Implementation Monitoring
2003 Annual Summary Report

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

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Executive Summary

Year 2003 marks the eighth year of the regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring program. The purpose of the program is to determine and document whether the Record of Decision for the Plan and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. The Fiscal Year 2003 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected commercial density management projects in Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) and/or "other" projects (two per province). "Other" projects consisted of under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation, watershed restoration and road decommissioning. Projects actually monitored included 15 commercial density management projects in LSR, 7 prescribed fire projects for habitat improvement or natural fuels reduction and 1 mining project for a total of 23 projects monitored (one commercial density management project review was cancelled because the project was destroyed by wildfire and it would have been impossible to determine compliance with standards and guidelines). The 5th field watersheds containing the selected projects were also to be monitored. Three provinces each had the two randomly selected projects located within the same watershed. Therefore, this summary is developed from the findings for 15 commercial density management projects, 8 "other" projects and 21 5th field watershed reports.

The FY 2003 field monitoring process continued to use standardized questionnaires administered by Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams which included participation from Provincial Advisory Committees. The team's purpose was to determine whether the watershed scale assessments and projects were meeting the Record of Decision direction and its Standards and Guidelines.

Highlights of Watershed Scale Monitoring

- Watershed analyses (WAs) were completed for 19 of the 21 sampled.
- Two watershed analyses had been updated.
- Riparian Reserve widths were modified at the project scale in four of the sampled watersheds; NEPA was used to document the width modifications.
- Since 1994, road mileages were reduced 6 percent and 4 percent within Key Watersheds and 5th field watersheds, respectively.
- In three of the monitored watersheds, road management or transportation plans had been prepared that specifically address roads in Riparian Reserves; the majority of watershed assessments (20) reported the use of multiple ways to address road management within the sampled watersheds e.g. NEPA analysis and standard operating procedures).

- Within the sampled watersheds, LSR assessments were completed for all Late Successional Reserves (LSRs) (21); for groups of smaller LSRs (6 of 8 watersheds); for all MLSRs (5 watersheds); and groups of smaller MLSRs (2 of 3 watersheds).

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

- The majority of activities (85%) in LSRs were judged to be neutral or beneficial to the creation and/or maintenance of LSR habitat. Conversely, some other activities were considered to not meet LSR objectives and to have some level of negative impacts (developments, recreation, and rights-of-way). The effects of mining and fire suppression/prevention activities were largely reported as unknown.

- The hierarchy of land allocations was applied as directed in the Record of Decision.

  A high degree of variation was found in how the field units perceived and used the watershed analysis process to: (note: the recently completed Aquatic Conservation Strategy EIS addressed and clarified several of the following points)

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

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

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

  - Provide evaluation and mitigation for existing recreation facilities and roads in Riparian Reserves, if any, to ensure they do not prevent and, to the extent practicable, contribute to attaining Aquatic Strategy objectives.

Highlights of Project Monitoring

Results of the 23 monitored projects found an overall compliance level of 98.8 percent with compliance ranging from 71 to 100 percent for individual projects. Nineteen projects (83 percent) were 100 percent compliant with standards and guidelines.

Of the nine non-compliant responses out of 763 applicable questions, four were related to process deficiencies such as not completing a watershed assessment before conducting activities within riparian reserves. These four were associated with a single prescribed fire project, yet the project implementation was determined to have met the intent of the applicable ACS S&Gs. Two other process deficiencies associated with projects were related to not thinning has heavily as stated in the environmental documentation while the remaining three deficiencies were related to the single issues of noxious weeds invading the LSR, not leaving 240 linear feet of coarse woody debris and not retaining trees felled for safety reasons within riparian reserves if needed for coarse woody debris. Local Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management administrative units are aware of the specific noncompliance.

Participation in the field reviews increased, but in a few provinces participation by the Provincial Advisory Committee members declined from previous years and in 2 reviews, no Provincial Advisory Committee members or Federal Regulatory agency personnel attended. A total of 52 non-Federal Provincial Advisory members and 28 regulatory agency personnel attended the 23 field reviews. Field unit managers continued to acknowledge the value of this public review process in helping to build credibility, understanding and trust between our public constituents and regulatory agency personnel.

Conclusion

The highlights listed above indicate: a high degree of compliance with meeting the Standards and Guidelines across the range of the Plan, the need for improvements in review participation, and the need for agencies to review ACSO S&Gs relative to actions addressed in Road Management Plans covering Riparian Areas. None of the latter reveals the need to amend the plan or conduct major changes in the way the plan is being implemented, but rather the need to clarify and/or provide additional direction. Overall, the FY03 results are very similar to those reported for the previous two years.

Other major program activities in Fiscal Year 2003

Compliance Monitoring Database

In fiscal year 2003, the majority of a new Compliance Monitoring Database was developed. The database provides support for the business processes associated with management of the implementation monitoring program and provides structural relationships between standards and guidelines, questionnaires, project types, project activities and land use allocations. This database will store results of both the project level and watershed scale annual monitoring program. Additionally, the database will greatly increase efficiencies in the annual analysis of results. Activities for Fiscal Year 2004 include an initial deployment, training and beta testing of the use of the database. Year-end recommendations for enhancement are anticipated.

2004 Report Data Analysis

With the completion of the Compliance Monitoring Database and data entry of the responses from seven years of compliance monitoring, results analysis was conducted to determine

numbers of noncompliance over the years associated with particular standards and guidelines. Additionally, numbers of project types and activities reviewed were also determined and will provide information for the Northwest Forest Plan Implementation module and other effectiveness monitoring modules for the 2004 Northwest Forest Plan Interpretive Report.

May 7 Review

On May 7, 2003 an internal review of the Implementation Monitoring program was conducted to examine existing protocols and to recommend any changes needed in the future direction for monitoring. Attendees represented managers from land management and regulatory agencies, scientists, statisticians, and Regional and Provincial Monitoring team leads with the objective of providing a variety of backgrounds to identify priorities, objectives and short-term and long-term analysis and reporting needs.

Quality Control / Quality Assurance Plan

A draft Quality Control / Assurance Plan was completed that described the business processes currently utilized to conduct the annual implementation monitoring program. This plan will be completed once the future direction for implementation monitoring is finalized.

2004 Project Selections

Over the past several years, there has been a request by the field units to have projects selected for monitoring prior to the start of the Fiscal Year. Through an early data call and the use of the database, the Regional Monitoring team was able to announce selections of projects for the 2004 monitoring program prior to the start of the fiscal year on October 1, 2003.

Photo 1: Team Briefing Western Washington Cascades Province PAC

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Acronyms

ACS – Aquatic Conservation Strategy

BLM – Bureau of Land Management

CT – Commercial Thinning

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

FS – Forest Service

IM – Implementation Monitoring

LSR – Late-Successional Reserve

MLSR – Managed Late-Successional Reserve

MPM – Monitoring Program Managers

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NWFP – Northwest Forest Plan

PAC – Provincial Advisory Committee

PIMT – Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team

RIEC – Regional Interagency Executive Committee

RIMT – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

S&G – Standard and Guideline

S&M – Survey and Manage

WAs – Watershed Analysis

Introduction

Year 2003 marks the eighth year of the regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring. The purpose of the program is to determine and document whether the direction set in the Record of Decision for the Plan and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. This monitoring program has been continued under the direction of the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) and its associated interagency Monitoring Program Managers (MGM) group. Beginning in 1999, the MPM became responsible for overall direction and oversight for Northwest Forest Plan.

The Fiscal Year 2003 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected commercial density management projects in Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) and/or "other" projects. The intent was to monitor 2 projects per province (12 provinces) with a hierarchy identified for the selection of the "other" types of project. "Other" projects were previously under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation, watershed restoration and road decommissioning. The 5th field watersheds, where the projects were located, were also to be monitored.

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

Method

A data call was issued to the BLM and FS field offices and the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders were asked to provide a consolidated response including information on commercial density management and "other" projects. The criteria and hierarchy used for project identification are described in Appendix A. All projects in the first category that met the criteria were to be identified. If no projects or only one project met the criteria in the first category, all projects that met the criteria of the second category of projects were to be identified. If no projects met the criteria for the second category, all projects that met the criteria of the third category of projects were to be identified. This would proceed until a suitable pool of projects was available for random selection of 2 projects per province. There were 45 commercial (CT) density management projects and 26 "other" (3 mining and 23 prescribed fire) projects identified for possible selection.

The Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams (PIMT) (Land Management Agency and Provincial Advisory Committee members - Appendix E) conducted the LSR commercial density management, "other" project and watershed assessment reviews. Reports were then prepared and forwarded to the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team (RIMT) for summarization. The provincial reports included responses to a project questionnaire, a "Biological Opinion and Conditions" question, and "other" project questions (Appendix B) and a 7 part Watershed questionnaire (Appendix C).

Sixteen (CT) density management projects, 8 "other" projects and associated watershed

assessments were selected for review in FY 03. One commercial density management project review was cancelled because the project was destroyed by wildfire and it would have been impossible to determine compliance with standards and guidelines. The "other" projects monitored included: 1 mining (mill site) and 7 prescribed fire projects. Three provinces each had their two randomly selected projects located in the same watershed. Therefore, this report was developed from 15 (CT) density management project reports, 8 "other' projects reports and 21 5th field watershed reports.

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. "Not Capable" meant there were reasons the S&G could not be met (e.g. insufficient existing snags or coarse woody debris). Responses of "Not Applicable" indicate that the question did not relate or apply to the project. After compiling all the project reports, all responses were summarized by individual projects and by individual questions (Appendix D).

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

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

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

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

    - Contributes to making decisions.

- Evaluate timber harvest and road decommissioning in Key Watersheds.

- Evaluate changes made to Riparian Reserve widths.

- Evaluate progress in developing road management or transportation plans for roads in Riparian Reserves.

- Determine progress on completing Late-Successional Reserve Assessments and the types of activities implemented in them.

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

The responses to the project and watershed questionnaires were reviewed by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team. The review focused on Provincial Team comments and responses that did not meet Standards and Guidelines. All project and watershed responses were entered into the compliance monitoring database. The hand complied data were then compared with the database output. Any discrepancies found were resolved by validating data entry and consulting with the Review Team Leaders who prepared the responses.

Photo 2: Mill Site Plan Western WA Cascades Province September 2003

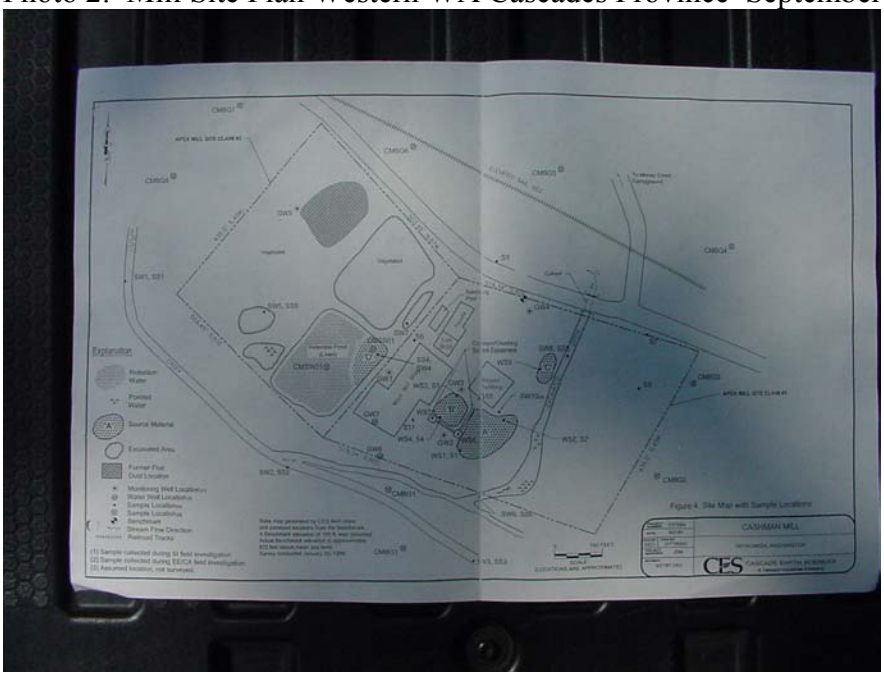


Photo 3: Density Management Project Willamette Province July 2003

Results

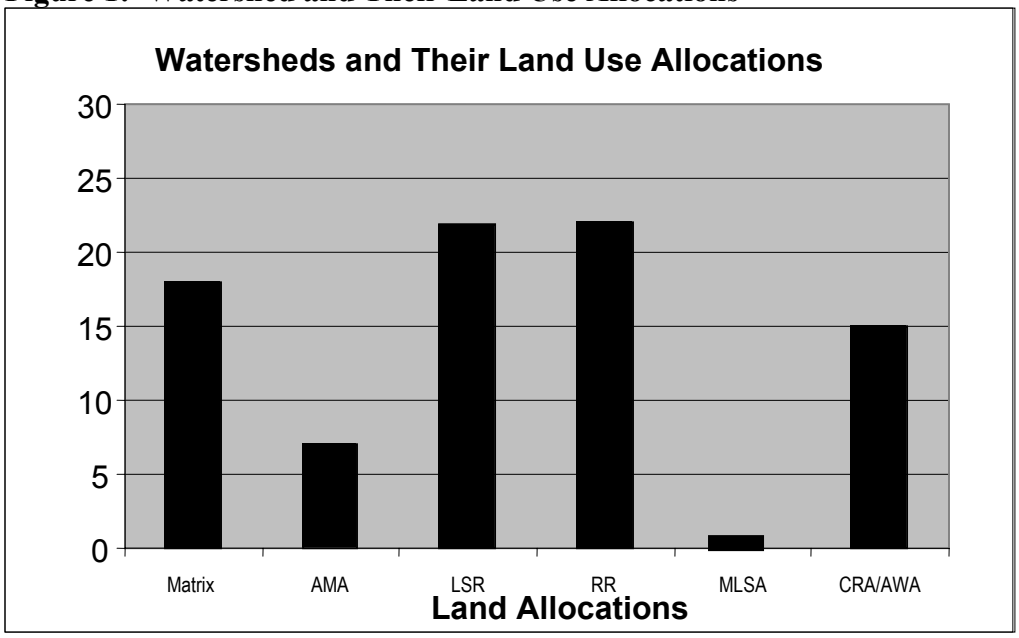
Watershed Scale Assessments (WAs)

Administration and Land Use Allocations

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

Standards and guidelines for overlapping allocations were applied in all of the watershed assessments. Late-Successional Reserve, Riparian Reserve, and Matrix comprised the majority of the reported land use allocations (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Watershed and Their Land Use Allocations



Late-Successional and Old-Growth Habitat (question 1: This question asked if all remaining late-sucessional/old-growth habitat was protected on federal lands in sampled 5th field watersheds with 15% or less late-successional/old-growth forests). Responses indicate that 15 of the 21 watersheds contained greater than 15% late-successional/old-growth habitat; five watersheds with 15% or less late-successional/old-growth forests had protected these habitats; and, a response was not available for one watershed.

Photo 4: Salmon Creek Watershed Willamette Province

Watershed Analysis and Watershed Activities

Watershed Analysis (questions 2a-c requested information on the completion and updating of WAs). Watershed analysis was completed for 19 (90 percent) of the sampled watersheds. Watershed analyzes have been updated for four.

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

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

Activity/Facility	# of Watersheds with Current Activity	# of Watersheds with Planned (additional) Activity	# of Watersheds with Activity Addressed in WA	Site Specific Analyses to Determine ACS Compliance
Aquatic Restoration	16	6	15	13
Burned Area Emergency Rehab.	5	0	0	0
Developed Recreation	18	0	11	8
Dispersed Recreation	21	1	18	4
Fire Suppression	17	1	8	NA
Fuels Reduction	15	7	11	11
Prescribed Fire	14	10	9	11
Livestock Grazing	11	5	7	7
OHV Use	18	2	8	7
Road Management Activities	21	10	16	17
Upland Restoration	12	4	11	9
Riparian Restoration	14	6	15	15
River Use	9	0	4	2
Timber Harvest (commercial)	21	8	17	16
Timber Stand Improvement	20	10	18	18
Timber Salvage	5	1	3	4
Mining	8	2	5	2
Special Forest Products	19	7	11	7
Other	10	4	6	6

Use of Watershed Analysis Reports (questions 2e-f were a series of questions designed to gather information on how watershed analysis was used to evaluate the consistency of current and planned activities (Table 1) and facilities with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. The questions are also intended to determine if the watershed analysis reports contain adequate information to assist the decision-maker in determining if new and existing management activities and facilities are consistent with the ACS). The responses indicated that some field units used watershed analysis to evaluate activities, while watershed analyses completed by other field units were not as effective in evaluating current and planned activities (Table 1). Similar results are evident for question 2f, concerning the availability of site-specific analyses to determine whether the activities met or did not prevent attainment of ACS objectives. There was a wide range of responses to this question (Table 1).

Watershed Restoration

Restoration Priorities (questions 3a-c sought answers regarding the use of WAs to develop restoration priorities and monitoring strategies). Responses to these questions indicated that WA was used to identify opportunities for watershed restoration and monitoring (19

watershed analyzes) and information from 16 of these WA reports was used to develop priorities for restoration funding. Further, data from 13 watershed analyses was used to develop strategies for monitoring.

Restoration Activities (question 3d asked about the types of restoration activities in the watershed). The units reported a wide array of restoration activities implemented, or ongoing, that have, or will, contribute to improved watershed condition and help attain Aquatic 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.

Photo 5: Habitat Improvement Project Salmon Creek Willamette Province

Key Watersheds

Key Watershed Type (questions 4a-b requested information about the type of key watersheds and the treatment of roads therein). Ten of the sampled watersheds in their entirety or portions were Key Watersheds. Of the 10 Key Watersheds, 9 were Tier I (Fish) and one a Tier II (Water Quality) watershed.

Roads. Responses for road mileage data were received for eight Key Watersheds and 18 5th field watersheds. These data are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. Although new roads were constructed in Key Watersheds and Fifth field watersheds, since 1994, road mileages were reduced within seven Key Watersheds and within 11 5th field watersheds and there was an overall net reduction in roads for both watershed types (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2 - Road Mileages in Key Watersheds.

Activity	# Of Watersheds	Total (mi.)	Average (mi.)	Range (mi.)
1994 System Roads	8	1319.6	164.9	34 – 529
New Roads	2	21.3	10.7	1.1 – 20.2
Decommissioned	7	99.2	14.2	0.8 – 47.2
2003 System Roads	8	1241.7	155	33 – 538

Table 3 - Road Mileages in 5th Field Watersheds.

Activity	# Of Watersheds*	Total (mi.)	Average (mi.)	Range (mi.)
1994 System Roads	18	4115.8	228.6	12 - 477
New Roads	7	13.8	2	0.1 – 3.8
Decommissioned	11	153.2	13.9	0.5 – 72.3
2003 System Roads	18	3976.4	220.9	12 – 469

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

Riparian Reserves

Road Management Plans (question 5a1-a5: Several questions were designed to collect information about road management in Riparian Reserves). Eleven of the sampled watersheds were reported to have a road management plan or transportation plan that met the ACS objectives. Conversely, all of the remaining watersheds, along with several of the 11 previously mentioned watersheds were reported to not have a road management plan or transportation plan that addressed all of the following ACS S&G components: (1) inspections and maintenance during storm events (13 watersheds); (2) inspection and maintenance after storm events (17 watersheds); (3) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identify and correcting road drainage problems (17 watersheds); traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources (13); and (5) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective (18 watersheds). Again this finding is very similar to previous years. Anecdotally, field units report the use of means other than Road Management Plans covering Riparian Reserves to document and attain compliance with ACS Objectives (e.g. NEPA and Standard Operating Procedures).

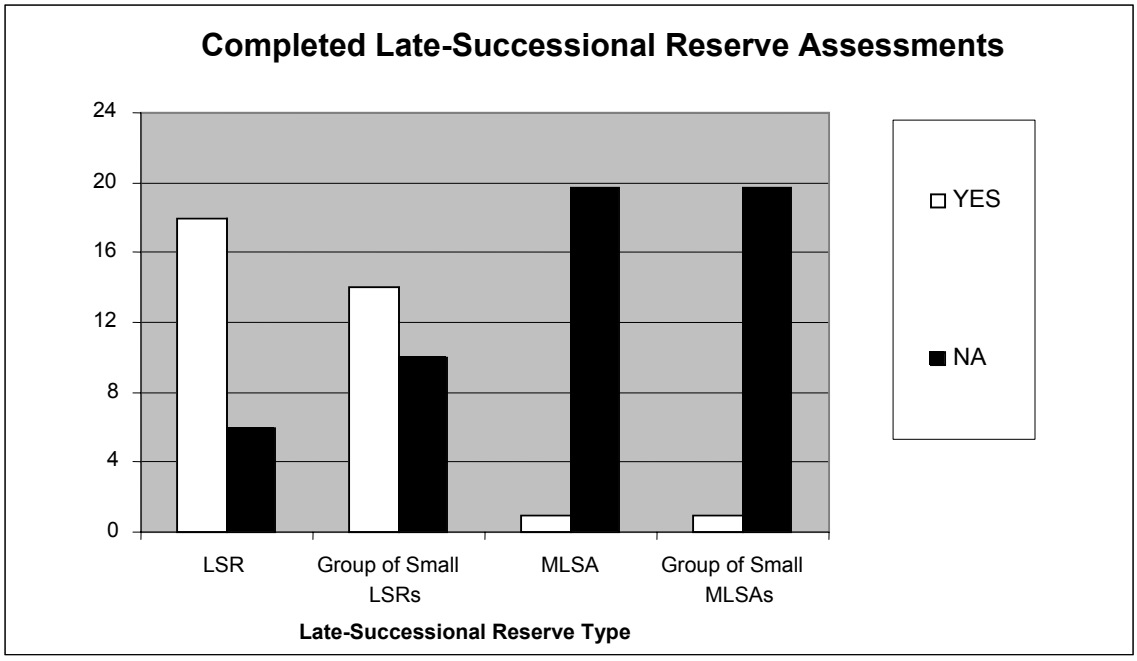
Survey and Manage Program

Watershed Analysis and Survey and Management (question 6a requested information about descriptions of S&M in WAs). Thirteen watersheds reported that the watershed analysis for the sampled watershed does describe the watershed in terms of survey and manage species.

Late-Successional Reserves

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) and Managed Late-Successional Area (MLSA) (Question 7a asked about the completion of LSR assessments). Field units reported completing eighteen Late-Successional Reserve assessments for LSRs within sampled watersheds (Fig. 2). Six field units responded that LSRs were not located within the sampled watershed. Fourteen assessments were completed for groups of smaller LSRs within 11 of the sampled watersheds (Fig. 2). The field units also reported completing assessments for one Managed Late-Successional Reserve and for a group of smaller MLSAs (Fig. 2).

Figure 2. Completed Late-Successional Reserve Assessments



Late-Successional Reserve Activities (Question 7b was used to collect information on the types of activities occurring in LSRs). Recreational uses, road construction and maintenance, and fire suppression were the most common activities occurring in LSRs on the 21 sampled watersheds (Fig. 3 and Table 4). The PACs were asked to determine if the activities occurring in LSRs were either neutral or beneficial to the creation and maintenance of LSR habitat. Out of a

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

Figure 3. Activities Occurring In Late Successional Reserves

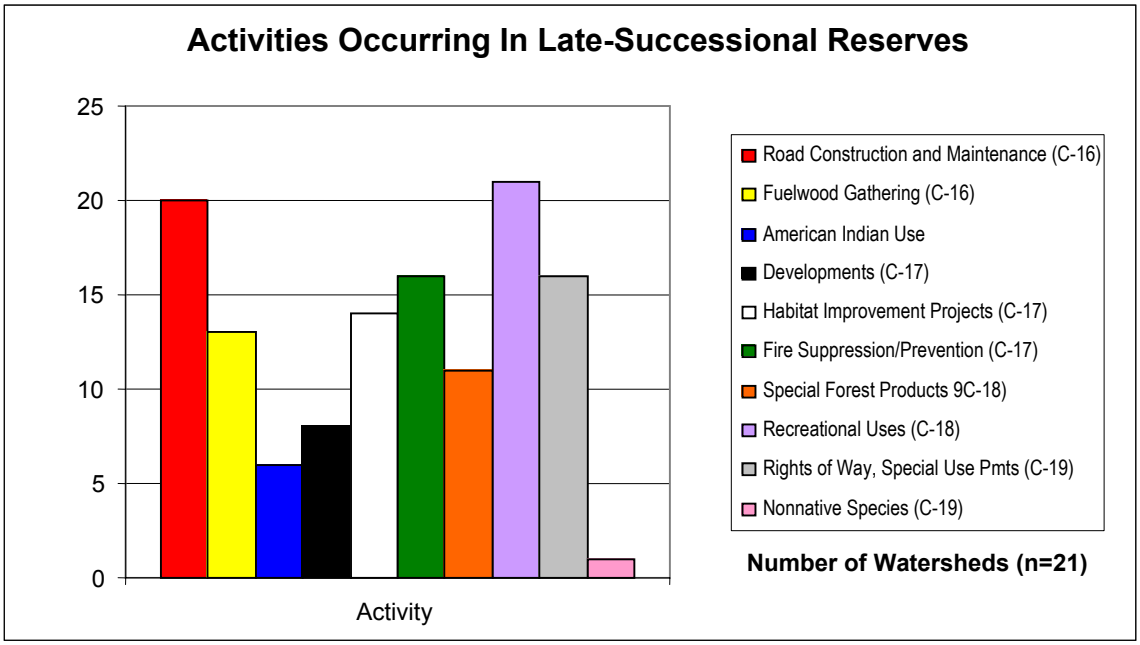


Photo 6: Closed Road in LSR Eastern Washington Cascades Province

Table 4 - Late-Successional Reserve Activities

Activity/Facility	# of Watersheds with Activity	% of Watersheds with Activity
Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16)	20	95
Fuelwood Gathering (C-16)	13	62
American Indian Uses (C-16)	6	29
Mining (C-17)	4	19
Developments (C-17)	8	38
Land Exchanges (C-17)	3	14
Habitat Improvement Projects (C-17)	14	67
Range Management (C-17)	5	24
Fire Suppression and Prevention (C-17)	16	76
Special Forest Products (C-18)	11	52
Recreational Uses (C-18)	21	100
Research (C-18)	10	48
Rights-of-Way, Easements, Special Use Permits (C-18)	16	76
Nonnative Species (C-19)	1	5
Other (C-19)	15	71

LSR (CT) Density Management and "other" project reviews - compliance with meeting NWFP Standards and Guidelines

The results of monitoring 23 projects demonstrated an overall compliance of 98.8 percent with meeting the applicable Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. The number of responses (including the Biological Opinion question) were 734 "Met", 9 "Not Met", 20 "Not Capable" and 2,347 "Not Applicable" totaling 3,109 (Table 5) responses. The project questionnaire can be found in Appendix B.

Table 5 - Classification of the Responses

Number of Projects	Number of Responses					Percent * Compliance
	Total	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
23 Propjets (15 LSR CT density management and 8 "other" projects)	3109	734	9	20	2347	98.8

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

The percent compliance for the seven categories within the questionnaire, including the Biological Opinion and "other" project questions, are presented in Table 6.

Table 6 - Compliance by Questionnaire Category

Questionnaire Category	Number of responses					Percent Compli-ance
	Total	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
All Land Allocation	161	101	0	0	60	100
Late-Successional Reserves / Managed Late-Successional Reserves	874	232	4	12	627	98.4
Aquatic Conservation Strategy/ Water-shed Analysis / Riparian Reserves	736	301	5	0	430	98.4
Matrix	621	6	0	1	614	100
Adaptive Management Areas	184	18	0	0	165	100
Research	115	6	0	0	109	100
Species	345	43	0	7	295	100
The Biological Opinion question	23	9	0	0	14	100
"Other" Projects questions	50	18	0	0	32	100
Total 23 projects reviewed	3109	734	9	20	2347	98.8

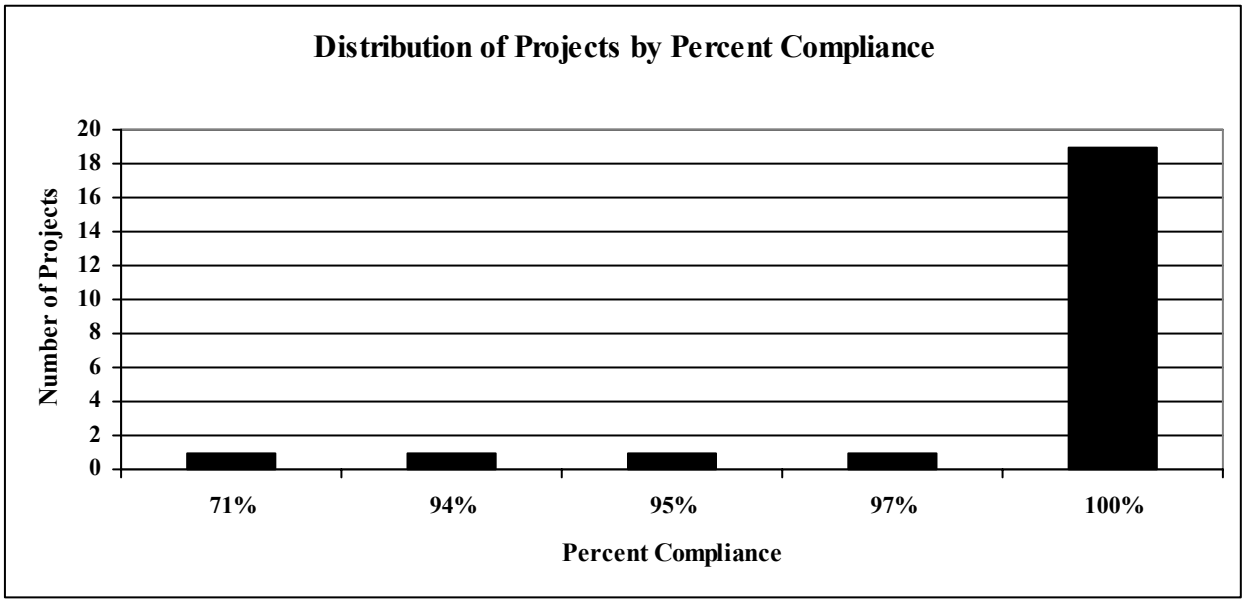
The average percent compliance of the 15 LSR (CT) density management, 7 prescribed fire and 1 mining projects are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 - Compliance by the Project Type

Number of Projects	Number of Responses					Percent Compliance
	Total	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
15 LSR CT Density Management projects	2003	540	5	17	1435	97.8
7 Prescribed Fire projects	959	174	4	3	785	99.1
1 Mining project	147	20	0	0	127	100
Total 23 projects reviewed	3109	734	9	20	2347	98.8

The percent compliance of the individual projects ranged from 71 to 100 with 19 projects being 100 percent compliant (Figure 4). These compliance rates are comparable to previous years although the types of projects monitored were different. Responses to the Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions question were 9 "Met" and 14 "Not Applicable". The distribution of projects by percent compliance for FY03 is very similar to that reported in FY02.

Figure 4. Distribution of Projects by Percent Compliance



Not Met Responses

Overall, there were only 9 responses out of 763 applicable questions indicating the S&Gs were not met and 20 responses indicating the S&Gs were not capable of being met (Table 7). Four of the 9 "Not Met" responses were from questions related to Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas and the other 5 questions were related to Watershed Analysis, Aquatic Conservation Strategy and Riparian Reserves. Of the nine responses indicating non-compliance, four were related to process deficiencies such as not completing a watershed assessment before conducting activities within riparian reserves. These four were associated with a single prescribed fire project and the review team determined that the implementation of the project

actually achieved the goal of meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. The "Not Mets" for two other projects were related to the issue of not thinning has heavily as stated in the environmental document while the remaining three deficiencies were related to noxious weeds invading the LSR, not leaving 240 linear feet of coarse woody debris and not retaining trees felled for safety reasons within riparian reserves if needed for coarse woody debris.

A couple of the "Not Met" responses may indicate a negative biological effect, such as harvested units were invaded by some noxious weeds and not leaving enough coarse woody debris. Other "Not Met" responses did not have a negative biological effect for example, a watershed analysis was not completed in one project, but riparian and aquatic resources were considered in the project design to avoid impairment. Another example is that all streams and water bodies were not identified in a prescribed fire project but no environmental harm resulted because the implemented project had limited intrusion into and impact upon riparian reserves. Thus the overall impact of non-compliance was judged to be minor.

Photo 7: Coarse Woody Debris Remaining after a Prescribed Fire Project in the Eastern Washington Cascades Province

Not Capable Responses

Twelve of the 20 "Not Capable" responses were related to projects in Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas and 7 responses were related to Species related issues (Table 8). The majority of these "Not Capable" responses occurred into 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 desirable level of coarse wood (question 10a) and the number of snags (question 10b). The other topic area was that a standardized regional protocol for Survey and Manage species did not exist when the project was implemented and thus the actions were not capable of meeting the S&G (questions 110, 111, 112 and 113). See Appendixes B and C for a listing of each question.

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

Category and Question No.	No. of Not Met	No. of Not Capable	Category and Question No.	No. of Not Met	No. of Not Capable
LSR/LSRA #10	1		WS/ACS/RR #44	1	
LSR/LSRA #10a	1	7	WS/ACS/RR #45	1	
LSR/LSRA #10b		5	Matrix #91		1
LSR/LSRA #10c	1		Species #110		3
LSR/LSRA #20	1		Species #111		1
WS/ACS/RR #38	1		Species #112		2
WS/ACS/RR #39	1		Species #113		1
WS/ACS/RR #41	1				

Not Applicable Responses

The same questionnaire was used for the different types of projects and thus contained many inappropriate questions for each individual project. As a result, of the total 3,109 responses, the majority (2,347 or 75%) were "Not Applicable". However, the newly developed implementation monitoring database was able to screen out 1,432 (46% of the total questions) "Not Applicable" questions before forwarding the questionnaire to the PIMTs. Prescreening and omitting the obvious "Not Applicable" questions from the questionnaire saved each PIMT a considerable amount of time.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the watershed and project reviews indicate a continued high degree of compliance for the monitored projects and watershed assessments with meeting the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. There is no indication of the need to amend the plan or conduct major changes in the way the plan is being implemented based on the review findings. The significance of not meeting the Standards and Guidelines in the few noted instances is considered to be minimal. However, the failure to develop Road Management Plans that specifically address ACS objectives in riparian reserves should be reviewed by the FS and BLM because it is a reoccurring finding.

Many monitoring teams found the selection of "other" project types both rewarding and educational to review. Many teams in the past have expressed the interest in monitoring projects other than timber sales. Some of the projects selected for monitoring had decisions signed right after the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. Many of the findings of early monitoring efforts were replicated with this year's reviews and some have questioned the necessity of reviewing older (pre 1998) timber sales. Project implementation dates are now identified so a comparison of compliance rates for similar projects between years can be reported.

Photo 8: "Other" Project type Reclaimed Flue Ash Site Western Washington Cascades Province

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

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

Key Partners

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

Photo 9: Eastern Washington Cascades PAC

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

Contact Information

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Budget

The FY03 program costs continue to be predictable at approximately $500,000 which was equally split between the PIMT and RIMT.

Appendix A

Criteria for Project Identification

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

1. Commercial LSR density management projects
2. Prescribed fire
3. Grazing
4. Mining
5. Recreation
6. Watershed restoration
7. Road decommissioning

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

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

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

Directions for filling in the Forms

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

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

you would fill in the grazing table with all the grazing projects that meet the criteria for your province. And continue on with the rest of the “other projects”.

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

(please note that there are several tables to fill in, 1 per page, add rows to tables when necessary)

Data Needed for **LSR Density Management Projects** *(the watershed in which the selected project occurs will also be monitored)*

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- **Completed** since 2002 (***assuming your list from 2001 was complete you need only submit projects completed within the last year)***, at least 40 acres of the project implemented on the ground, it can be several small units that cumulatively add up to 40 acres. A thinning project is all the units in a contract.
- Density management can mean commercial thinning can mean thinning of even-aged stands and uneven-aged management in multi-aged stands or precommercial thinning.
- Do not include regeneration harvests or salvage treatments.
- If you do not have any LSR density management projects that have not been previously monitored or none that were completed in 2002-2003, then proceed to the Rx fire form.
-

Admin Unit - National Forest or BLM District	**Sub Admin Unit – NF District, BLM Resource Area**	**5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME**	**Project Name**	**Year NEPA Decision**	**Year Offered for sale**	**Total Size of project (acres)**	**Acres treated and implemented on ground**	**Watershed monitored in past? (Y/N) If yes, indicate year**
Commercial Density Management Projects								

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Other Project Monitoring

Prescribed Fire

Criteria for inclusion in table below

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

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

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Grazing

Criteria for inclusion in table below

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

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

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Mining

Criteria for inclusion in table below

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

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

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Recreation

Criteria for inclusion in table below

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

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

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Watershed restoration

Criteria for inclusion in table below

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

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

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Road Decommissioning

Criteria for inclusion in table below

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

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

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

2003 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION QUESTIONNAIRE: PROJECTS (V1.6)
Instructions

Please complete a separate questionnaire and narrative summary for each project, two per province. In addition, complete a watershed questionnaire for the watershed where each project occurs. An electronic version of your reports should be submitted by October 15, 2003 to **d1baker@or.blm.gov** in addition to mailing a hard copy report. Responses pertain only to Forest Service and BLM lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Field Review – Cover Sheet

Date of Review -

Agency –

Province –

National Forest or BLM District –

FS Ranger District or BLM Resource Area –

Type of Project –

Watershed name and number –

Applicable Northwest Forest Plan Land Allocations –

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Host Unit Team Members

Other Participants

The questions have been segregated into several categories. Within each category questions pertaining only to roads and timber sales are located at the end of each section. Please answer all questions, noting which ones don't apply. The chart below indicates the appropriate categories to complete for the LSR, Matrix and, AMA land allocations.

Land Use Allocation	Categories						
	All (General)	LSR/ MLSA	ACS/ Riparian Reserves	Matrix	AMA	Research	Species
LSR/MLSA	X	X	X			X	X
Matrix	X		X	X		X	X
AMA	X		X		X	X	X

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

All Land Allocations			
1	M		Have analyses been conducted with coordination and consultation occurring to ensure consistency under existing laws (NEPA, ESA, Clean Water Act)? R53-54,A2-3,C1
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
2	M		In situations where more than one set of Northwest Forest Plan land use allocations S&Gs apply (i.e., LSR overlaps with riparian reserves), have the more restrictive S&Gs been followed? R7-8, C1, C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
3	M		Have S&Gs in current plans (RMP or LMP) been applied where they are more restrictive or provide greater benefits to late-successional forest related species? R7-8,C1,C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
4	M		Have analysis and planning efforts identified tribal trust resources, if any? E-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
5	M		Have land management units consulted affected tribes, when tribal trust resources may be affected? E-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
6	M		Has the project avoided restricting the exercise of treaty rights by Indian tribes or their members? C16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

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

10d	M		Has the required monitoring and evaluation, (if any), been planned or accomplished? (as described in the LSRA or NEPA document or REO consistency letter)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10e	M		Are any spur or other roads constructed or opened for the project consistent with the 7/9/96 exemption memo, S&Gs for roads at C-16, or Late Successional Reserve Assessment requirements?
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10f	M		Are the location, type, and other features of the project consistent with the needs and plans identified in the LSR Assessment (regardless of which of the above three review compliance documents applies)? In other words, is there evidence in the NEPA document or other appropriate planning documents that the LSR Assessment appropriately influenced the project as intended?
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10g	M		If the stand is over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Range AMA, C-12), do the planning documents indicate the primary purpose of the thinning is to reduce the risk of stand loss from fire or insect attack or both? (C-12 and C-13 – last sentence prior to the heading "Guidelines for Salvage") (If the stand is under 80 years of age, see question 27)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10h	M		**If the stand is over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Range AMA, C-12), does the stand selection and treatment meet the C-13 requirements of:** 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 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 younger stands in LSR/MLSAs east of the Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California accelerated development of late-successional conditions while making the future stand less susceptible to natural disturbances? C13
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
29	M		Have silvicultural and risk reduction projects in late-successional stands in LSR/MLSAs east of the Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California maintained LSR objectives and clearly provided a greater assurance of long-term habitat maintenance by reducing the threat of catastrophic insect, disease, and fire events? C12-13
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
30	M		Has salvage been limited to disturbed sites that are greater than 10 acres in size and have less than 40 percent canopy closure? C14
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
31	M		Have all standing live trees been retained in salvage areas (except as needed to provide reasonable access or for safety)? C14-15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
32	M		Have snags that are likely to persist (until the stand reaches late-successional conditions) been retained in salvage areas (except as needed to provide reasonable access or for safety)? C14
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
33	M		Has coarse woody debris been retained in salvage areas in amounts so that in the future there will be coarse woody debris levels similar to those found in naturally regenerated stands? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

34	M		Has retained coarse woody debris in salvage areas approximated the species composition of the original stand? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
35	M		Have green-tree and snag guidelines in salvage areas been met before those for coarse woody debris? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
36	M		If salvage does not meet the general guidelines, has it focused on areas where there is a future risk of unacceptable large scale fire or large scale insect damage? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
37	M		If access to salvage sites was provided and some general guidelines were not met, did the action ensure that a minimum area was impacted and that the intent or future development of the LSR was not impaired? C15-16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
Watershed Analysis/Aquatic Conservation Strategy/Riparian Reserves			
38	M		If a watershed analysis is required, was one completed prior to the project? R55-56, A7, B12, B17, B20-30, C3, C7, E20-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
39	M		Were the results of Watershed Analysis used to guide and support findings by decision-makers that the project is consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? B10
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
40	M		Has the priority for upgrading stream crossings been based on a determination of risk to ecological values and riparian conditions? B19-20,C32-33
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

41	M		Have all streams and water bodies in the project area been identified? (i.e., for all five stream and water categories)? C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
42	M		Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for fish bearing streams (the greater of: top of the inner gorge; outer edges of the 100-year flood plain; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of two site potential tree heights; slope distance of 300 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
43	M		Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for permanently flowing, non-fish bearing streams (the greater of: top of the inner gorge; outer edges of the 100-year flood plain; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 150 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
44	M		Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands <1 acre, and unstable areas (the greater of: the extent of unstable/potentially unstable areas; stream channel and extent to the top of the inner gorge; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 100 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
45	M		Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for lakes and natural ponds (the greater of: outer edges of riparian vegetation; extent of seasonally saturated soil; extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas; slope distance of two site potential tree heights; slope distance of 300 feet; or as modified). If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C31
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
46	M		Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project for constructed ponds and reservoirs and wetlands greater than 1 acre (the greater of: outer edges of riparian vegetation; extent of seasonally saturated soil; extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 150 feet from the edge of the wetland or the maximum pool elevation; or as modified). C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
47	M		Do fuel treatments and fire suppression projects meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation? C35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

48	M		Have prescribed burn projects and prescriptions been designed to contribute to the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
49	M		Have rehabilitation treatment plans been developed immediately after any significant fire damage to Riparian Reserves? C35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
50	M		Have new leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements for projects other than surface water developments been located and designed to avoid adverse effects? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
51	M		Have fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects been designed and implemented to contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
52	M		Have watershed restoration projects been designed to promote long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, to conserve the genetic integrity of native species, and to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
53	M		Have herbicides, insecticides, and other toxic agents, and other chemicals been applied in a manner to avoid impacts to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
54	M		Have water-drafting sites been located to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

55	M		Have trees which were felled to reduce safety risks been kept on-site in Riparian Reserves when needed for coarse woody debris? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
56	M		Have structures, support facilities, and roads for minerals operations been located outside Riparian Reserves or in a way compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C34, B19-20
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
57	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing road and landing locations in Riparian Reserves? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
58	M		Have sediment deliveries to streams from roads been minimized? C32-33, B19-20
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
59	M		Has fish passage been provided at road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams? C32-33, B19-20
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
60	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing road design criteria, elements, and standards? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
61	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing operation and maintenance criteria? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

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

69	M		Has timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in Riparian Reserves been prohibited, except as follows (C31-32): • 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 other cavity nesting species been provided for? C46-47 and SM34-35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

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

103	M		Has the intent of the S&Gs for coarse woody debris, green tree and snag retention, identified for the matrix, been met? C41,D10
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
104	M		Has the project met the S&Gs for Reserved Pair Areas for spotted owls in the Finney and Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area? D13-16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
Research			
105	M		Have existing research projects (those initiated prior to the signing of the ROD) in LSRs, MLSAs, and Riparian Reserves been assessed to determine if they are consistent with the objectives of these S&Gs? C4,C38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
106	M		Have proposed research projects (those initiated after the signing of the ROD) in LSRs, MLSA, and Riparian Reserves been assessed to determine if they are consistent with the objectives of these S&Gs? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
107	M		Have research projects been analyzed to ensure that there is no significant risk to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to watershed values? C38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
108	M		If research projects are not consistent with the S&Gs, have they been assessed by the Regional Ecosystem Office to ensure that they test critical assumptions of these S&Gs or produce results important to habitat development? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
109	M		Have non-conforming research projects been located where they will have the least adverse effect upon the objectives of these S&Gs? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

Species

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

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

Species : Section 1

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

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

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

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

Species : Section 2

Questions applicable under both documents.

All projects answer these questions. Does not matter when decision was signed.
(S&Gs did not change between the 2 documents)

114	M		When safety concerns and legal requirements have not been a factor, has protection been provided for abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings that are used as roost sites for bats? C43, D10 and SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
	M		**Bat survey protocol. Deleted. Don't answer.**
	NM		
	NC		

	NA		
116			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 judgement) Identify how this was accomplished.
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
124	M		Have known site records (available to date) for the project area been verified and entered into ISMS? SM15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions			
172	M		If there was a Biological Opinion (BO) issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service and / or the National Marine Fisheries Service (now NOAA – Fisheries), did the project comply with the provisions of the BO or BOs (e.g. Terms and Conditions, Project Design Criteria, Project Design features, Sideboards, etc.?) If a Letter of Concurrence was issued for the project, the correct response would be Not Applicable, if the project was a No Effect call, the correct response would be not applicable. Letters of Concurrence – Not applicable No Effect – Not Applicable (Explain any Not Met or Not Capable answers by each provision.)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

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

130	M		If it has been adjusted, has grazing been eliminated when adjusting practices are not effective? C-33 (GM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
131	M		Have <u>new</u> livestock handling and / or management facilities been located outside Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
132	M		Have Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives been met for existing livestock handling facilities within Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
133	M		Were existing livestock handling facilities that did not meet ACS Objectives removed or relocated outside of riparian reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
134	M		Were livestock trailing, bedding, watering, loading and other handling efforts limited to those areas and times that ensured ACS objectives were met? C-34 (GM-3)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

MINING **Mining Management in Late Successional Reserves**			
135	M		Were the impacts of ongoing and proposed mining actions assessed, and appropriate stipulations (such as seasonal or other restrictions) included for all phases of mineral activity? The guiding principal will be to design mitigation measures that minimize detrimental effects to late-successional habitat. C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
MINING **Mining Management in Riparian Reserves**			
136	M		Has a reclamation plan, approved Plan of Operations and a reclamation bond been done for minerals operations within riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
137	M		Did the plans and bonds address the costs of removing facilities, equipment, and materials; recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography; isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials; salvage and replacement of topsoil; and seedbed preparation and revegetation to meet ACS objectives? C-34 (MM-1).
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
138	M		Were structures, support facilities and roads located outside of riparian reserves when alternatives for location existed? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
139	M		If there was no alternative to siting facilities within riparian reserves, were they located in a way compatible with ACS objectives? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
140	M		Was road construction kept to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

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

144 d	M		Were waste and waste facilities monitored after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-3c)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
144 e	M		Were waste facilities reclaimed after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-3d)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
144 f	M		Were the required reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability of mine wastes? C-35 (MM-3e)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

Leasable Minerals Only Leasable Minerals Management in Riparian Reserves			
145	M		For leasable minerals, was surface occupancy prohibited within riparian reserves for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development activities where leases do not already exist? C-35 (MM-4)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
146	M		Were operating plans for existing contracts adjusted where possible, to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent the attainment of ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-4)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
147	M		Were ACS objectives met for salable mineral activities, such as sand and gravel mining and extraction, within riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-5)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
148	M		Were inspection and monitoring requirements included in mineral plans, leases, or permits? C-35 (MM-6)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
149	M		Were the results of inspection and monitoring requirements evaluated to effect the modification of mineral plans, leases or permits as needed to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-6)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

PRESCRIBED FIRE **Prescribed Management in Late Successional Reserves**			
150	M		Was a specific fire management plan prepared during watershed analysis, or as an element of province-level planning or during Late Successional Reserve assessment prior to any habitat manipulation activities in the LSR? C-18
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
151	M		Did fuels management in LSRs utilize minimum impact suppression methods in accordance with guidelines for reducing risks of large-scale disturbances? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
152	M		Did the plan specify how hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications would meet the objectives of the LSR? C-18
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
153	M		In Late Successional Reserves, did watershed analysis provide information to determine the amount of coarse woody debris to be retained when applying prescribed fire? C-18
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
PRESCRIBED FIRE **Prescribed Fire Management in Riparian Reserves**			
154	M		Did strategies recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuels management activities could be damaging to long-term ecosystem function? C-35 (FM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

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

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

166	M		Have existing facilities in riparian reserves been evaluated and mitigations employed to ensure that these do not prevent, and to the extent practicable contribute to, attainment of the ACS objectives? C-34 (RM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
167	M		Have dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives been adjusted? C-34 (RM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
168	M		When adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities, and / or specific site closures were not effective, was the practice or occupancy eliminated? C-34 (RM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

WATERSHED RESTORATION **Watershed Restoration Management in Late Successional Reserves**			
169	M		Did projects designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds provide late-successional habitat benefits or have negligible effects on late-successional associated species? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
170	M		Were watershed restoration projects designed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with LSR objectives? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
WATERSHED RESTORATION **Watershed Restoration Management in Riparian Reserves**			
171	M		Were fish and wildlife interpretive and other user enhancement facilities designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives? C-38 (FW-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

Appendix C

Watershed Questionnaire

Field Review – Cover Sheet

Date of Review -

Agency –

Province –

National Forest or BLM District –

FS Ranger District or BLM Resource Area –

5th Field Watershed name and number –

(enter discription of watershed below)

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

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

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Host Unit Team Members

Other Participants

5th FIELD WATERSHED REVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE
Final FY2003 (Final V1.6)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. WATERSHED RESTORATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. KEY WATERSHEDS

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

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

5. RIPARIAN RESERVES

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

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

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

6. SURVEY AND MANAGE

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

7. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

a. Have management assessments been completed for each large Late-Successional Reserve, group of smaller LSRs, Managed Late-Successional Area, or group of smaller MLSAs in the watershed (fill in table below)? (if not, please explain). (C-11, C-26)

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

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

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

Appendix D

Summary of the Responses to Individual Questions

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

51	3			20	**117**	1			22
52	4			19	**118**	1			22
53	1			22	**119**	2			21
54	2			21	**120**	1			22
55	4	1		18	**121**	3			20
56				23	**122**	2			21
57	14			9	**123**	2			21
58	17			6	**124**	2			21

	Number of Responses					Number of Responses			
Question #.	**M**	**NM**	**NC**	**NA**	**Question #**	**M**	**NM**	**NC**	**NA**
Biological Opinion Terms And Conditions (23)									
172	9			14					
Mining (1)									
1				1	**10a**				1
2	1				**10b**				1
3	1				**10c**				1
4				1	**10d**				1
5				1	**10e**				1
6	1				**10f**				1
7	1				**11**				1
8				1	**12**				1
9				1	**13**				1
10				1	**14**				1
					15				1
Prescribed Fire (7)									
1	2			5					
2	2			5					
3	2			5					
4	2			5					
5	6			1					

Appendix E

Review Teams

Western Washington Cascades - LSR Commercial Thinning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Dale Oberlag acting for Bill Ramos
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Linda Winter- Pilchuck Audubon
George Kirkmire- WA Contract Loggers Association
Bob Johnson- Alpine Lakes Protection Society, Robert Johnson Produce

Host Unit Team Members -

Terry Skorheim- District Ranger
Phyllis Reed- Ecosystem Manager/Wildlife Biologist
Lance Raff- Vegetation Manager

Other Participants -

Ward Hoffman- Regional Team Representative
Chris Hansen-Murray – Forest Ecosystems Staff Officer
Kathy Johnson – Assistant for Linda Winter, Pilchuck Audubon

Western Washington Cascades – Mining, Flue dust removal and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bill Ramos
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Linda Winter- Pilchuck Audubon
Mark Langston- NOLS
George Kirkmire- WA Contract Loggers Association
Doug Hennick- WA Department of Fish and Wildlife
Rose Lee- Citizen
John Gabrielson- EPA

Host Unit Team Members -

Barbara Busse – District Ranger, did not attend due to fire assignment
Dale Oberlag- Wildlife Biologist and Acting District Ranger
Lloyd Johnson – Realty Specialist

Other Participants -

Dave Baker- Regional Team Representative
Pat Toman- Retired USFS who worked on the Cashman project
Rick McGuire- Citizen and assistant to Linda Winter

Eastern Washington Cascades – LSR Density Management and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Arlo Vander Woude acting for Jodi Leingang, USFS
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Lee Carlson, Yakima Nation
Jeff Krupka, USFWS
Susan Crampton, Methow Forest Watch
Carl Bjelland, Weyerhauser

Host Unit Team Members –

John Rohrer, Wildlife Biologist

Jennifer Molesworth, Fish Biologist
John Daily, Silviculturist
Ann Sprague, Wildlife Biologist

Other Participants –

Ann Fink, USFS
Elaine Leida, USFS
Chris Charters, Partnership for Sust. Met.
Dave Baker, Regional Monitoring Team Rep.

Eastern Washington Cascades – Density Management and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Arlo Vander Woude acting for Jodi Leingang
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Lee Carlson, Yakima Nation
Jeff Krupka, USFWS
Susan Crampton, Methow Forest Watch
Carl Bjelland, Weyerhauser

Host Unit Team Members -

John Rohrer, Wildlife Biologist
Jennifer Molesworth, Fish Biologist
John Daily, Silviculturist
Ann Sprague, Wildlife Biologist

Other Participants-

Dave Baker, RIMT (BLM)

Yakima – Commercial Thin/Underburn Prescribed Fire and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-
Host Unit Team Members -

Jim Bailey
David Tharp
Peter Forbes
Randall Shepard

Other Participants -

Mario Mamone – RIMT (USFWS)
Paul Phifer – LSR Working Group (USFWS)
Ann Fink – Note-taker (USFS)

Yakima - Commercial Thin/Regen Harvest/Underburn Prescribed fire and Watershed Review Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-
Host Unit Team Members -

Jim Bailey
Dave Tharp
Peter Forbes
Randall Shepard

Other Participants -

Mario Mamone – RIMT (USFWS)
Paul Phifer – LSR Working Group (USFWS)
Ann Fink – Note-taker – (USFS)

Olympic Peninsula – Commercial Thinning in LSR and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Ward Hoffman
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Marty Ereth, Skokomish Tribe
Frank Geyer, Quileute Tribe
Kathy O'Halloran, Olympic National Forest
Bonnie Phillips, Olympic Forest Coalition
Marc Whisler, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members -

Pete Erben, Recreation Manager
Verne Farrell, District Silviculturist
Patty Krueger, District Wildlife Biologist
Doug Sturhan, Timber Sale Planner

Other Participants -

Rick Darnell, Olympic Forest Coalition (observer)
Jeannette Griese, LSR Work Group
Jon Martin, RIMT
Mark Mobbs, Quinault Indian Nation

Olympic Peninsula – Commercial Thinning in LSR and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Ward Hoffman
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation –

Marty Ereth, Skokomish Tribe
Pete Nelson, Northwest Ecosystem Alliance
Kathy O'Halloran, Olympic National Forest
Bonnie Phillips, Olympic Forest Coalition
Jonathan Seil, Forest Stewards Guild
Marc Whisler, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members -

Frank Davis, Silviculturist & Timber Sale Planner
Bruce Huntley, Timber Sale Administrator
Vaughan Marable, District Wildlife Biologist
Marc McHenry, District Fisheries Biologist

Other Participants -

Rick Darnell, Olympic Forest Coalition (observer)
Jeannette Griese, LSR Work Group
Jon Martin, RIMT
Sarah Savage, Student Temporary Employee (observer)

Southwest Washington – LSR Thinning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – John Roland

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Dorothy Saunders - EPA
Joe Hiss - USFWS

Host Unit Team Members -

Ben Kizer – District Ranger
Tom Kogut – District Wildlife Biologist
Bob Obedzinski – Forest/District Silviculturist
Ken Wieman – District Hydrologist
Marie Thompkins – Hydrological Technician
Paul Smale – Hydrological Technician
George Schaefer – Sale Administrator
Joe Kulig – Wildlife Technician
Dean Lawrance – Engineer
Fred Noack – Planning Team Leader

Other Participants -

Earl Ford – Ecosystem Staff Office
Carol Chandler – Forest Wildlife Biologist
Fred Dorn – Timber Sale Contract Officer
Aldo Aguilar – Forest Soil Scientist
Fred Zensen – Regional Reforestation/TSI Coordinator

Southwest Washington – Greenhorn LSR Thinning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – John Roland
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Dorothy Saunders - EPA
Joe Hiss - USFWS

Host Unit Team Members -

Ben Kizer – District Ranger
Tom Kogut – District Wildlife Biologist
Bob Obedzinski – Forest/District Silviculturist
Ken Wieman – District Hydrologist
Marie Thompkins – Hydrological Technician
Paul Smale – Hydrological Technician
George Schaefer – Sale Administrator
Joe Kulig – Wildlife Technician
Dean Lawrance – Engineer
Fred Noack – Planning Team Leader

Other Participants -

Earl Ford – Ecosystem Staff Office
Carol Chandler – Forest Wildlife Biologist
Fred Dorn – Timber Sale Contract Officer
Aldo Aguilar – Forest Soil Scientist
Fred Zensen – Regional Reforestation/TSI Coordinator

Deschutes – Commercial Thinning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Beth Peer, Crescent RD, Deschutes NF

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Boyd Wickman, US Forest Service Research
Jerry Cordova, US Fish and Wildlife Servic
Sarah Thomas, Crook County
Kent Gill, Friends of the Metolius
Robert Towne, Field Manager Deschutes Resource Area, BLM
Glen Ardt, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Host Unit Team Members -

Shane Jeffries, Acting District Ranger
Jim Stone, Silviculturist
Joan Kittrell, Wildlife Biologist
Chris Mickle, Environmental Coordinator

Other Participants -

Gery Ferguson, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Member
Candy Dillingham, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Member
Ken Boucher, Fuels Technician
Rich Pastor, Bureau of Reclamation

Deschutes – Watershed review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –Beth Peer, Crescent Ranger District, Deschutes NF
PAC Review Team Members -

Boyd Wickman, US Forest Service Research
Jerry Cordova, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Sarah Thomas, Crook County
Kent Gill, Friends of the Metolius
Dennis Oliphant, Sun Country Tours, Inc.
Bonnie Lamb, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Host Unit Team Members –

Shane Jeffries, Acting District Ranger
Jim Stone, Silviculturist
Joan Kittrell, Wildlife Biologist
Chris Mickle, Environmental Coordinator
Paul Powers, Fisheries Biologist
Carolyn Close, Botanist

Other Participants -

Mollie Chaudet, Province Liaison
Gery Ferguson, Regional ImplementationMonitoringTeam
Candy Dillingham, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
Rich Pastor, Bureau of Reclamation

Oregon Coast - Young Stand Density Management and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Brendan White, USFWS, Portland FWO
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Al Brown-Siuslaw NF
Bridgette Tuerler-USFWS, Portland
Alan Henning-EPA, Eugene
Rennie Ferris-PAC member, Special Forest products

Mike Carrier-State Parks, Salem
Ron Phillips-PAC, public
Paul Bridges-USFWS, Portland
George Buckingham-Siuslaw NF
Rob Markle-NOAA Fisheries, Portland

Host Unit Team Members -

Jack Sleeper
Dan Karnes
Paul Thomas
Bruce Buckley
Jennifer Wade

Other Participants -

Liang Hsin- RIMT (BLM)

Oregon Coast - Commercial Thinning with Research and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Brendan White, USFWS, Portland FWO
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Al Brown-Siuslaw NF
Bridgette Tuerler-USFWS, Portland
Alan Henning-EPA, Eugene
Mike Carrier-State Parks, Salem
Liang Hsin-BLM, State office
Paul Bridges-USFWS, Portland
George Buckingham-Siuslaw NF

Host Unit Team Members -

Wayne Patterson
Kami Ellingson
Janet Moser
John Casteel
Don Clausen

Other Participants -

Liang Hsin- RIMT (BLM)

Willamette - Regeneration and Commercial Thinning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Paul Norman
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Wayne Giesy – Hull Oakes Lumber Co.
Jerry Mumper – PALS, Friends of Mill Creek
Alan Henning - EPA

Host Unit Team Members -

Dick Davis
Ernie Ledbetter
Jan Burns
Dave Baley
Tim Bailey
Dave Tangen

Other Participants -

Sue Livingston – FWS, Regional LSR Working Group
Beth (Sue's puppy in training as a companion for those with disabilities)
Dave Baker – BLM, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Lead

Willamette - Commercial thinning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Paul Norman
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Didi Malarkey, Member at Large
Doug Heiken, ONRC
Jerry Mumper, PALS
Alan Henning, EPA
Bob Progulske, USFWS

Host Unit Team Members -

Jim Williams
Iden Asato
Dave Baley
Gary Marsh
Pam Moody
Tim Bailey

Other Participants -

Dave Baker, Regional Monitoring Implementation Team Lead

Southwest Oregon – LSR Density Management Thinning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bob Gunther
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Roy Hendrick III, Oregon Small Woodlands Association, Private Timber
George Smith , Coquille Indian Tribe
Cindy Donegan, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Lynn Gemlo, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Romain Cooper, Conservation Siskiyou Project
Scott Conroy, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
Alan Henning , US Environmental Protection Agency
Maryjane Snocker, Environmental

Host Unit Team Members -

Mike Oxford, Project team lead
Richard Conrad, Field Manager
Dale Stewart, Soil scientist
Chris Schumacher, contract Administrator
Paul Leman, Forester
Jim Heaney, Wildlife Biologist

Other Participants -

Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
Kirk Casavan, BLM Roseburg District (Assistant Team Lead)
Jim Hays, Southwest Oregon Provincial PAC Facilitator

Southwest Oregon– Prescribed burn and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bob Gunther
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Anita Ward, Special Forest Products
Frank Bird, NOAA Fisheries
Cindy Donegan, US Fish and Wildlife Service
David Clayton, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Ed Vaughn, Coquille Tribe
Robert Horton, Conservation
Gene Bowling, Recreation, Multi-Use Trails Coalition
Michael Turner, Recreation, Prospect Hotel
Lu Anthony, Little Butte Creek Watershed Council

Host Unit Team Members -

Joel King, District Ranger
John Robinson, Fire Management Officer
Steve Rucker, Fuels Planner
Jim Hays, NEPA Analyst
Stan Marshall, Silviculturist

Other Participants -

Mike Oxford, BLM Coos Bay District (Assistant team leader)
Liang Hsin, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team, Portland
Ed Kupillas, Observer
Kirk Casavan, BLM Roseburg District

Klamath - Commercial Density Management and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jerry Haugen (Fremont-Winema NF)
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-
Host Unit Team Members

Kent Russell, Klamath District Ranger
Sarah Malaby, Fremont-Winema Botanist

Other Participants -

Rick Hardy, USDI-FWS Klamath Falls
Mario Mamone, USDI-FWS Portland

California Coast – Prescribed Burn and Watershed review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Phebe Brown/ for Jim Fenwood, DFO
David Fuller
Ray Mostin
TallChief Comet
Rich Ridenhour
Yvonne Everett
Robert Quitiquit
Chris Heppe/alt forTerry Hofstra
Jill Geist/alt for John Woolley

Lou Woltering

Host Unit Team Members -
Rich Burns (Area Manager)
Jim Dawson (Project Lead)
Pardee Bardwell
Frank Orioza
Dave Fatch
Other Participants -
Gery Ferguson (RIMT)
Candy Dillingham (RIMT)

California Coast – Prescribed Fire Underburning and Watershed review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame (Mendocino NF)
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -
Phebe Brown (DFO Representative)
David Fuller
Ray Mostin
TallChief Comet
Rich Ridenhour
Yvonne Everett
Robert Quitiquit
Jill Geist/alt for John Woolley
Gary Lewis
Host Unit Team Members -
Blaine Baker (District Ranger)
Nancy Gard (District Planning Officer)
Larry Jansen (District Fire Management Officer)
Dennis Gard (District Culturist)
Other Participants -
Gery Ferguson (RIMT)
Candy Dillingham (RIMT)

Northwest Sacramento – Underburning in forest vegetation and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame (MNF)
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -
Brad Rust(DFO Representative)
Carl Weidert
Host Unit Team Members -
None available due to Unit fires
Other Participants -
Candace Dillingham (RIMT)

Northwest Sacramento – Prescribed burning and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame (MNF)
PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Brad Rust (DFO Representative)
Carl Weidert

Host Unit Team Members -

None available due to Unit fires

Other Participants -

Candace Dillingham (RIMT)

Appendix F
Provincial Monitoring Teams Comments and / or Recommendations

The following are comments received from individual monitoring teams. The Regional Implementation Monitoring Team (RIMT) reviewed all the comments and provided a response in bolded text.

Monitoring Objectives

- Address only those individual questions that presented an issue or concern for team members, rather than reviewing each question. This format will allow more time in the field for on the ground monitoring and dialogue exchange. **Recommendation discussed in annual workshop with the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) leads.**

- A PAC member wanted a better venue to share that some of the objectives of the NW Forest Plan are not being met, especially in terms of meeting proposed sale quantities. **It was recommended that the concern be brought up at the individual PAC meeting. It is recognized that in some areas, estimated volume is not being sold due to a variety of reasons.**

- A question arose about the PAC adding in some of their own questions for review to collect data on local issues that may not be part of the NWFP. While it may be difficult for the Regional Monitoring Team to track these issues, a formal process with the Regional Monitoring Team's support is desired. **The RIMT is funded and tasked only with monitoring NWFP standard and guidelines. PACs are encouraged to work with their respective local FS and BLM units in developing questions of local interest. Such questions could be addressed in NWFP Implementation Monitoring reviews, but any analysis would not be done by the RIMT.**

- Since the monitoring trip was looking at how a specific project was implemented in relation to NW Forest Plan Management Direction, members of the host unit felt it was not a good venue to share back more general comments on how realistic some Standards and Guidelines of the NWFP are and the fact that they can not be implemented as easily as some people may think. **The RIMT is tasked with determining *compliance* with NWFP standard and guidelines and not determining validity or ease of implementation of standards and guidelines. It is within our responsibility to identify S&Gs that are being interpreted inconsistently or if there is a consistent misapplication of a standard and guideline. Our findings of 7 years of implementation monitoring will be presented in the 2004 report, due to be released in 2005.**

Sampling

- One project reviewed has only 2 units that were in LSR with the rest of the sale outside the LSR. Reviewers found evaluating only that portion within the LSR more difficult since most information provided was for the entire sale and not just that portion of the LSR and they were evaluating a subset of a sale and not the entire sale. **This concern was addressed in the annual workshop with the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) leads held in Jan. 2004.**

Monitoring Team
- A tribal representative commented that it is important to the tribe to participate in monitoring. It is nice to see the care that goes into the development of the projects we monitor. **Idea covered at the annual workshop with the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) leads.**

- One of the ways to have more PAC members representing non-agency groups participate in the review is to schedule future monitoring trips (perhaps one of the two each year) on weekend to allow team members to work around their professional positions. **Concept discussed in annual workshop with the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) leads.**

- Summer is traditionally a busy time for the host units. Spring would be a better time to conduct the reviews. The entire monitoring process (starting with Team Lead training) could begin in the fall instead of in February or March. **The RIMT selected projects for review for the 2004 program year in August of 2003. This will allow for early scheduling of reviews instead of summer during the busy field and fire season.**

- A pre-meeting with review team members prior to go to the field would help orient them to background material on projects. This would be very useful to new members to the PAC who had not participated in any reviews before since so much of material and types of projects are unfamiliar to them. **Recommendation covered in annual workshop with the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) leads.**

The Questionnaire
- One PIMT member expressed a concern about the capability or effectiveness of the watershed questionnaire as a tool to effectively monitor conditions in the watershed. A general discussion of the known problems, project activities, and restoration activities occurring in the watershed before going over the questionnaire may help to address this concern and provide a more detailed picture of the current watershed conditions. **Recommendation covered in annual workshop with the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) leads.**

- PAC members representing Grand Ronde Tribe and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs felt that the term "tribal trust resources" should have been better defined for the questionnaire. Might also consider including some instruction on definition of what is meant by met, not met, etc. for questions 4-6 so field reviewers better understood what was meant by term and can answer the question better. **A presentation on tribal trust resources will be conducted during future annual workshops with the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team (PIMT) leads.**

- Recommended by some PAC members that there might be a need for an additional category for the question answers of "Not enough information to answer" for those situations where there truly is not enough information to make a definitive answer of met, not-met, not applicable, etc. **The RIMT understands the difficulty in evaluating some of the field conditions, however, the objective review of PAC members is still the most desirable method of conducting the reviews. At the annual workshop, it is stressed that project files, documents, contract records and any monitoring associated with the selected project be made available both in**

the office and in field for referencing during the review. Some review teams find it beneficial to actually measure specific parameters such as riparian reserve widths or coarse woody debris lengths.

Follow-up
- Need a system for archiving silvicultural prescription records beyond 5 years after logging. The lack of historical records may compromise the opportunity to conduct future effectiveness monitoring. **This is beyond the responsibility of the RIMT and is an administrative unit issue.**

- Several team members suggested that some projects should be included for effectiveness monitoring in the future, to see if the desired trends and results continue to be achieved in the future. (Revisited or re-monitoring again in the future to see if the desired objectives and results of the project are obtained over time.)
There is currently a review in progress on determining the long-term direction of the implementation monitoring program. Items that are being evaluated include the better linkage of between Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring efforts.