Appendix A

Analysis of project monitoring questions with most noncompliance 1996-2003

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This analysis is to determine the "so what" question on the results of the monitoring questions which, over the years, have received the most noncompliance responses. Just knowing the amount of "not met" does not tell the entire story; additional information is needed, such as:

- What was the question asked?
- What is the wording of the applicable standard and guideline?
- What types of projects does the standard and guideline apply to?
- How many applicable projects were monitored by year by the standard and guideline? This number will tell you the total number of applicable projects monitored by year and the percentage not met each year, and over the entire analysis period.
- What Land Use Allocations were applicable?
- What are the reasons for the "not met" response for each monitoring question? Is it process related or implementation related?
- Over the years, is a trend indicated?

In 2000, no projects were monitored; only watershed scale monitoring items were reviewed. There is no project monitoring information for the year 2000.

Most "not met" monitoring questions over the years

The noncompliant standards and guidelines have been ordered with the highest percentage of noncompliance listed first. Percent noncompliance was determined by dividing the number of "not met" responses by the number of applicable monitored projects times (X) 100.

#1 - Monitoring question - If snag requirements for cavity nesters were not met, was harvest prohibited?

Standard and guideline - (C46). As depicted by Neitro in Management of Wildlife and Fish Habitats in Forest of Western Oregon and Washington (1985), the 100 percent population potential for white-headed woodpeckers is 0.60 conifer snags (ponderosa pine of Douglas-fir) per acre in forest habitats; these snags must be at least 15 inches dbh (or largest available if 15 inch dbh snags are not available) and in soft decay stages, and must be provided in stands of ponderosa pine and mixed pine/Douglas-fir. The 100 percent population potential for black-backed woodpeckers is 0.12 conifer snags per acre in forest habitats; these snags must be at least 17 inches dbh (or largest available if 17 inch dbh snags are not available) and in hard decay stages, and must be provided in stands of mixed conifer and lodgepole pine in higher elevations of the Cascade Range. Provision of snags for other cavity-nesting species, including primary cavity-nesters, must be added to the requirements for these two woodpecker species. Site-specific analysis, and application of a snag recruitment model (specifically, the Forest Service*s Snag Recruitment Simulator) taking into account tree species, diameters, falling rates, and decay rates, will be required to determine appropriate tree and snag species mixes and densities. **If snag requirements cannot be met, then harvest must not take place.**

Number of noncompliance - total of 5 "not met" responses - 1996 (2), 1997 (1), 1998 (2)

Types of applicable projects

Timber sales or other activities that may result in snag removal.

Applicable land use allocation

Matrix

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
Met	0	0			2	3	0	0	0	
Not Capable	0	1			0	3	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	40	37			20	18	21	34	23	
Not Met	2	1			2	0	0	0	0	5
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	2	2			4	6	0	0	0	14
Total Not Met responses	2	1			2	0	0	0	0	5
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	100%	50%			50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Question #	#114	#111	Not Asked	Not Asked	#80	#77	#96	#96	#96	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - In all cases timber sales (1996, 1997, 1998) was the activity that resulted in noncompliance.

Process v Implementation

- In all cases of noncompliance, harvest continued in areas deficient in snags.
- In one case (1996), the project cut 34 snags in 7 campgrounds for safety reasons and snag requirements were not met.
- In one case (1996), the size of the trees in the stand rendered the standard and guideline as being incapable of being met. The project was a commercial thinning. In 1996, the response of "not capable" was not available in the monitoring questionnaire. This would have been identified as a "not capable" in later years.

Trend – An interpretation would not be reliable because of the lack of applicable projects monitored for all years and none monitored in recent years.

#2 - Monitoring question - In areas of partial harvest, have coarse woody debris guidelines been modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles?

Standard and guideline - (C40). Until standards are developed as described above, the following guidelines apply in areas of regeneration harvests: for northern California National Forests, use the Draft

Forest Plan standards and guidelines for down logs; for western Oregon and Washington north of and including the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene BLM District, leave 240 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 20 inches in diameter. Logs less than 20 feet in length cannot be credited toward this total. In eastern Oregon and Washington, and western Oregon south of the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene BLM District, a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and 16 feet long should be retained. Decay class 1 and 2 logs can be counted towards these totals. Down logs should reflect the species mix of the original stand. In all cases, standards and guidelines from current plans and draft plan preferred alternatives apply if they provide greater amounts**. In areas of partial harvest, the same basic guidelines should be applied, but they should be modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles where partial harvesting is practiced.**

Number of noncompliance – total of 14 not mets - 1996 (7), 1997 (3), 1999 (3), 2001 (1)

Types of applicable projects

Timber sales with harvests that include commercial thinning or uneven-aged management prescriptions. This standard does not apply to regeneration harvest activities.

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix

Adaptive Management Areas (intent of the measures must be met but specific guidelines are not prescribed for these areas)

It would seem reasonable to conclude by looking at the numbers of noncompliance for the years monitored, that noncompliance was a greater issue early in implementing the Plan and is trending towards higher compliance in later years. However, further analysis of the applicable projects for each year displays a different result. In later years, fewer applicable projects were monitored, therefore, in reality a trend cannot be concluded.

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			1	0	0	0	0	
Met	14	11			15	11	4	0	0	
Not Capable	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	21	25			8	10	16	34	23	
Not Met	7	3			0	3	1	0	0	14
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	21	14			16	14	5	0	0	70
Total Not Met responses	7	3			0	3	1	0	0	14
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	33%	21%			0%	21%	20%	0%	0%	20%
Question #	#86	#55	Not asked	Not asked	#43	#41	#74	#74	#74	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - In 2002, the main focus of monitoring was on late-successional reserve density management. Since this standard and guideline only applies in matrix and adaptive management areas, none of the LSR density management projects were applicable to this standard and guideline.

In all cases, project noncompliance occurred in implementation of timber sales (14 projects).

Process v Implementation - Closer analysis of the "not met" responses and comments regarding these not met, discloses that coarse woody debris was left in numbers meeting the regeneration harvest guidelines. So while a not met response could indicate that coarse woody debris was not left in the treatment units, the "not met" responses in all years indicate that the process of identifying modified levels of coarse woody debris was not done as opposed to the absence of coarse woody debris. In all cases, coarse woody debris was left in the treatment units. The levels were not modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles but were left at the standard for regeneration harvest which is a higher amount.

Trend - Based on the numbers displayed for compliance related to applicable projects, no clear trend is indicated because of the absence of applicable projects in later years.

#3 - Monitoring question - 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 and 20 feet long and decay classes 1 and 2) been retained?

Standard and guideline - (C40) Until standards are developed as described above, the following guidelines apply in areas of regeneration harvests: for northern California National Forests, use the Draft Forest Plan standards and guidelines for down logs; for western Oregon and Washington north of and including the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene BLM District, leave 240 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 20 inches in diameter. Logs less than 20 feet in length cannot be credited toward this total. In eastern Oregon and Washington, and western Oregon south of the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene BLM District, a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and 16 feet long should be retained. Decay class 1 and 2 logs can be counted towards these totals. Down logs should reflect the species mix of the original stand. In all cases, standards and guidelines from current plans and draft plan preferred alternatives apply if they provide greater amounts. In areas of partial harvest, the same basic guidelines should be applied, but they should be modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles where partial harvesting is practiced.

Number of noncompliance – total of 3 "not met" responses - 1997 (1), 1998 (1), 1999 (1)

Types of applicable projects

Regeneration harvest using timber sales in the matrix.

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Met	4	3			2	3	0	0	0	12
Not Capable	2	2			0	0	0	0	0	4
Not Applicable	36	33			21	20	21	34	23	188
Not Met	0	1			1	1	0	0	0	3
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	6	6			3	4	0	0	0	19
Total Not Met responses	0	1			1	1	0	0	0	3
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0%	17%			33%	25%	0%	0%	0%	16%
Question #	#84	#52	Not Asked	Not Asked	#39	#37	#70	#70	#70	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - Only those timber sales with regeneration harvests in the area identified above would be subject to this standard and guideline. All noncompliance occurred in timber sales.

Process v Implementation

- All three timber sales planned (it was stipulated in the NEPA document) to leave 240 linear feet of logs per acre but did not actually implement the requirement on the ground.

Trend – There were no regeneration harvest timber sales monitored in 2001-2003 in matrix lands. To infer any trend beyond 1999 would not be reliable because of the lack of applicable projects monitored in recent years.

#4 - Monitoring question - Are green tree retention and dispersed retention patches being retained indefinitely?

Standard and guideline - (C42) As a general guide, 70 percent of the total area to be retained should be aggregates of moderate to larger size (0.2 to 1 hectare or more) with the remainder as dispersed structures (individual trees, and possible including smaller clumps less than 0.2 ha.) Larger aggregates may be particularly important where adjacent areas have little late-successional habitat. To the extent possible, patches and dispersed retention should include the largest, oldest live trees, decadent or leaning trees, and hard snags occurring in the unit. Patches should be retained indefinitely.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 5 “not met” responses - 1996, (2), 1998 (1), 1999 (2)

Types of applicable projects

Timber sales

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix

Adaptive Management Areas (intent of the measures must be met but specific guidelines are not prescribed for these areas)

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
Met	9	5			7	9	3	0	0	
Not Capable	0	1			0	1	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	31	33			16	12	18	34	23	
Not Met	2	0			1	2	0	0	0	5
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	11	6			8	12	3	0	0	40
Total Not Met responses	2	0			1	2	0	0	0	5
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	18%				13%	17%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Question #	*89	#62	Not Asked	Not Asked	#50	#48	#81	#81	#81	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects

All noncompliance occurred in timber sales.

Process v Implementation

- All five timber sales left green tree retention but did not identify some mechanism or process for indefinite retention. In most cases, the green tree retention was not marked nor was there a spatial database mechanism to track the location into the future.

Trend - No timber sales in 2002 or 2003 were monitored that included regeneration harvest in matrix lands. To infer any trend beyond 2000 would not be reliable because of the lack of applicable projects monitored after 1999.

#5 - Monitoring question - 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

Standard and guideline - (C40) Until standards are developed as described above, the following guidelines apply in areas of regeneration harvests: for northern California National Forests, use the Draft Forest Plan standards and guidelines for down logs; for western Oregon and Washington north of and including the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene BLM District, leave 240 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 20 inches in diameter. Logs less than 20 feet in length cannot be credited toward this total. In eastern Oregon and Washington, and western Oregon south of the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene BLM District, a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter and 16 feet long should be retained. Decay class 1 and 2 logs can be counted towards these totals. Down logs should reflect the species mix of the original stand. In all cases, standards and guidelines from current plans and draft plan preferred alternatives apply if they provide greater amounts. In areas of partial harvest, the same basic guidelines should be applied, but they should be modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles where partial harvesting is practiced.

Number of noncompliance – total of 3 "not met" responses - 1997 (1), 1998 (1), and 2001 (1)

Types of applicable projects

Regeneration harvest in matrix.

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	2			0	0	0	0	0	
Met	15	2			5	23	0	0	0	
Not Capable	1	0			0	1	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	26	34			18	0	20	34	23	
Not Met	0	1			1	0	1	0	0	3
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	16	5			6	0	1	0	0	28
Total Not Met responses	0	1			1	0	1	0	0	3
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects		20%			17%	0	100%	0%	0%	11%
Question #		#53	Not Asked	Not Asked	#40	#38	#71	#71	#71	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects – All noncompliance occurred in timber sales.

Process v Implementation

- All three timber sales planned (it was stipulated in the NEPA document) to leave 120 linear feet of logs per acre but did not actually implement the requirement on the ground.

Trend - No timber sales in 2002 or 2003 were monitored that included regeneration harvest in matrix lands. To infer any trend beyond 2000 would not be reliable because of the lack of applicable projects monitored since 1998. Based on the projects monitored from 1996-2001, an occasional instance of noncompliance would be expected.

#6 - Monitoring question - Have riparian reserves been excluded from timber harvest except for treatments necessary to obtain Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives (or for salvage / hazard tree removal if Watershed analysis determines that present and future coarse woody debris needs are met and ACS objectives are not adversely affected)?

Standard and guideline - (C31-32, TM-1) Prohibit timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in Riparian Reserves, except as described below. Riparian Reserve acres shall not be included in calculations of the timber base.

a. 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.
b. 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.
c. 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.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 11 “not met” responses - 1996 (5), 1997 (3), 1998 (3)

Types of applicable projects

Timber sales and firewood or fuelwood cutting

Applicable Land use allocation

All land use allocations with riparian reserves (all types).

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			1	0	0	0	0	
Met	13	32			20	23	6	14	15	
Not Capable	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	108	4			0	1	15	20	8	
Not Met	5	3			3	0	0	0	0	11
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	15	35			21	23	0	14	15	123
Total Not Met responses	5	3			3	0	0	0	0	11

Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	33%	9%			14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Question #	#75 a-c	#44	Not Asked	Not Asked	#34	#34	#69	#69	#69	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - Any and all types of timber sales. All noncompliance recorded was in timber sale projects.

Process v Implementation

- Eight timber sales (1996, 1997, 1998) did not exclude timber harvest from riparian reserves. In 5 of these cases, the timber sales removed dead and dying trees from campgrounds and roadsides that posed safety hazards to the public. In one of these cases, 12 hazard trees were removed from the riparian reserve. In one case, the sale area extended to within 71 feet of an intermittent stream and was a 2.5 acre sale.
- In two cases (1997), riparian reserve harvest occurred without a watershed analysis to support Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives.
- In one case (1998), the implementing the harvest did not follow the prescription prepared.

Trend - Riparian reserves are being excluded from timber harvest unless necessary to support Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives and that implementation of this standard and guideline is improving based on previous monitoring reports. However, timber sales have not been selected for monitoring since 1999.

#7 - Monitoring question - Have the riparian reserve boundaries been established for seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands less than 1 acre, and unstable and potentially unstable areas as the greater of the following:

- the extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas (including earthflows)
- the stream channel and extent to the top of the inner gorge
- outer edges of riparian vegetation
- slope distance of one site potential tree height or 100 feet
- as modified through watershed analysis, ID team, and NEPA process?

Standard and guideline – Riparian Reserves, as described in detail in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy starting on page B-9 of these standards and guidelines, are specified for five categories of streams or waterbodies as follows:

Seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands less than 1 acre, and unstable and potentially unstable areas - This category applies to features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum, the Riparian Reserves must include:

- **The extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas (including earthflows),**
- **The stream channel and extend to the top of the inner gorge,**
- **The stream channel or wetland and the area from the edges of the stream channel or wetland to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, and**
- **Extension from the edges of the stream channel to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.**

A site-potential tree height is the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class. Intermittent streams are defined as any nonpermanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition. This

includes what are sometimes referred to as ephemeral streams if they meet these two physical criteria.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 14 "not met" responses - 1996 (3), 1997 (6), 1997Roads (2), 1998 (1), 2002 (1), 2003 (1)

Types of applicable projects

All types of projects.

Applicable Land use allocation

Applies in any land use allocations but only applies to seasonally flowing or intermittent streams. Many projects do not have intermittent streams in or adjacent to the project treatment areas, therefore these projects would not be applicable.

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Met	40	25	10	6	22	22	15	21	19	
Not Capable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	167	4	5	9	1	1	6	12	3	
Not Met	3	6	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	14
Total Projects Monitored	42	39	17	16	24	24	21	34	23	240
Total Applicable Projects	27	35	12	7	23	23	15	22	20	184
Total Not Met responses	3	6	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	14
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	11%	17%	16%	0%	4%	0%	0%	5%	5%	8%
Question #	#74 (a-e)	$41	#33	#36	#31	#31	#44	#44	#44	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - Any project with activities in or adjacent to this riparian reserve category. Two "other" projects, 10 timber sales and 2 roads projects resulted in noncompliance for this standard and guideline. The two "other" projects were precommercial thinning in 2002 and a prescribed fire project in 2003.

Process v Implementation

- In three timber sales (1996 and 1997), riparian reserves were established but did not apply the site potential tree heights when these resulted in greater protection. As an example, one

riparian reserve was established at 100 feet rather than the 150 feet as identified by the site potential tree height.

- In five timber sales and a precommercial thinning project (1996, 1997, 1998, and 2002), riparian reserves were not established at all. In most of these cases, riparian reserves for specific locations of intermittent streams or wetlands less than 1 acre were missed; this was not indicative of the entire project area missing riparian reserves.
- In one prescribed fire project, 2003, consideration was given to the riparian reserves but treatment in the reserves was not validated by the use of watershed analysis to ensure that Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives would be met by the treatments. Fire plays a very active role in the ecosystem and the treatment actually accomplished reflected natural fire regimes. While there was no watershed analysis completed, it was apparent that riparian reserves were considered in the NEPA document and in implementing the project.
- In two timber sales (1997), riparian reserve boundaries were adjusted without a watershed analysis to support the reduced widths.

Trend - The data show few reports of noncompliance in later years and that implementation of this standard and guideline continues to be very high. Occasional instances of noncompliance are expected in the future.

#8 - Monitoring question - Have trees which were felled to reduce safety risks been kept on-site when needed for coarse woody debris?

Standard and guideline - (C37, RA-2) Fell trees in Riparian Reserves when they pose a safety risk. Keep felled trees on-site when needed to meet coarse woody debris objectives.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 8 "not met" responses - 1996 (2), 1997 (3), 1997 Roads (1), 1998 (1), 2003 (1)

Types of applicable projects

Timber sales and any projects that result in cutting trees in riparian reserves.

Applicable Land use allocation

Riparian Reserves in any land use allocation.

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Met	13	18	8	2	14	14	9	11	4	
Not Capable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	27	18	9	13	9	10	12	23	18	
Not Met	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
Total Projects Monitored	42	39	17	16	24	24	21	34	23	240
Total Applicable Projects	15	21	8	3	15	14	9	11	5	101
Total Not Met responses	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	13%	14%	0%	33%	7%	0%	0%	0%	20%	8%
Question #	#81	#50	#50	#60	#38	#36	#55	#55	#55	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - In all but one case, timber sales (1996, 1997, 1998, and 2003) resulted in noncompliance. For 1997, one road restoration project resulted in noncompliance.

Process v Implementation

- In all the timber sales, the trees were felled for safety reasons and were removed as part of the timber sale without consideration of coarse woody debris needs.
- In two cases, the amount of removal ranged from 1 snag to 12 trees felled and removed.
- In the road restoration project, one down 54-inch diameter tree was removed from the reserve illegally. The significance was considered minor from loss of coarse woody debris and large woody material in the stream channel.

Trend – Usually, trees felled for safety reasons are now being kept on-site to meet coarse woody debris needs in riparian reserves. Also, watershed analysis is being conducted prior to treatment in reserves and is identifying the need for treatment to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives or that the trees removed are excess to coarse woody debris levels.

#9 - Monitoring question - Have the needs of other cavity nesting species, including primary cavity nesters, been provided for above and beyond the needs for white-headed woodpecker (0.6 snags/acre) and black-backed woodpecker / pygmy nuthatch (0.12 snags/acre)?

Standard and guideline - (C47) The snag recommendations are based on the model presented by Neitro and others (1985). In that model, snag requirements for individual species were treated as additive in developing snag requirements for the overall community of cavity excavators. As noted above, "provision of snags for other cavity-nesting species, including primary cavity nesters, must be added to the requirements for these two woodpecker species". These two species are black-backed and white-headed woodpeckers.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 5 "not met" responses - 1996 (3), 1997 (2)

Types of applicable projects

Timber sales or other activities that may result in snag removal.

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	1			1	1	0	0	0	
Met	12	17			12	18	5	0	3	
Not Capable	0	3			1	3	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	27	16			10	2	16	34	20	

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Not Met	3	2			0	0	0	0	0	5
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	15	23			14	22	5	0	3	82
Total Not Met responses	3	2			0	0	0	0	0	5
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	20%	9%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Question #	#113	#110	Not Asked	Not Asked	#80	#76	#95	#95	#95	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - In all cases timber sales (1996, 1997) resulted in noncompliance.

Process v Implementation

- The timber sales did not provide sufficient snags for all cavity nesters in all or parts of the project.
- In one case, snags were removed for safety reasons in the campground, but excess snags were left in the remaining portions of the project.

Trend - Sufficient snags are being left to meet cavity nesting requirements in later years. No additional noncompliance occurred in 1998, 1999, 2001 and 2003 when applicable projects were being implemented.

#10 - Monitoring question - For both Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands, have snags been retained in harvest units at levels sufficient to support species of cavity nesting birds at 40% of potential population levels?

Standard and guideline - (C42). As a minimum, snags are to be retained in the harvest unit at levels sufficient to support species of cavity-nesting birds at 40 percent of potential population levels based on published guidelines and models. The objective is to meet the 40 percent minimum standard throughout the matrix, with per-acre requirements met on average areas no larger than 40 acres. To the extent possible, snag management in harvest units should occur in the areas of green-tree retention. The needs of bats should also be considered in these standards and guidelines as those needs become better known. Snag recruitment trees left to meet an identified, near-term (less than 3 decades) snag deficit do not count toward green-tree retention requirements.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 4 “not met” responses - 1997 (2), 1998 (2)

Types of applicable projects

Timber sales

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	4			6	3	0	0	0	13
Met	24	18			8	14	3	0	0	67
Not Capable	2	7			7	6	2	0	1	25
Not Applicable	16	8			1	1	16	34	22	98
Not Met	0	2			2	0	0	0	0	4
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	26	31			23	23	5	0	1	109
Total Not Met responses	0	2			2	0	0	0	0	4
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects		6%			9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Question #	#99	#106	Not Asked	Not Asked	#75	#72	#91	#91	#91	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - Only those vegetation management projects occurring in Matrix lands are subject to this standard and guideline. All noncompliance projects were timber sales.

Process v Implementation

- Three timber sales (1997, 1998) did not plan or stipulate in NEPA document to leave 40% potential population levels for snags, therefore the levels were not left on the ground.
- One timber sale (1998), calculated snag levels on both the riparian reserve acres and the matrix acres. The calculation of snag levels was meant to occur on matrix lands only, therefore snags in riparian reserves are not meant to count towards snag levels in matrix units.

Trend - To infer any trend beyond 2000 would not be reliable because of the lack of applicable projects monitored.

#11 - Monitoring question - Has coarse woody debris already on the ground been retained and protected to the greatest extent possible during treatment?

Standard and guideline - (C40) Coarse woody debris already on the ground should be retained and protected to the greatest extent possible from disturbance during treatment (e.g., slash burning and yarding) which might otherwise destroy the integrity of the substrate.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 4 "not met" responses - 1996 (1), 1998 (2), 1999 (1)

Types of applicable projects

Silvicultural treatments that affect vegetation such as timber sales and prescribed fire activities.

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix

Adaptive Management Areas (intent of the measures must be met but specific guidelines are not prescribed for these areas)

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Met	18	21			19	21	8	0	3	90
Not Capable	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	23	18			3	2	13	34	20	113
Not Met	1	0			2	1	0	0	0	4
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	19	21			21	22	8	0	3	94
Total Not Met responses	1	0			2	1	0	0	0	4
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	5%	0%			10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Question #	#87	#56	Not Asked	Not Asked	#44	#42	#75	#75	#75	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - Projects occurring in matrix lands and adaptive management areas are subject to this standard and guideline. All noncompliant projects were timber sales.

Process v Implementation

- Three timber sale projects (1996 and 1998) did not retain existing coarse woody debris already on the ground. One of these projects removed existing wood but substituted newly created down coarse woody debris. In another instance, coarse woody debris was removed in excess of minimum levels identified for the area (120 linear feet).
- One timber sale (1999) left coarse woody debris but during the prescribed burning operations, coarse woody debris was burnt. Burn prescriptions could have been adjusted to afford more protection for existing coarse woody debris.

Trend - Due to the types of projects monitored over the years, it is unclear whether compliance with this standard and guideline is improving. In 2003 and 2004 monitoring years, more prescribed fire projects will be monitored in the matrix lands and will lend insight to the implementation of prescribed fire projects relative to coarse woody debris.

#12 - Monitoring question - Have riparian reserve boundaries been established for permanently flowing, non-fish bearing streams (the greater of 1) top of the inner gorge, 2) outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, 3) outer edges of the riparian vegetation, 4) slope distance of one site potential tree height, 5) slope distance of 150 feet, or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain.

Standard and guideline - (C30) Permanently flowing nonfish-bearing streams - Riparian Reserves consist of the stream and the area on each side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet total, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 5 "not met" responses - 1997 (3), 2001 (1), 2002 (1)

Types of applicable projects

All types of projects

Applicable Land use allocation

All land use allocations

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Met	20	21	10	7	20	18	13	16	18	
Not Capable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	190	11	7	7	4	6	7	17	5	
Not Met	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Total Projects Monitored	42	39	17	16	24	24	21	34	23	240
Total Applicable Projects	14	28	10	7	20	18	14	17	18	146
Total Not Met responses	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	3%
Question #	#71 (a-e)	#40	#32	#35	#30	#30	#43	#43	#43	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - Any project in or adjacent to the riparian reserve category. There were 4 timber sales and 1 precommercial thinning (2002) project that was noncompliant.

Process v Implementation

- One timber sale (1997) did not use the site potential tree height when this width would have provided more protection. The project used 150 feet instead when 188 feet should have been used.
- Two projects (one timber sale (1997), one other project (2002)) did not establish a riparian reserve. For the 1997 project, only 1 stream did not have a reserve established for the project. For the 2002 project, the project analysis specified maintenance of shading along permanent streams, this objective was met on the ground, but no reserve was actually delineated on the ground.
- One timber sale project (1997) established the correct riparian reserve width but the width was not implemented on the ground. The riparian reserve width was less than 200 feet when it should have been 220 feet.

Trend - Compliance with this standard and guideline is good and will probably remain high in the future with an occasional instance of noncompliance.

#13 - Monitoring question - Did the project employ practices which minimize soil and litter disturbance from harvest methods, yarding and heavy equipment?

Standard and guideline - (C44) Modify site treatment practices, particularly the use of fire and pesticides, and modify harvest methods to minimize soil and litter disturbance.
Many species of soil and litter-dwelling organisms, such as fungi and arthropods, are sensitive to soil and litter disturbance. Site treatments should be prescribed which will minimize intensive burning, unless appropriate for certain specific habitats, communities or stand conditions. Prescribed fires should be planned to minimize the consumption of litter and coarse woody debris. Other aspects to this standard and guideline include minimizing soil and litter disturbance that may occur as a result of yarding and operation of heavy equipment, and reducing the intensity and frequency of site treatments. Soil compaction, and removal or disturbance of humus layers and coarse woody debris, may impact populations of fungi and arthropods. These provisions are intended to apply throughout the matrix forests and in the Adaptive Management Areas.

Number of noncompliance – Total of 4 “not met” responses - 1996 (1), 1998 (2), 1999 (1)

Types of applicable projects

All types of projects with ground disturbing activities such as timber sales and silvicultural activities including prescribed fire.

Applicable Land use allocation

Matrix
Adaptive Management Areas

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	4			2	4	0	0	0	
Met	65	32			17	20	5	0	0	
Not Capable	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	102	42			3	23	16	34	23	
Not Met	1	0			2	1	0	0	0	
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	32	34			24	24	5	0	0	119
Total Not Met responses	1	0			2	1	0	0	0	4
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	3%	0%			10%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Question #	#107/ 127AMA 106/ 126AMA	#72 / #123AMA	Not Asked	Not Asked	#58 / #93AMA	#56 / #87AMA	#89	#89	#89	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Applicable projects

1996 – total 32; 27 Matrix (MAT), 3 Adaptive Management Area (AMA), 2 in both AMA/MAT
1997 – total 34; 20 MAT, 12 AMA, 2 in both AMA/MAT
1998 – total 24; 21 MAT, 3 AMA
1999 – total 24; 21 MAT, 2 AMA, 1 in both AMA/MAT

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects – All noncompliant projects were timber sales.

Process v Implementation

- Two timber sale projects (1998 and 1999) planned to minimize soil disturbance but in implementation, soil disturbance occurred or in one case, poor water-bar construction resulted in unreasonable soil disturbance.
- Two timber sales (1996 and 1998) did not identify methods to minimize soil and litter disturbance. Excessive tractor skidding was done on steeper ground in one timber sale and the other timber sale had a small area of unnecessary skidding impacts.

Trend - Since few projects in matrix or adaptive management areas were reviewed in 2001-2003, a trend cannot be determined at this time.

#14 - Monitoring question - Have analyses been conducted with coordination and consultation occurring to ensure consistency under existing laws (NEPA, ESA, Clean Water Act, etc.)

Standard and guideline – (R54, A2-3, C1) This decision (Northwest Forest Plan) facilitates ecosystem management under the current statutory and regulatory framework by requiring a variety of assessments, analyses and other activities sometimes referred to as "planning", designed to address various components of ecosystem management. Legal requirements, including public participation, consultation, environmental analysis, must be met prior to administrative decisions.

Number of noncompliance – total of 5 "not met" responses - 1996 (1), 1997 Watershed Restoration (1), 1998 (1), 1999 (1), 2001 (1)

Types of applicable projects

All types of projects

Applicable Land use allocation

All land use allocations

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Met	40	39	16	15	22	22	20	34	23	231
Not Capable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Not Met	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
Total Projects Monitored	42	39	17	16	24	24	21	34	23	240
Total Applicable Projects	41	39	17	16	23	24	21	34	23	238
Total Not Met responses	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	2%	0%	0%	6%	4%	4%	5%	0%	0%	2%
Question #	#4	#3	#1	#1	#3	#2	#1	#1	#1	

[1] Only recorded in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Description of Applicable Noncompliant Projects - All projects monitored are subject to this standard and guideline. Three timber sales (1996, 1998, and 1999) and 2 road decommissioning projects (1997 and 2001) resulted in noncompliance.

Process v Implementation

- One project (2001) conducted all the necessary steps for coordination and consultation, but implemented the decision prior to receiving the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Biological Opinion. Project was implemented on June 18, but the BO was received on June 25. Due to communication during the project planning stage, the BO did not contain any additional information that would have resulted in changes to the project.

- One project (1996) did not conduct any environmental analysis under NEPA.
- One road restoration project (1997WR) did not formally conduct consultation under ESA when consultation should have occurred. However the review team determined that consultation was not likely to have changed the project.
- Two projects (1998, 1999) had activities occur outside the area described under their NEPA decisions.

Trend - Overall compliance with this standard and guideline is very good and the trend is improving with no instances of noncompliance in 2002 and 2003.

Analysis of Watershed Questionnaire monitoring
1999-2003
Prepared by Gery Ferguson
June 3, 2004

The most not met monitoring questions over the years

Percent noncompliance was determined by assessing the number of applicable monitored projects with the number of not met responses.

Monitoring question – 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)

Standard and guideline - Landscape areas where little late-successional forest persists should be managed to retain late-successional patches. This standard and guideline will be applied in fifth field watersheds (20 to 200 square miles) in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest. This assessment should include all allocations in the watershed. In such an area, all remaining late-successional stands should be protected. Protection of these stands could be modified in the future, when other portions of the watershed have recovered to the point where they could replace the ecological roles of these stands.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes	9			1	5	15
No						0
No Change	2			0	0	2
Not Applicable	1			17	14	32
No Answer					1	1
Number of Responses	12			18	21	50
Total Watersheds Monitored	12			21	21	54

Question #	#25	Not asked	Not asked	#2a	#1	100% Compliance

Conclusion

It appears that watersheds where little late-successional forest persists, retention of late-successional patches is occurring. In most cases, the watersheds contain more than 15% late-successional forest patches (not applicable results).

Monitoring question – 2a. 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. A7, B21 and B30

Standard and guideline - Watershed analysis is a systematic procedure for characterizing watershed and ecological processes to meet specific management and social objectives. This information will support decisions for implementing management prescriptions, including setting and refining boundaries of Riparian Reserves and other reserves, developing restoration strategies and priorities, and revealing the most useful indicators for monitoring environmental changes. Watershed analysis is an important analytical step supporting ecosystem planning for watersheds of approximately 20 to 200 square miles (Figure B-2). It is a key component supporting watershed planning and analyzing the blending of social expectations with the biophysical capabilities of specific landscapes. Watershed analysis is the appropriate level for analyzing the effects of transportation systems on aquatic and riparian habitats in the target watershed. In contrast, issues pertaining to stocks at risk would generally be more applicable at the province or river basin analytical levels, as discussed in Section E of these standards and guidelines, rather than the 20 to 200 square mile watershed level.

	1999	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**Grand Totals**
Yes	11	20	17	14	13	75
No	1	3	4	3	2	13
No Answer				1		
Number of Responses	12	23	21	17	15	88
Total Watersheds Monitored	12	23	21	18	15	89
Question #	#11	#3a	#3a	#3a	#2a	85% Compliance

(Note: Watershed reviews that repeated monitoring on the same watershed were removed from analysis when the same response was recorded for each question).

Conclusion

Watershed Analysis in some cases has not been completed for the entire 5th field HUC. Reasons for No responses, small federal acreages, no activity in areas such as riparian reserves, Key Watersheds, or roadless areas.

Monitoring question – 3a. Did the WA identify opportunities for watershed restoration? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

Standard and guideline – The information from watershed analysis will be used to develop priorities for funding, and implementing actions and projects, and will be used in developing monitoring strategies and objectives. The participation of adjacent landowners, private citizens, interest groups, industry, various government agencies, and others in watershed analyses will be promoted. B21

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes	11	21	13	16	13	79
No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	1	3	2	2	1	9
No Answer					1	1
Number of Responses	12	24	15	18	14	88
Total Watersheds Monitored	12	24	15	18	15	89
Question #	#14	4a#	#4c	#4c	#3a	100% Compliance

Conclusion

All watershed analyses have identified opportunities for restoration. No comments explained the Not Applicable responses.

Monitoring question – 3b. Was information from WA used to develop priorities for restoration funding? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

Standard and guideline - The information from watershed analysis will be used to develop priorities for funding, and implementing actions and projects, and will be used in developing monitoring strategies and objectives. The participation of adjacent landowners, private citizens, interest groups, industry, various government agencies, and others in watershed analyses will be promoted. B21

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes		15	9	8	12	44
No		6	4	1	3	14
Not Applicable		3	8	10	1	22
No Response				1	1	2
Number of		24	21	19	16	80

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Responses						
Total Watersheds Monitored		24	21	20	17	82
Question #	Not asked	#4b	#4b	#4b	#3b	76% Compliance

Conclusion

Watersheds selected for monitoring had lower priority ratings for restoration as compared with other watersheds on the administrative unit. Problems in the lower priority watersheds were too minor compared to other areas on the administrative unit than other watersheds which needed restoration work. Lack of funding was a reason cited for not being able to implement restoration activities identified as priorities.

Monitoring question – 3c. Was information from WA used to develop strategies for monitoring? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

Standard and guideline - The information from watershed analysis will be used to develop priorities for funding, and implementing actions and projects, and will be used in developing monitoring strategies and objectives. The participation of adjacent landowners, private citizens, interest groups, industry, various government agencies, and others in watershed analyses will be promoted. B21

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes		14	16	13	8	51
No		7	3	6	6	22
Not Applicable		3	2	1	1	7
No Answer					1	1
Number of Responses		24	21	20	15	80
Total Watersheds Monitored		24	21	20	16	81
Question #	Not asked	#4c	#4e	#4e	#3c	70% Compliance

Conclusion

Not all suggested monitoring is being accomplished due to low priority for funding. Monitoring strategies are being developed from a variety of sources, not only watershed analysis. One no response was due to the Watershed analysis being a first iteration and did not include monitoring strategies.

Monitoring question – 4b. Has the amount of existing system and non-system roads in this Key Watershed been reduced through decommissioning since 1994? (B-19,B-31) Yes / No / No changes (Identify mileage change.)

Standard and guideline -. The amount of existing system and non-system roads in Key Watersheds should be reduced through decommissioning of roads. Road closures with gates or barriers do not qualify as decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage. If funding is insufficient to implement reductions, there will be no net increase in the amount of roads in Key Watersheds. That is, for each mile of new road constructed, at least one mile of road should be decommissioned, and priority given to roads that pose the greatest risks to riparian and aquatic ecosystems.

This question only applied to those watersheds identified as Key, either Tier 1 or 2.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes	6	10	10	9	5	40
No	1	1	1	1	1	5
No Change	1	2	2	1	1	7
Not Applicable	4	10	8	8	10	40
No Response					1	1
Number of Responses	12	23	21	19	17	92
Total Watersheds Monitored	12	23	21	19	18	93
Question #	#9a	#5f	#5e	#5e	#4b	89% Compliance

Conclusion

Roads in one watershed were a low priority for decommissioning. Roads have been closed, but not decommissioned. Current activities have required the construction of temporary roads that will be decommissioned in the future when the project is completed.

Monitoring question – **5a. 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)**

1) inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No
2) inspections 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

Standard and guideline -. RF-7 - Develop and implement a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan that will meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. As a minimum, this plan shall include provisions for the following activities:

a) inspections and maintenance during storm events.

b) inspections and maintenance after storm events.
c) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources.
d) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources.
e) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes		7	8	13	11	37
No		17	13	6	7	43
Not Applicable						
Number of Responses		24	21	19	18	80
Total Watersheds Monitored		24	21	19	18	80
Question #	Not asked	#6e	#6e	#6e	#5a	46% Compliance

Conclusion

Most no responses indicate that there is no specific transportation or road management plan that addresses ACS objectives in riparian reserves. In many cases, there is a document or internal administrative policy to minimize impacts to roads in any area. Examples include spring break up shut down for commercial hauling activities, road surveys after a major storm event, and monitoring during major storm events. The BLM in Oregon has the Western Oregon Transportation Plan that established TMO's to protect water quality among other items. In conclusion, in most cases there is no specific road management plan or transportation plan that addresses ACS objectives though the intent of the standard and guideline appears to be being implemented in that protection of road infrastructure is occurring. In addition, sedimentation related to road activities and other management actions in association with roads are being minimized. Recently, each National Forest conducted a Forest-wide roads analysis to determine roads causing resource damage, opportunities for enhancements and the analysis also identified roads not needed.

Monitoring question – 5a1. 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)

1) **inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No**
2) inspections 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

Standard and guideline -. RF-7 - Develop and implement a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan that will meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. As a minimum, this plan shall include provisions for the following activities:

a) inspections and maintenance during storm events.
b) inspections and maintenance after storm events.
c) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources.
d) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources.
e) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes			10	13	10	33
No			10	8	7	25
Not Applicable			1			1
Number of Responses			21	21	17	59
Total Watersheds Monitored			21	21	17	59
Question #	Not asked	Not asked	#6ea	#6e1	#5a1	57% Compliance

Conclusion

Again, there appears to be protection of resources being done related to road management however a specific document that address storm events and monitoring does not usually exist. See also conclusion statement for 5a.

Monitoring question – 5a2. 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)

1) inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No
2) inspections 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

Standard and guideline -. RF-7 - Develop and implement a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan that will meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. As a minimum, this plan shall include provisions for the following activities:

a) inspections and maintenance during storm events.
b) inspections and maintenance after storm events.
c) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources.
d) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources.
e) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes			11	14	15	40
No			9	7	1	17
Not Applicable			1			1
No Response					1	1
Number of Responses			21	21	16	58
Total Watersheds Monitoring			21	21	17	59
Question #	Not asked	Not asked	#6eb	#6e1	#5a2	70% Compliance

Conclusion

See also conclusion statement for 5a..

Monitoring question – 5a3. 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)

1) inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No
2) inspections 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

Standard and guideline -. RF-7 - Develop and implement a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan that will meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. As a minimum, this plan shall include provisions for the following activities:

a) inspections and maintenance during storm events.
b) inspections and maintenance after storm events.
c) **road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources.**
d) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources.
e) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes			11	14	15	40
No			9	7	2	18
Not Applicable			1			1
Number of Responses			20	21	17	58

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Total Watersheds Monitored			21	21	17	59
Question #	Not asked	Not asked	#6ec	#6a3	#5a3	69% Compliance

Conclusion

See also conclusion statement for 5a.

Monitoring question – 5a4. 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)

1) inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No
2) inspections 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

Standard and guideline -. RF-7 - Develop and implement a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan that will meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. As a minimum, this plan shall include provisions for the following activities:

a) inspections and maintenance during storm events.
b) inspections and maintenance after storm events.
c) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources.
d) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources.
e) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes			11	13	12	36
No			9	8	6	23
Not Applicable			1			1
Number of Responses			20	21	18	59
Total Watersheds Monitored			21	21	18	60
Question #	Not asked	Not asked	#6ed	#6e4	#5a4	61% Compliance

Conclusion
See also conclusion statement for 5a.

Monitoring question – 5a5. 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)

1) inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No
2) inspections 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**

Standard and guideline -. RF-7 - Develop and implement a Road Management Plan or a Transportation Management Plan that will meet the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. As a minimum, this plan shall include provisions for the following activities:

a) inspections and maintenance during storm events.
b) inspections and maintenance after storm events.
c) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources.
d) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources.
e) **establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective.**

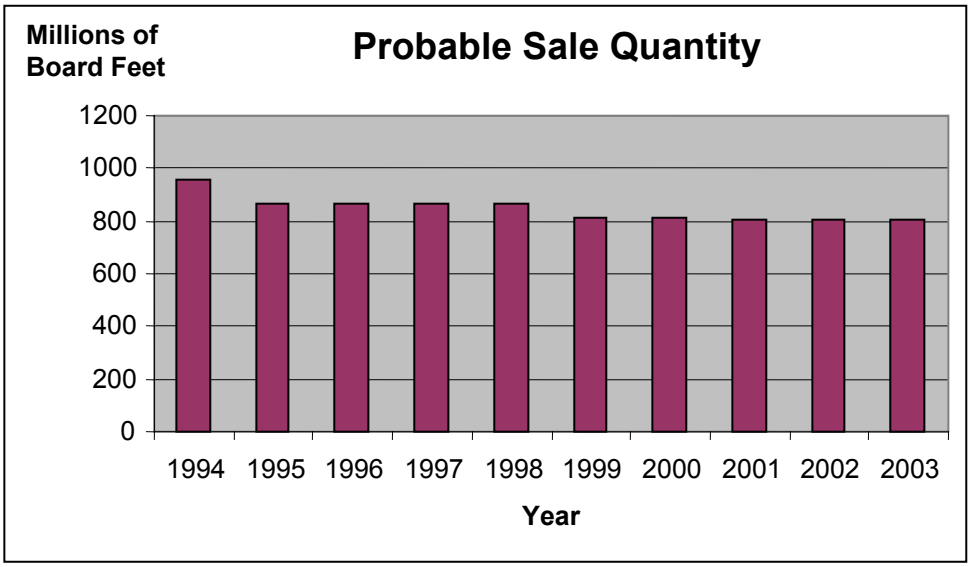
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Yes			11	13	16	40
No			9	8	1	18
Not Applicable			1			
Number of Responses			20	21	17	58
Total Watersheds Monitored			21	21	17	59
Question #	Not asked	Not asked	#6ef	#6e5	#5a5	69% Compliance

Conclusion
See also conclusion statement for 5a.

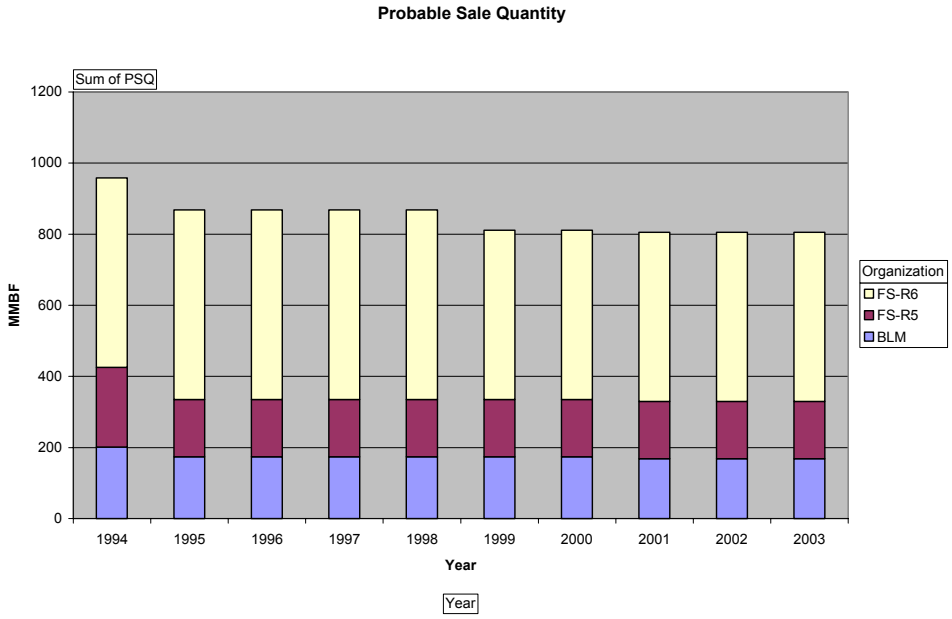
Appendix B

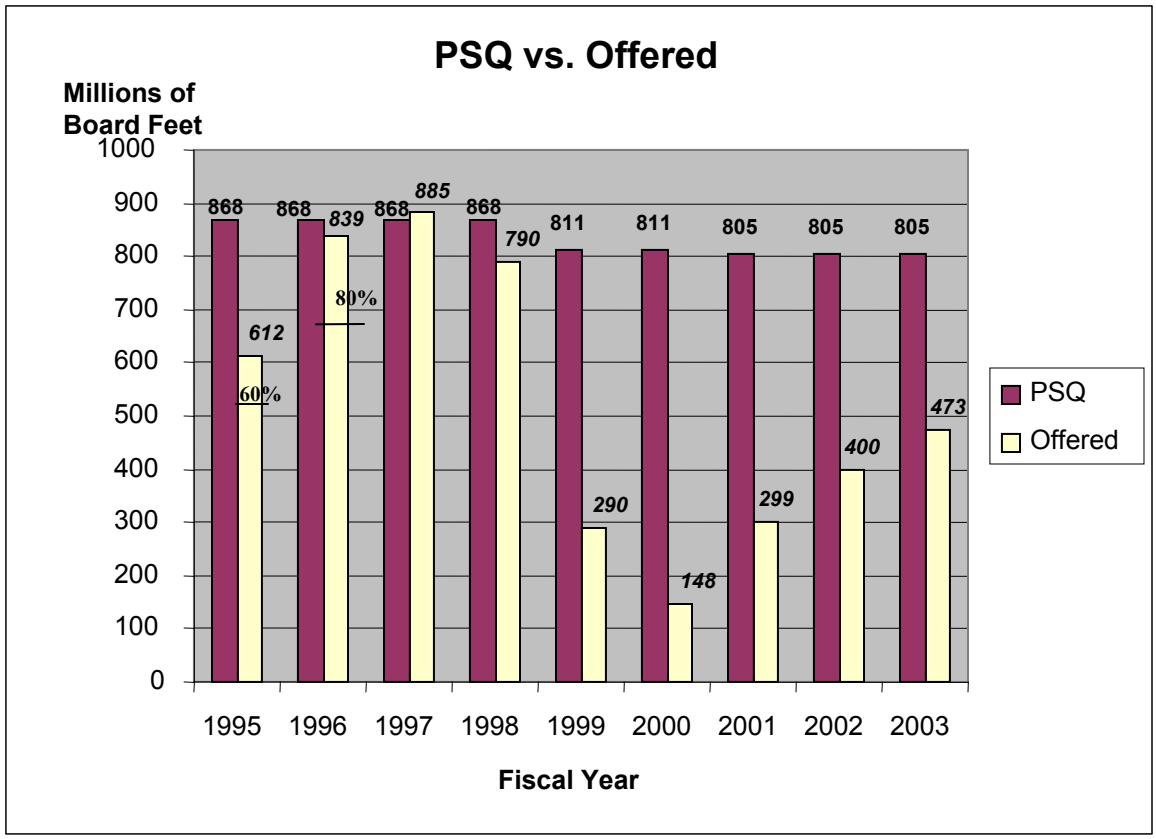
Additional Tables and Figures

Adjustments to the PSQ 1994-2003



PSQ by Agency 1994-2003





Alternative Table for PSQ Adjustments 1994-2003

Sum of PSQ	← Organization →			
Year	BLM	FS-R5	FS-R6	Grand Total
1994	201	224	533	958
1995	174	161	533	868
1996	174	161	533	868
1997	174	161	533	868
1998	174	161	533	868
1999	174	161	476	811
2000	174	161	476	811
2001	168	161	476	805
2002	168	161	476	805
2003	168	161	476	805
Grand Total	1749	1673	5045	8467

2000 Road Mileage of Watersheds Monitored Table

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)	1734.5	161.1	1895.6	19.7	123.6	-103.9	1791.7	75.3
FS (total 5th field)+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLM (key only)	275	2	277	0	14	-14	263	0
BLM (5th field)+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

+ Information for 5th field was not collected in 2000.

2001 Changes in Road Mileage of Watersheds Monitored Table

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)	1470.6	28	1498.6	2.2	182.7	-180.5	1318.1	33.3
FS (total 5th field)	3108.1	65	3173.1	14.4	254.6	-240.2	2932.9	54.5
BLM (key only)	54.2	210	264.2	0	15	-15	488	6
BLM (5th field)	538.7	210	748.7	9.5	38.6	-29.1	719.6	116.4

2002 Changes in Road Mileage of Watersheds Monitored Table

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)	2115.6	12	2127.6	28.1	168.8	-140.7	1986.9	111.5
FS (total 5th field)	2172.1	47	2219.1	7.8	126.9	-119.1	2100	98.4
BLM (key only)+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLM (5th field)	681.4	0	681.4	10.4	34.7	-24.3	657.1	67.1

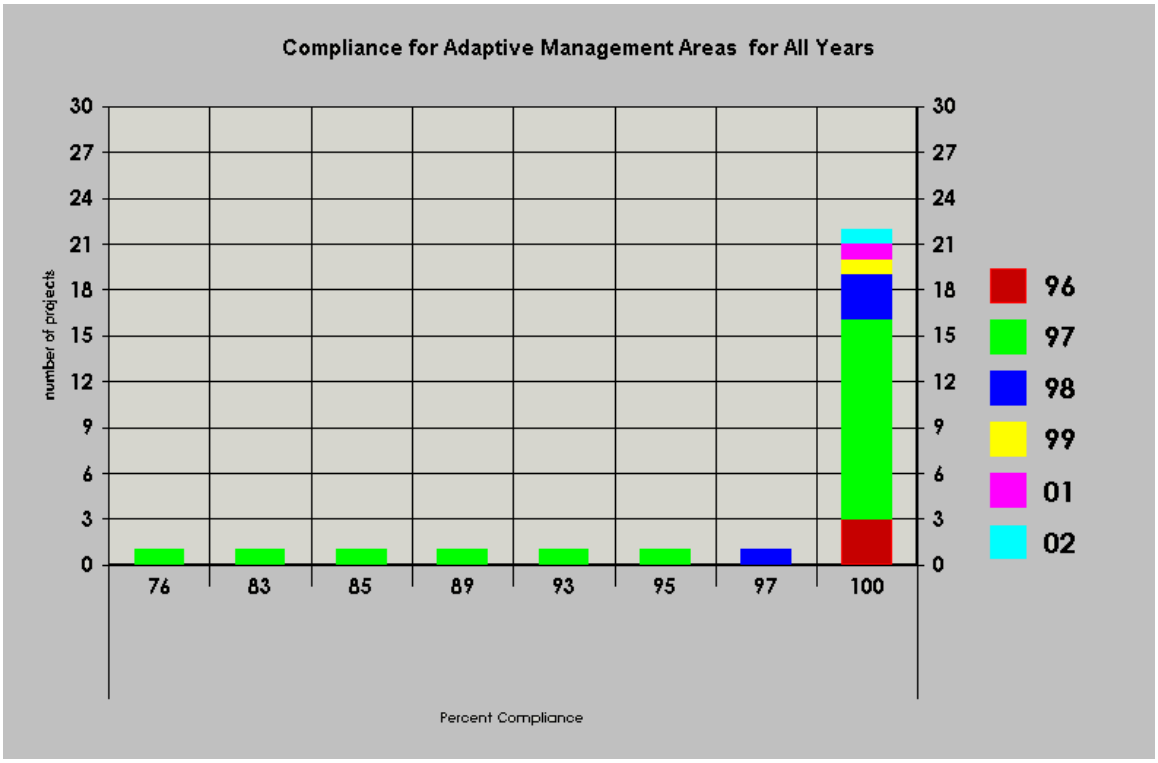
+ No key watersheds reviewed for BLM in 2002

2003 Changes in Road Mileage of Watersheds Monitored Table

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)	1319.1	.5	1319.6	21.3	99.2	-77.9	1241.7	163.8
FS(total5thfield)	3710.6	22.5	3733.1	12.3	137.7	-125.4	3607.7	104.7
BLM (key only)+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLM (5th field)	382.7	0	382.7	1.5	15.5	-14	368.7	0

+ No key watersheds reviewed for BLM in 2003

Project Compliance in Adaptive Management Areas 1996-2002 n = 29



No projects were monitored in 2000, only watershed scale standards and guidelines.

Table **Recreation Project Compliance**

Project Type	Land Use Allocation / Question Category	Number of Applicable project types evaluated	Number of Applicable Questions	Number of Not Mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines

Project Type	Land Use Allocation / Question Category	Number of Applicable project types evaluated	Number of Applicable Questions	Number of Not Mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines
	All	4	21	1	95%
	LSR/MLSA	3	10	0	100%
	ACS	4	34	0	100%
	Matrix	0	0	0	-
Recreation	Adaptive Management Areas	0	0	0	-
	Species 1	4	11	1	91%
N=4	Species 2	3	4	0	100%
	Species 3	0	0	0	-
	Research	0	0	0	-
2002	Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions	1	1	0	100%
	Other Recreation	4	17	1	94%

Grazing Activity Compliance

Project Type	Land Use Allocation / Question Category	Number of Applicable project types evaluated	Number of Applicable Questions	Number of Not Mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines
Grazing **N=1** **2002**					
	All	1	1	0	100%
	LSR/MLSA	0	0	0	-
	ACS	0	0	0	-
	Matrix	0	0	0	-
	Adaptive Management Areas	0	0	0	-
	Species 1	0	0	0	-
	Species 2	0	0	0	-
	Species 3	0	0	0	-
	Research	0	0	0	-
	Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions	0	0	0	-
	Other Grazing Questions	1	3	1	67%

Mining Project Compliance

Project Type	Land Use Allocation / Question Category	Number of Applicable project types evaluated	Number of Applicable Questions	Number of Not Mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines
Mining **N=1** **2003**					
	All	1	5	0	100%
	LSR/MLSA	0	0	0	-
	ACS	1	10	0	100%
	Matrix	0	0	0	-
	Adaptive Management Areas	0	0	0	-
	Species 1	1	1	0	100%
	Species 2	0	0	0	-
	Species 3	0	0	0	-
	Research	0	0	0	-
	Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions	0	0	0	-
	Other Mining Questions	1	4	0	100%

Responses from Watershed Assessments 1999-2003 including compliance with Standards and Guidelines

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?	2003-1

s&g C44	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	3	15	0	100	

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.	2003-2a

s&g A7, B21 and B30	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	5	75	13	85	Reasons for No responses – small federal acreages, no activity in riparian reserves, only portions of watershed covered by analysis

When was the analysis complete?	2003-2b

s&g NA	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	4	NA	NA	NA	1994 (3), 1995 (24), 1996 (19), 1997 (10), 1998 (5), 1999 (7), 2000 (4) and 2001 (1) = 73. 3 have unknown completion dates.

Has the WA been updated? Yes/No If so, when	2003-2c

s&g NA	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	5	9	79	NA	Updates are produced when new information becomes available and/or when new projects are proposed

Did the WA identify opportunities for watershed restoration? Yes / No	2003-3a

s&g A7,B21,B30	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	5	79	0	100	9 answered not applicable and 1 review did not answer the question

Was information from WA used to develop priorities for restoration funding? Yes/No	2003-3b

s&g A7,B21,B30	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	4	44	14	76	Several answered NA because restoration in the watersheds was not a priority. 7 of 9 updated WAs did use information to develop priorities for funding.

Was information from WA used to develop strategies for monitoring? Yes / No	2003-3c

s&g A7, B21, B30	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	4	51	22	70	NO response explanations: Monitoring is a low priority for funding and other venues used to develop monitoring strategies For NA responses – no explanation was provided

Is this a Key Watershed?	2003-4a

s&g B18, C7	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	5	46	42	NA	1 NA response – no explanation provided

Has the amount of existing system and non-system roads in this Key Watershed been reduced through decommissioning since 1994? Yes / No / No changes (Identify mileage change.)	2003-4b				
s&g B19, B31	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	5	40	5	89	Explanation for NC and NO responses includes - low priority - will be done after projects completed - roads closed but not decommissioned

Has a road management plan or transportation plan been developed that will meet the ACS objectives? Yes / No	2003-5a				
s&g C33, RF7 a thru e	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	4	37	43	46	Few plans have been developed that specifically address ACS objectives, but field units believe that ACSO are generally covered by: - Standard Operating Procedures - individual project analysis - existing Road/Travel Management Plans. Also, many units are in the process of developing or updating Travel Management Plans.

At a minimum, does the plan address inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No	2003-5a1				
s&g	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	3	33	25	57	See comments section for question 5a. Although units answered “NO” to 5a, many answered 5a1-5 based on existing plans or other venues used to address ACSOs.

At a minimum, does the plan address inspection and maintenance after storm events? Yes / No	2003-5a2				
s&g	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	3	40	17	70	See comments section for question 5a1.

At a minimum, does the plan address road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources? Yes / No	2003-5a3

s&g	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	3	40	18	69	See comments section for question 5a1.

At a minimum, does the plan address traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources? Yes / No	2003-5a4

s&g	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	3	36	23	61	See comments section for question 5a1.

At a minimum, does the plan establish the purpose of each road by developing the road management objective? Yes / No	2003-5a5				
s&g	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	3	40	18	69	See comments section for question 5a1.

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)? Yes / No / Not Applicable. If no, explain.	2003-6a

s&g B23, B30	Number of Years Asked	YES	NO	Percent Compliance	Comments
	1	13	7	65	Explanations included: -no ground disturbing activities planned - there was inadequate information available at the time the WA was prepared

TOTAL WATERSHED ASSESSMENTS REVIEWED FROM 1999-2003 WAS 89

Appendix C

Compliance with Aquatic and Riparian standards and guidelines

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Project Questionnaire
TM-1: Has timber harvest including fuelwood cutting been prohibited in riparian reserves except as follows? a. where catastrophic events such as fire, flooding, volcanic, wind, or insect damage resulted in degraded riparian conditions, allow salvage and fuelwood cutting if required to attain ACS objectives. b. salvage trees only when Watershed Analysis determines that present and future coarse woody debris needs are met and other ACS objectives are not adversely affected. c. apply silvicultural practices for riparian reserves to control stocking, reestablish and manage timber stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain ACS objectives.	2002-69	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?

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			1	0	0	0	0	
Met	13	32			20	23	6	14	15	
Not Capable	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	108	4			0	1	15	20	8	
Not Met	5	3			3	0	0	0	0	11
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24	24	21	34	23	207
Total Applicable Projects	15	35			21	23	0	14	15	123
Total Not Met responses	5	3			3	0	0	0	0	11
Percent Not Met of Applicable Projects	33%	9%			14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Question #	#75 a-c	#44	Not Asked	Not Asked	#34	#34	#69	#69	#69	

1 only recorded in 1996-1999 for all Aquatic and Riparian s&g questions

Not Met Responses 1996

75a

The project did not exclude Riparian Reserve from timber harvest, except as needed to obtain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. The project removed dead and dying hazard trees from and along an existing road, but the action was not in response to a catastrophic event and not intended to benefit ACS objectives. EFFECT: Probably no biological effect, given the limited number of trees involved (28 MBF).
Resource Area Response - Removal of hazard trees was done following a determination tat the trees were a hazard and needed to be removed.

75b

The project did not exclude Riparian Reserve from timber harvest, except as needed to obtain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Project was a salvage of an insect killed stand in a Riparian Reserve that also posed safety hazards in a campground. EFFECT: The lack of a Watershed Analysis probably resulted in no biological effect since agency specialists reviewed soil, water, fish, and wildlife issues and determined that the area was in excess of coarse woody debris needs.

The project did not exclude Riparian Reserve from timber harvest, except as needed to obtain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. The project removed dead and dying hazard trees from a campground area and was not intended to benefit ACS objectives. EFFECT: Probably a low biological effect, given the limited area involved (25 acres) and the developed nature of the area.

The project did not exclude Riparian Reserve from timber harvest, except as needed to obtain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. The project removed hazard and down trees from a campground area and was not intended to benefit ACS objectives. EFFECT: Probably a low biological effect, given the limited number of trees (32) and that an agency biologist assessed coarse woody debris to ensure needs were met.

75c

The project did not exclude Riparian Reserve from timber harvest, except as needed to obtain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. The project cut and removed some tan oaks less than 20 inches in diameter for fuelwood. Part of the 2.5 acre sale area extended into a Riparian Reserve to in 71 feet of an intermittent stream. EFFECT: Probably a slight biological effect, given the limited area (2.5 acres) and small volume (16 cords/8MBF) involved.

Not Met Responses 1997

44

12 hazard trees were removed from RR. Resource Area response - Felled and removed 12 guyline trees in several riparian reserves and had a narrow riparian buffer in at least one unit..

RR thinned w/o WA support for ACS Objectives.

RR thinned w/o WA support for ACS Objectives.

Not Met Responses 1998

34
Harvest did not follow prescription in some units.

Riparian reserve treatments did not promote (and hindered) attaining ACS objectives.

Riparian reserve prescription intended to maintain pine, not promote ACS objectives.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-2. For each existing or planned road were the ACS objectives achieved by the following? (a – g, page C-32, ROD) a: minimizing road and landing locations in Riparian Reserves.	2002-57	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing road and landing locations in Riparian Reserves? C32

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			16	6	19		14	20	14	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			1	10	5		7	14	9	
Not Met			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			16	6	19		14	20	14	89
Total Not Met responses			1	0	0		0	0	0	1
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			6%	0	0		0	0	0	1%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	38	39	104	Not Asked	57	57	57	

Not Met Responses 1997

38
No comment provided.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-2. For each existing or planned road were the ACS objectives achieved by the following? (a – g, page C-32, ROD) b: completing watershed analyses (including appropriate geotechnical analyses) prior to construction of new roads or landings in Riparian Reserves.	2002-38	If a watershed analysis is required, is the project consistent with the Watershed Analysis? R55-56, A7, B12, B17, B20-30, C3, C7, E20-21

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Met	6	24	11	16	23	20	16	25	19	
Not Capable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	36	13	6	0	1	4	5	8	3	
Not Met	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total Projects Monitored	42	39	17	16	24	24	21	34	23	240
Total Applicable Projects	6	26	11	16	23	20	16	26	20	164
Total Not Met responses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0	4%	0	0	0	0	0	4%	5%	2%
Question #	22	36	27	28	26	26	38	38	38	

Not Met Responses 1997

36

No comment provided.

Not Met Responses 2002

38

A watershed assessment was not prepared at the time of this sale. Activity was conducted in approximately 4 to 6 acres of riparian reserves of small intermittent streams. Treatments were designed to meet ACS objectives. The ASC objectives were addressed in the project Environmental Analysis as well as the Late-Successional Management Assessment. Biological effects associated with the "not met" are judged to be positive in the long run, as the results of treatments should move the aquatic habitat toward a late-successional condition.

Not Met Responses 2003

38

It appears that category 5 riparian reserves were treated, so a WA would be required in order to meet this standard (pgB20). However, riparian and aquatic resources were considered and project was designed to avoid impairment.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-2. For each existing or planned road were the ACS objectives achieved by the following? (a – g, page C-32, ROD) c: preparing road design criteria, elements, and standards that govern construction and reconstruction.	2002-60	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing road design criteria, elements, and standards? C32

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			16	2	17		13	14	12	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			1	14	7		8	19	11	
Not Met			0	0	0		0	1	0	
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			16	2	17		13	15	12	75
Total Not Met responses			0	0	0		0	1	0	1
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	0		0	7%	0	1%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	39	42	105	Not Asked	60	60	60	

Not Met Responses 2002
60
No, these criteria have not been prepared.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-2. For each existing or planned road were the ACS objectives achieved by the following? (a – g, page C-32, ROD) d: preparing operation and maintenance criteria that govern road operation, maintenance, and management.	2002-61	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing operation and maintenance criteria? C32

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			16	4	18		12	18	17	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			1	12	6		9	16	6	
Not Met			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			16	4	18		12	18	17	85
Total Not Met responses			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	40	43	106	Not Asked	61	61	61	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-2. For each existing or planned road were the ACS objectives achieved by the following? (a – g, page C-32, ROD) e: minimizing disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths, including diversion of stream flow and interception of surface and subsurface flow.	2002-62	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing disruptions to natural hydrologic flow paths? C32

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	1		0	0	0	
Met			15	5	17		13	17	14	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			2	10	5		7	17	9	
Not Met			0	1	1		1	0	0	
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			15	6	19		14	17	14	85
Total Not Met responses			0	1	1		1	0	0	3
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	17%	5%		7%	0	0	4%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	41	44	107	Not Asked	62	62	62	

Not Met Responses 1997 WR

44

Channel excavations not implemented to contract specifications.

Not Met Responses 1998

107

Waterbars were inadvertently plowed away.

Not Met Responses 2001

62

The purpose of this project was to protect the facility of the road. It was designed to direct the river away from the road. This therefore did change the natural hydrologic flow. This project was done under a CE in 1997.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-2. For each existing or planned road were the ACS objectives achieved by the following? (a – g, page C-32, ROD) f: restricting side casting as necessary to prevent the introduction of sediment to streams.	2002-63	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by restricting sidecasting? C32

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			1	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			9	5	16		9	12	5	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			7	10	8		12	22	18	
Not Met			0	1	0		0	0	0	1
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			10	6	16		9	12	5	58
Total Not Met responses			0	1	0		0	0	0	1
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	17%	0		0	0	0	2%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	42	45	108	Not Asked	63	63	63	

Not Met Responses 1997WR

45

Side casting not always minimized.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-2. For each existing or planned road were the ACS objectives achieved by the following? (a – g, page C-32, ROD) g: avoiding wetlands entirely when constructing new roads.	2002-64	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by avoiding wetlands entirely? C32 (question rewritten in 2003 to apply only to new road construction)

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			11	1	11		4	7	5	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			5	15	13		17	27	18	
Not Met			1	0	0		0	0	0	1
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			12	1	11		4	7	5	40
Total Not Met responses			1	0	0		0	0	0	1
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			8%	0	0		0	0	0	3%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	43	46	109	Not Asked	64	64	64	

Not Met Responses 1997R

45

Riparian Reserve cleared in undetected <1 acre wetland.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-3. Did the influence of each road on the attainment of ACS objectives get addressed in Watershed Analysis for the following? (a – c, page C-32&33, ROD) a: reconstructing roads and associated drainage features that pose a substantial risk.	2002-65	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by reconstructing roads and associated drainage features? C32

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	1	0		0	0	0	
Met			11	4	14		11	10	3	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			6							
Not Met			0	0	1		0	0	0	1
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			11	5	15		11	10	3	55
Total Not Met responses			0	0	1		0	0	0	1
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	7%		0	0	0	2%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	44	47	110	Not Asked	65	65	65	

Not Met Responses 1998
110
Road to waterhole was depositing sediment and could have been reconstructed.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-3. Did the influence of each road on the attainment of ACS objectives get addressed in Watershed Analysis for the following? (a – c, page C-32&33, ROD) b: prioritizing reconstruction based on current and potential impact to riparian resources and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected.	2002-66	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by prioritizing road reconstruction? C32

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0			0	0	0	
Met			9	4			6	4	3	
Not Capable			0	0			0	0	0	
Not Applicable			8	12			15	30	20	
Not Met			0	0			0	0	0	
Total Projects Monitored			17	16			21	34	23	111
Total Applicable Projects			9	4			6	4	3	26
Total Not Met responses			0	0			0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0			0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	45	48	Not Asked	Not Asked	66	66	66	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-3. Did the influence of each road on the attainment of ACS objectives get addressed in Watershed Analysis for the following? (a – c, page C-32&33, ROD) c: closing and stabilizing, or obliterating and stabilizing roads based on the ongoing and potential effects to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and considering short-term and long-term transportation needs.	2002-67	Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by stabilizing and closing or obliterating roads? C33

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	1		0	0	0	
Met			11	8	17		15	13	14	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			6	8	5		6	21	9	
Not Met			0	0	1		0	0	0	1
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			11	8	19		15	13	14	80
Total Not Met responses			0	0	1		0	0	0	1
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	5%		0	0	0	1%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	46	49	111	Not Asked	67	67	67	

Not Met Responses 1998
111
Road to waterhole was depositing sediment and could have been stabilized or obliterated.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-4. Did the construction or reconstruction of bridges and culverts accommodate at least the 100-year flood and the associated bedload and debris? And did the construction or maintenance of channel and road crossings prevent the diversion of stream flow our of the channel and down the road in the event of a crossing failure?	2002-68	Have new culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings been designed to accommodate the 100-year flood, including bedload and debris? C33

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			7	3	10		7	6	1	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			10	13	14		14	28	22	
Not Met			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			7	3	10		7	6	1	34
Total Not Met responses			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	10	50	99	Not Asked	68	68	68	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-5. Did road flood-proofing and upgrading minimize sediment delivery to streams from roads?	2002-58	Have sediment deliveries to streams from roads been minimized? C32-33, B19-20

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	2		0	0	0	
Met			16	8	16		15	20	17	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			1	7	5		6	14	6	
Not Met			0	1	1		0	0	0	2
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			16	8	19		15	20	17	95
Total Not Met responses			0	1	1		0	0	0	2
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	13%	5%		0	0	0	2%
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	36	40	102	Not Asked	58	58	58	

Not Met Responses 1997 WR
40
Sediment delivery came from excavated stream channel crossings. District response - There has been sediment delivery from excavated channel crossings, and there will continue to be some additional sediment loads. Local biological effects are negative (low) in the short-term, but the long-term effects will be positive.

Not Met Responses 1998
102

Road and waterhole are depositing sediment when they could have been removed.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RF-6. Was fish passage provided or maintained at new or reconstructed road crossings?	2002-59	Has fish passage been provided at road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams? C32-33, B19-20

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			5	2	7		8	6	3	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			12	14	17		13	26	20	
Not Met			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			5	2	7		8	8	3	33
Total Not Met responses			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	37	41	103	Not Asked	59	59	59	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
FM-1. Were fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices, and activities designed to meet the ACS objectives?	2002-47	Do fuel treatments and fire suppression projects meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation? C35

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Met	15	26		5	18	15	11	14	16	
Not Capable	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	27	13		11	6	9	10	20	7	
Not Met	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored	42	39		16	24	24	21	34	23	223
Total Applicable Projects	15	26		5	18	15	11	14	16	120
Total Not Met responses	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Question #	76	45	Not Asked	52	35	35	47	47	47	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
FM-4. Were prescribed burn projects and prescriptions designed to contribute to the attainment of the ACS objectives?	2002-48	Have prescribed burn projects and prescriptions been designed to contribute to the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C35

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	
Met	5	17		1	10		7	5	11	
Not Capable	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable	37	22		15	14		14	29	12	
Not Met	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored	42	39		16	24		21	34	23	199
Total Applicable Projects	5	17		1	10		7	5	11	56
Total Not Met responses	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
Question #	79	48	Not Asked	53	36	Not Asked	48	48	48	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
FM-5. Where RR are significantly damaged by wildfire or a prescribed fire burning outside prescribed parameters, was an emergency team established for developing a rehabilitation plan in order to achieve the ACS objectives?	2002-49	Have rehabilitation treatment plans been developed immediately after any significant fire damage to Riparian Reserves? C35

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]				0			0	0	0	
Met				1			1	0	0	
Not Capable				0			0	0	0	
Not Applicable				15			20	34	23	
Not Met				0			0	0	0	
Total Projects Monitored				16			21	34	23	94
Total Applicable Projects				1			1	0	0	2
Total Not Met responses				0			0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects				0			0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	54	Not Asked	Not Asked	49	49	49	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
LH-4. For other activities (other than surface water developments), for example, activities such as issue leases, permits, rights-of-ways, and easements, minimized or avoided in RR?	2002-50	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

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0			0	0	0	
Met			1	0			1	3	0	
Not Capable			0	0			0	0	0	
Not Applicable			16	16			20	31	23	
Not Met			0	0			0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored			17	16			21	34	23	111
Total Applicable Projects			1	0			1	3	0	5
Total Not Met responses			0	0			0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0			0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	47	55	Not Asked	Not Asked	50	50	50	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RA-2. Were trees posing as a safety risk to humans felled in Riparian Reserves kept or left in the RR area?	2002-55	Have trees which were felled to reduce safety risks been kept on-site in Riparian Reserves when needed for coarse woody debris? C37

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Met	13	18	8	2	14	14	9	11	4	
Not Capable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	27	18	9	13	9	10	12	23	18	
Not Met	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
Total Projects Monitored	42	39	17	16	24	24	21	34	23	240
Total Applicable Projects	15	21	8	3	15	14	9	11	5	101
Total Not Met responses	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	13%	14%	0	33%	7%	0	0	0	20%	8%
Question #	81	50	50	60	38	36	55	55	55	

Not Met Responses 1996
81
Did not keep trees felled for safety reasons when they were needed for coarse woody debris. The project removed hazard trees from a campground. Downed trees were not retained because it was felt that campers would have removed the material for firewood anyway. EFFECT: No biological effect, given the limited area involved (25 acres) and the developed nature of the area.

Did not keep trees felled for safety reasons when they were needed for coarse woody debris. The project removed one snag from along a temporary road. This downed snag was removed without an assessment of coarse woody debris needs. EFFECT: No biological effect, given that only one snag was removed.

Not Met Responses 1997
50
Snags were marked as wildlife trees along intermittent stream channels in several units in order to provide future down wood. During implementation of unit 22, safety considerations for the helicopter logging operation resulted in felling many of these trees. The best

course of action at that point would have been to leave the wood on the ground to serve its purpose; however, the trees were removed from the site, replaced by trees elsewhere, on the assumption that they were left as wildlife trees, and their location was not important. Therefore, a net loss of in-stream wood resulted on the intermittent stream channel in unit 22. Rehab of this condition is proposed through KV funding. This mistake was corrected for similar units - unit 17.

Flight path for helicopter was cleared in a riparian reserve. Not met determination due to removal of trees cut for safety considerations. The material was salvaged without determination of CWD needs. This area is less than 1/4 acre, and consisted of a few trees.

12 hazard trees were removed from RR. Resource Area response - Units 1, 3, 4, and 5 had some guyline trees felled and then sold. It was the first timber sale under Northwest Forest Plan to be administered and when the administrator finally realized it, they stopped selling and removing felled trees. 12 guyline trees were felled and removed.

Not Met Responses 1997WR
60
One 54 inch DBH tree downed and removed from Riparian Reserve (expected to be illegally removed for firewood). The significance was considered minor from loss of CWD and LWD in stream channel.

Not Met Responses 1998
38
Live skyline guy trees dropped for safety reasons and removed.

Not Met Responses 2003
55
Roadside hazard trees are used for in-stream structure, commercial timber or firewood in that priority. Do not have funding to treat them differently. Trees felled into riparian buffers during harvest remain in buffer.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RA-3. Did the use of herbicides, insecticides, and other toxicants or chemicals in and around Riparian Reserves, done in a manner that avoided impacts that would retard or prevent the attainment of the ACS objectives?	2002-53	Have herbicides, insecticides, and other toxic agents, and other chemicals been applied in a manner to avoid impacts to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			0	0	1		1	3	1	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			17	16	23		20	31	22	
Not Met			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			0	0	1		1	3	1	6
Total Not Met responses			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	48	58	112	Not Asked	53	53	53	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
RA-4. Were water drafting sites located to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions, and aquatic habitat?	2002-54	Have water-drafting sites been located to minimize adverse effects on stream channel stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows? C37

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]			1	0	0		0	0	0	
Met			5	1	10		4	4	2	
Not Capable			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Not Applicable			11	15	14		17	30	21	
Not Met			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Projects Monitored			17	16	24		21	34	23	135
Total Applicable Projects			6	1	10		4	4	2	27
Total Not Met responses			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects			0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	49	59	113	Not Asked	54	54	54	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
WR-1. Was the design and implementation of watershed restoration projects done in such a manner that promoted long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, the conservation of genetic integrity of native species, and the attainment of the ACS objectives?	2002-52	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

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]				0			0	0	0	
Met				13			13	13	4	
Not Capable				0			0	0	0	
Not Applicable				3			8	21	19	
Not Met				0			0	0	0	
Total Projects Monitored				16			21	34	23	94
Total Applicable Projects				13			13	13	4	43
Total Not Met responses				0			0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects				0			0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	57	Not Asked	Not Asked	52	52	52	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
FW-1. Did the design and implementation of fish and wildlife habitat restoration or enhancement activities contribute to the attainment of the ACS objectives?	2002-51	Have fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects been designed and implemented to contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]				0			0	0	0	
Met				11			12	17	3	
Not Capable				0			0	0	0	
Not Applicable				5			9	17	20	
Not Met				0			0	0	0	
Total Projects Monitored				16			21	34	23	94
Total Applicable Projects				11			12	17	3	43
Total Not Met responses				0			0	0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects				0			0	0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked		Not Asked	Not Asked	51	51	51	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
FW-2. Was the design, construction, and operation of fish and wildlife interpretative and other user-enhancement facilities accomplished in a manner that did not retard or prevent attainment of the ACS objectives?	2002-171 (only may have been asked of 1-2 projects) First time asked in 2002	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)

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]								0	0	
Met								0	0	
Not Capable								0	0	
Not Applicable								34	23	
Not Met								0	0	
Total Projects Monitored								34	23	57
Total Applicable Projects								0	0	0
Total Not Met responses								0	0	0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects								0	0	0
Question #	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	171	171	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
Were watershed analyses completed in Key Watersheds prior to management activities, except minor activities such as those Categorically excluded under NEPA?	2002-38	If a watershed analysis is required, is the project consistent with the Watershed Analysis? R55-56, A7, B12, B17, B20-30, C3, C7, E20-21

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Met	6	24	11	16	23	20	16	25	19	
Not Capable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	36[2]	13	6	0	1	4	5	8	3	
Not Met	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Total Projects Monitored	42	39	17	16	24	24	21	34	23	240
Total Applicable Projects	6	26	11	16	23	20	16	25	20	163
Total Not Met responses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0	5%	1%
Question #	22	36	27	28	26	26	38	38	38	

[2] In 1996, the question was written in such a way that the question only applied to Key Watersheds. In 1997, the question was reworded to insure that if a watershed analysis was required, was it completed prior to the project implementation.

Not Met Responses 1997
36
(no comment was provided with questionnaire results)

Not Met Responses 2003
38
It appears that category 5 riparian reserves were treated, so a WA would be required in order to meet this standard (pgB20). However, riparian and aquatic resources were considered and project was designed to avoid impairment.

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
FM-2. Were incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities located outside of RR's?	1996-77 1997-46	Not recorded in 2002 questionnaire

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0								
Met	3	0								
Not Capable	0	0								
Not Applicable	39	39								
Not Met	0	0								0
Total Projects Monitored	42	39								81
Total Applicable Projects	3	0								3
Total Not Met responses	0	0								0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0	0								0
Question #	77	46	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	

Standard and Guideline	2002 Question Number	Question wording in Questionnaire
FM-3. Was the delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives minimized to surface waters?	1996-80 1997-49 1998-37	Not recorded in 2002 questionnaire

	1996	1997	1997 Roads	1997 WR	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	Grand Totals
Exceed [1]	0	0			0					
Met	2	4			1					
Not Capable	0	0			0					
Not Applicable	40	35			23					
Not Met	0	0			0					
Total Projects Monitored	42	39			24					105
Total Applicable Projects	2	4			1					7
Total Not Met responses	0	0			0					0
Percent Not Met of Applicable projects	0	0			0					0
Question #	80	49	Not Asked	Not Asked	37	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked	Not Asked

Appendix D
Monitoring Questionnaires Sample

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 standards and guidelines, 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)

Project and Watershed Questionnaires

A. 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. In 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 standards and guides apply (i.e., LSR overlaps with riparian reserves), have the more restrictive standards and guides been followed? R7-8, C1, C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
3	M		Have standards and guides 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

	NM		7/9/96 exemption memo, standards and guides for roads at C-16, or Late Successional Reserve Assessment requirements?
	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 in 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.
	NM		
	NC		

	NA		• 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?
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 in forest patches that are retained under the green-tree retention

	NM		guidelines? C41
	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 in 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 in 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 in 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 in 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 in 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 in the province? D6
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

98	M		In Adaptive Management Areas have standards and guides in 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 in AMAs been managed according to the standards and guides for such reserves? D9
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
100	M		Have the standards and guides 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 standards and guides 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 standards and guides for Reserved Pair Areas for spotted owls in the Finney and Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area? D13-16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

B. 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 standards and guides? 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 standards and guides? 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 standards and guides, have they been assessed by the Regional Ecosystem Office to ensure that they test critical assumptions of these standards and guides 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 standards and guides? 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 Plan standards and guides, **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 standards and guides 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
	NM		
	NC		

	NA		○ Alpova sp. nov. Trappe 1966 ○ Alpova sp. nov. Trappe 9730 ○ Arcangeliella sp. nov. Trappe 12359 ○ Arcangeliella sp. nov. Trappe 12382 ○ Elaphomyces anthracinus ○ Elaphomyces subviscidus ○ Elaphomyces sp. nov. Trappe 1038 ○ Endogone acrogena ○ Gastroboletus sp. nov. Trappe 2897 ○ Gastrosuillus sp. nov. Trappe 7516 ○ Gastrosuillus sp. nov. Trappe 9608 ○ Gautieria magnicellaris ○ Gymnomyces sp. nov. Trappe 7545 ○ Hydnotrya subnix sp. nov. Trappe 1861 ○ Rhizopogon sp. nov. Trappe 9432 ○ Thaxterogaster sp. nov. Trappe 4867, 6242, 7427, 7962, 8520 ○ Tuber sp. nov. Trappe 2302 ○ 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.

Species : Section 2

Questions applicable under both documents.
All projects answer these questions. Does not matter when decision was signed.
(standards and guides did not change between the 2 documents)

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

	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
117	M		If Townsend's big-eared bats were found, have the appropriate state wildlife agencies been notified? C44 and SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
118	M		Has timber harvest been prohibited in 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, in 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 in 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 in 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

	NM		management recommendations? (if no management recommendations, then appendix J2 and professional judgement) Identify how this was accomplished.
	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 in 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 in 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 in 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 in 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)
144a	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		
144b	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		
144c	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		

144d	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		
144e	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		
144f	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 in 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, in 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 (#5-9) 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 in 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		

Watershed Assessment Questionnaire

C.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

5th FIELD WATERSHED REVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE
FY2002 (V1.4)

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

Please answer all Yes/No responses with a brief description or explanation

Province : _ _____

5th FIELD WATERSHED NAME: _____.

10-digit HUC Number: _____ ____

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

Landowner/ Agency	**Administrative Unit (National Forest/ BLM District)**	**Total Acres in watershed**	**Check box below if Land Allocation occurs in Watershed**					
			Matrix	AMA	LSR	RR	MLSA [1]	CRA AWA2
BLM								
Forest Service								
Other Federal								
Non-Federal								
Total								

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. WATERSHED ANALYSIS (WA)

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

b. When was it completed?

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

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

Current (Post-1994)	Planned	3.e. Were the activities addressed in Watershed Analysis? (B-10) (Y/N)	3.f. For NEPA decisions since 1994, did site-specific analyses provide enough info. to determine whether the activities meet or do not prevent attainment of ACS obj. where applicable. (B-10) (Y/N)	Activities on BLM and/or USFS lands in Watershed
				Developed Recreation – RVD's (ski areas, campgrounds, resorts, etc.)
				Trails – RVD's (mountain bikes, foot, horse)
				OHV Use – RVD's (4-wheelers, dirt bikes, snomobiles)
				Dispersed Recreation – RVD's (hunting, fishing, camping, etc)
				River Use – RVD's (rafts, kayaks, boating (motorized/non-motorized)
				Road Management Activities – Projects or Miles (circle)
				Prescribed Fire - Acres
				Fire Suppression - Acres
				Burned Area Emergency Rehab.– Acres (seeding, erosion control, etc.)
				Fuels Reduction - Acres
				Aquatic Restoration - Sites
				Riparian Restoration - Acres

Current (Post-1994)	Planned	3.e. Were the activities addressed in Watershed Analysis? (B-10) (Y/N)	3.f. For NEPA decisions since 1994, did site-specific analyses provide enough info. to determine whether the activities meet or do not prevent attainment of ACS obj. where applicable. (B-10) (Y/N)	Activities on BLM and/or USFS lands in Watershed
				Upland Restoration - Acres
				Timber Harvest (green, commercial) - Acres
				Timber Stand Improvement (pre-commercial) - Acres
				Timber Salvage - Acres
				Mining - Sites
				Livestock Grazing – AUM's
				Special Forest Products (list types) - Permits
				Other: (describe)

4. WATERSHED RESTORATION

a. Were existing (1994 or earlier) recreation facilities in Riparian Reserves evaluated to ensure that they do not prevent and to the extent practicable contribute to, attainment of ACS objectives? (C-34,RM-1)

b. Were those items in "a" identified for monitoring or restoration? If so, were monitoring, restoration or other adjustments implemented? (B-30,B-31; C-34,RM-2)

c. Did the WA identify opportunities for watershed restoration? (A-7;B-21,B-30)

d. Briefly describe the watershed restoration strategies and priorities in the WA? (B-21,B-30)

e. Have monitoring strategies and objectives been developed using information from the WA? (B-21,B-30, B-32, B-34)

f. List management actions in the watershed that have, or will, contribute to watershed restoration and the attainment of ACS objectives. (include road mileage trends for entire watershed – use table in section 5)

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

5. KEY WATERSHEDS

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

b. Has timber harvest, including salvage, occurred in the watershed since 1994? 1. If so, how many acres have been harvested? 2. Was this activity addressed in the WA? (B-19,B-20)

c. Have Key Watersheds been given the highest priority for watershed restoration? (C-7)

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

Agency	**Baseline Road Mileage**			**Current Road Mileage**				Perm. Roads where hydrologic flow was Improved or restored since 1994 ##
	(a)	**(b)**	**a + b = (c)**	**(d)**	**(e)**	**d - e = (f)**	**c + f**	
	Perm.* Roads in 1994	Temp#. Roads in 1994	Total Roads In 1994	New Perm. and Temp Roads built since 1994	Decom** since 1994	Net change since 1994	Total roads in 2001	
FS (key only)								
FS (total 5th field)								
BLM (key only)								
BLM (5th field)								

*Permanent roads include classified roads, system roads and/or managed roads. Also included are abandoned roads and/or unclassified roads that have not been decommissioned. Also includes privately controlled roads on public land.
Temporary roads include roads built for short term use. Following use they are normally decommissioned.
**Decommissioned roads include any road which has been closed and 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. Has the amount of existing system and non-system roads in this Key Watershed been reduced through decommissioning since 1994? (B-19,B-31)

f. Since 1994, were any new roads constructed, or are any being planned, in the remaining unroaded (as of 4/13/94) portions of inventoried (RARE II) roadless areas? (C-7; B-19)

6. RIPARIAN RESERVES

a. Have any Riparian Reserve boundaries in the target watershed been adjusted? (B-13,B-23)

b. If so, what are the current RR widths? (State the rationale used for determining final RR boundaries.) (C-30)

c. If Riparian Reserve boundaries were adjusted, were watershed analysis and appropriate NEPA compliance conducted? (C-31;B-13) (Please provide documentation references.)

d. If Riparian Reserve boundaries were adjusted, did the analysis take into account all species that were intended to be benefitted by the prescribed Riparian Reserve widths–fish, mollusks, amphibians, lichens, fungi, bryophytes, vascular plants, American marten, red tree voles, bats, marbled murrelets, and northern spotted owls? (B-13)

e. Has a road management plan or transportation plan been developed for Riparian Reserves that will meet the ACS objectives? (if no, see f. below) (C-33, RF-7 a thru e)

Does the plan address the following items:

1. inspections and maintenance during storm events?
2. inspection and maintenance after storm events?
3. road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources?
4. traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources?
5. establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective?

f. If there is not a specific road management plan or transportation plan developed for Riparian Reserves, what other documents provide direction that address the above items?

7. SURVEY AND MANAGE

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

1) Which Survey and Manage species are known to occur in this watershed? (SM 7,8,9,12,13)

a. Identify specifically what sources you used to determine if S&M species occur in the watershed (e.g. ISMS, strategic surveys – random grid, pre-disturbance surveys, predictive models, known site visits, or other data sources), including the date that the information was collected?

2) Are you managing these sites according to the Management Recommendations (MR's) for these species? (Yes, No)

a) If MRs were not available, how did you determine appropriate site management?

3) If predisturbance surveys were required, were they completed to protocol? (if no, expain)

a) For which species did you perform pre-disturbance surveys?

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

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

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

Activity	Occurs in LSRs Y/N	Neutral or Beneficial? Y/N/Unknown
Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16)		
Fuelwood Gathering (C-16)		
American Indian Uses (C-16)		

Activity	Occurs in LSRs Y/N	Neutral or Beneficial? Y/N/Unknown
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)		