed Recreation – RVD’s (hunting, fishing, camping, etc)
				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)

4. WATERSHED RESTORATION

- a. Were existing (1994 or earlier) recreation facilities within Riparian Reserves evaluated to ensure that they do not prevent and to the extent practicable contribute to, attainment of ACS objectives? (C-34, RM-1)
- b. Were those items in “a” identified for monitoring or restoration? If so, were monitoring, restoration or other adjustments implemented? (B-30, B-31; C-34, RM-2)
- c. Did the WA identify opportunities for watershed restoration? (A-7; B-21, B-30)
- d. Briefly describe the watershed restoration strategies and priorities in the WA? (B-21, B-30)
- e. Have monitoring strategies and objectives been developed using information from the WA? (B-21, B-30, B-32, B-34)
- f. 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 watershed – use table in section 5)
- g. 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)

5. KEY WATERSHEDS

- a. Is this a Key Watershed? If yes, please provide type. (Tier 1 or Tier 2) (B-18; C-7)
- b. Has timber harvest, including salvage, occurred in the watershed since 1994? 1. If so, how many acres have been harvested? 2. Was this activity addressed in the WA? (B-19, B-20)
- c. Have Key Watersheds been given the highest priority for watershed restoration? (C-7)
- d. Using the following table, what were/are the mileage of roads in the Key Watershed? (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).

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 2001	
FS (key only)								
FS (total 5 th field)								
BLM (key only)								
BLM (5th field)								

*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 hydrologically 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. Has the amount of existing system and non-system roads within this Key Watershed been reduced through decommissioning since 1994? (B-19,B-31)
- f. Since 1994, were any new roads constructed, or are any being planned, in the remaining unroaded (as of 4/13/94) portions of inventoried (RARE II) roadless areas ? (C-7; B-19)

6. RIPARIAN RESERVES

- a. Have any Riparian Reserve boundaries in the target watershed been adjusted? (B-13,B-23)
- b. If so, what are the current RR widths? (State the rationale used for determining final RR boundaries.) (C-30)
- c. If Riparian Reserve boundaries were adjusted, were watershed analysis and appropriate NEPA compliance conducted? (C-31;B-13) (Please provide documentation references.)
- d. If Riparian Reserve boundaries were adjusted, did the analysis take into account all species that were intended to be benefited by the prescribed Riparian Reserve widths—fish, mollusks, amphibians, lichens, fungi, bryophytes, vascular plants, American marten, red tree voles, bats, marbled murrelets, and northern spotted owls? (B-13)
- e. Has a road management plan or transportation plan been developed for Riparian Reserves that will meet the ACS objectives? (if no, see f. below) (C-33, RF-7 a thru e)

Does the plan address the following items:

- 1. inspections and maintenance during storm events?
 - 2. inspection and maintenance after storm events?
 - 3. road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources?
 - 4. traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources?
 - 5. establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective?
- f. If there is not a specific road management plan or transportation plan developed for Riparian Reserves, what other documents provide direction that address the above items?

7. SURVEY AND MANAGE

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

- 1) Which Survey and Manage species are known to occur in this watershed? (SM 7,8,9,12,13)
 - a. Identify specifically what sources you used to determine if S&M species occur in the watershed (e.g. ISMS, strategic surveys – random grid, pre-disturbance surveys, predictive models, known site visits, or other data sources), including the date that the information was collected?
- 2) Are you managing these sites according to the Management Recommendations (MR’s) for these species? (Yes, No)
 - a) If MRs were not available, how did you determine appropriate site management?
- 3) If predisturbance surveys were required, were they completed to protocol? (if no, explain)
 - a) For which species did you perform pre-disturbance surveys?

8. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

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)
Late Successional Reserve	
Group of smaller LSRs	
Managed Late Successional Area	
Group of smaller MLSAs	

- a. In general, non-silvicultural activities in LSR’s 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	Neutral or Beneficial? Y/N/Unknown
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 by Individual Questions

Question #.	Number of Responses				Question #	Number of Responses			
	M	NM	NC	NA		M	NM	NC	NA
1	32				59	6			26
2	26			6	60	12	1		19
3	17	1	1	3	61	16			16
4	12			20	62	15			17
5	17			15	63	10			22
6	17			15	64	5			27
7	14			18	65	8			24
8	9			23	66	4			28
9	16	1		15	67	11			21
10	22	1	1	8	68	6			26
10a	12		7	13	69	12			20
10b	11		8	13	70				32
10c	14		1	17	71				32
10d	17	2	1	12	72				32
10e	7			25	73				32
10f	20	1		11	74				32
10g	4			28	75				32
10h	4			28	76				32
11	8			24	77				32
12	5			27	78				32
13	2			30	79				32
14	8			24	80				32
15	5	1		26	81				32
16	14			18	82				32
17	19			13	83				32
18	4			28	84				32
19				32	85				32
20	28			4	86				32
21	1			31	87				32
22	5			27	88				32
23	2			30	89				32
24	6			26	90				32
25	3			29	91				32
26	6			26	92				32
27	14			18	93				32
28	5			27	94				32
29	4	1		27	95				32
30				32	96				32
31				32	97	1			31
32				32	98	1			31
33				32	99				32
34				32	100				32
35				32	101	1			31
36				32	102				32
37				32	103	1			31
38	23	1		8	104				32
39	25			7	105	3			29
40	2			30	106	2			30
41	27	2		3	107	4			28
42	20			12	108	2			30
43	14	1		17	109	1			31
44	19	1		12	110	20	1		11
45	9			23	111	11			21
46	7			25	112	13			19
47	12			20	113	3			29
48	3			29	114	2			30
49				32	115	1		9	22
50	1			31	116	1		4	27
51	15			17	117			2	30
52	11			21	118				32
53	3			29	119	8			24
54	2			30	120	4			28
55	9			23	121	3			29

56		32	122	32
57	18	14	123	32
58	18	14	124	1

Summary of the BO responses

Question #.	Number of Responses			
	M	NM	NC	NA
Biological Opinion and Conditions (32 projects)				
1	16			16

Summary of other project responses

Question #.	Number of Responses				Question #	Number of Responses			
	M	NM	NC	NA		M	NM	NC	NA
Grazing (1project)					Recreation (4 projects)				
1	1				1				3
2				1	2				2
3				1	3				2
4				1	4				1
5		1			5				4
6	1				6				4
7				1	7				4
8				1	8				4
9				1	9				4
10				1	10	3			1
Prescribed Fire (1 project)					11	3			1
1				1	12	1	1		2
2				1	13	1			3
3				1	14				4
4				1	Watershed Restoration (5 projects)				
5	1				1	5			
					2	5			
					3				5



Recreation Project Olympic Province