Figures and Tables

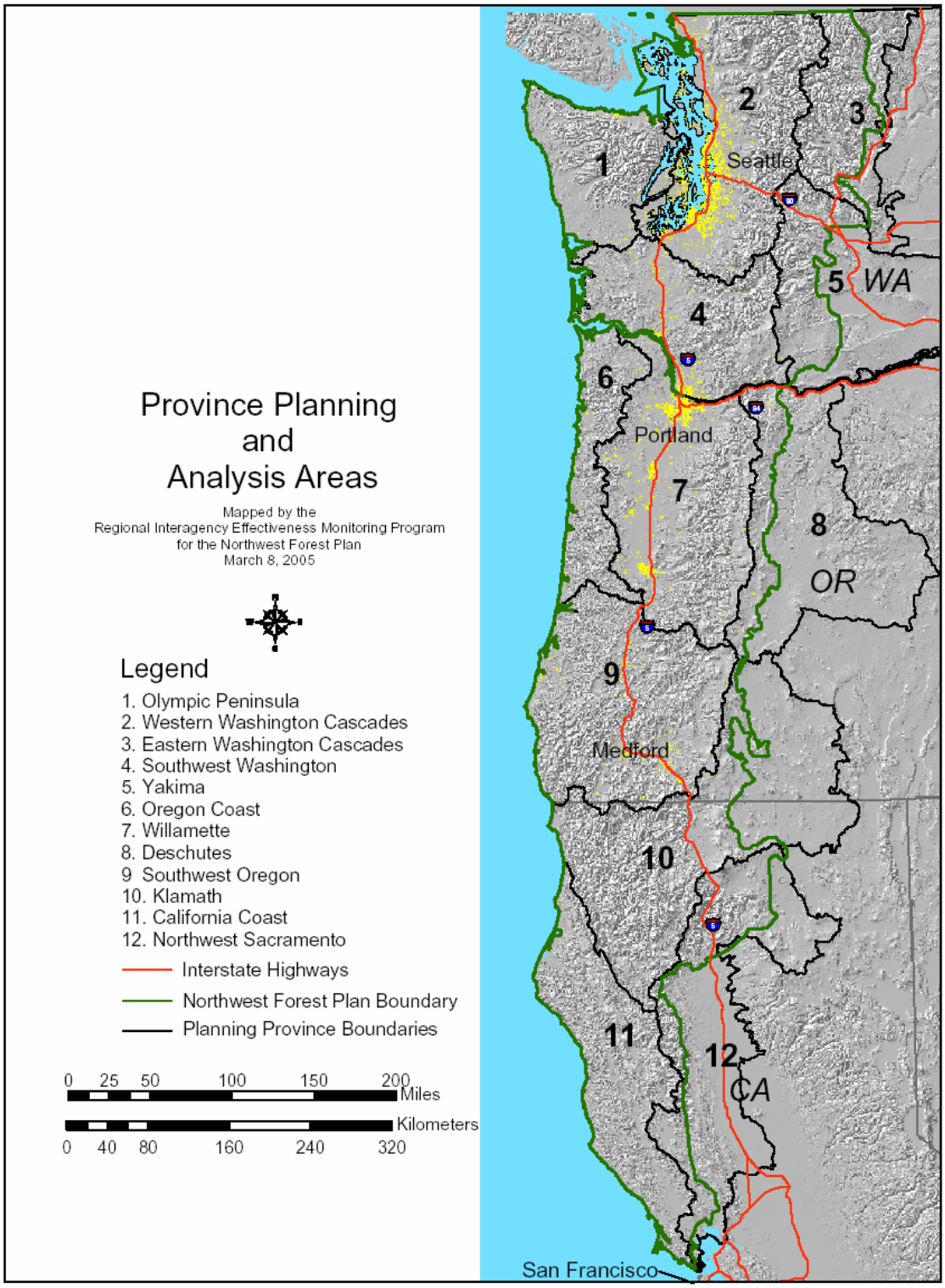


Figure 1. Northwest Forest Plan area.

Table 1. Completed watershed analyses.

	Number	Completed	Not completed	Completed, %
Key Watersheds[a]	111	103	8	92.7
Non-key watersheds[a]	217	193	24	89
Other watersheds of unknown status	282	248	34	88
Total[b]	610	544	66	89

[a] Data are available for only 15 administrative units differentiating between key and non-key watersheds.

[b] The information is for 28 administrative units: the total includes analyses for both 5th- and 6th-field-scale watersheds, and agency records do not make the distinction. Therefore, the number is different from the total of 5th-field watersheds (550) in the Plan. Also, the total includes some analyses reported by both agencies where lands adjoin and BLM or FS had the lead.

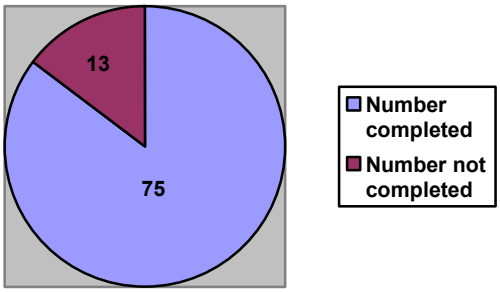


Figure 2. Completion of watershed analyses, reviewed by compliance monitoring, 1999-2003.

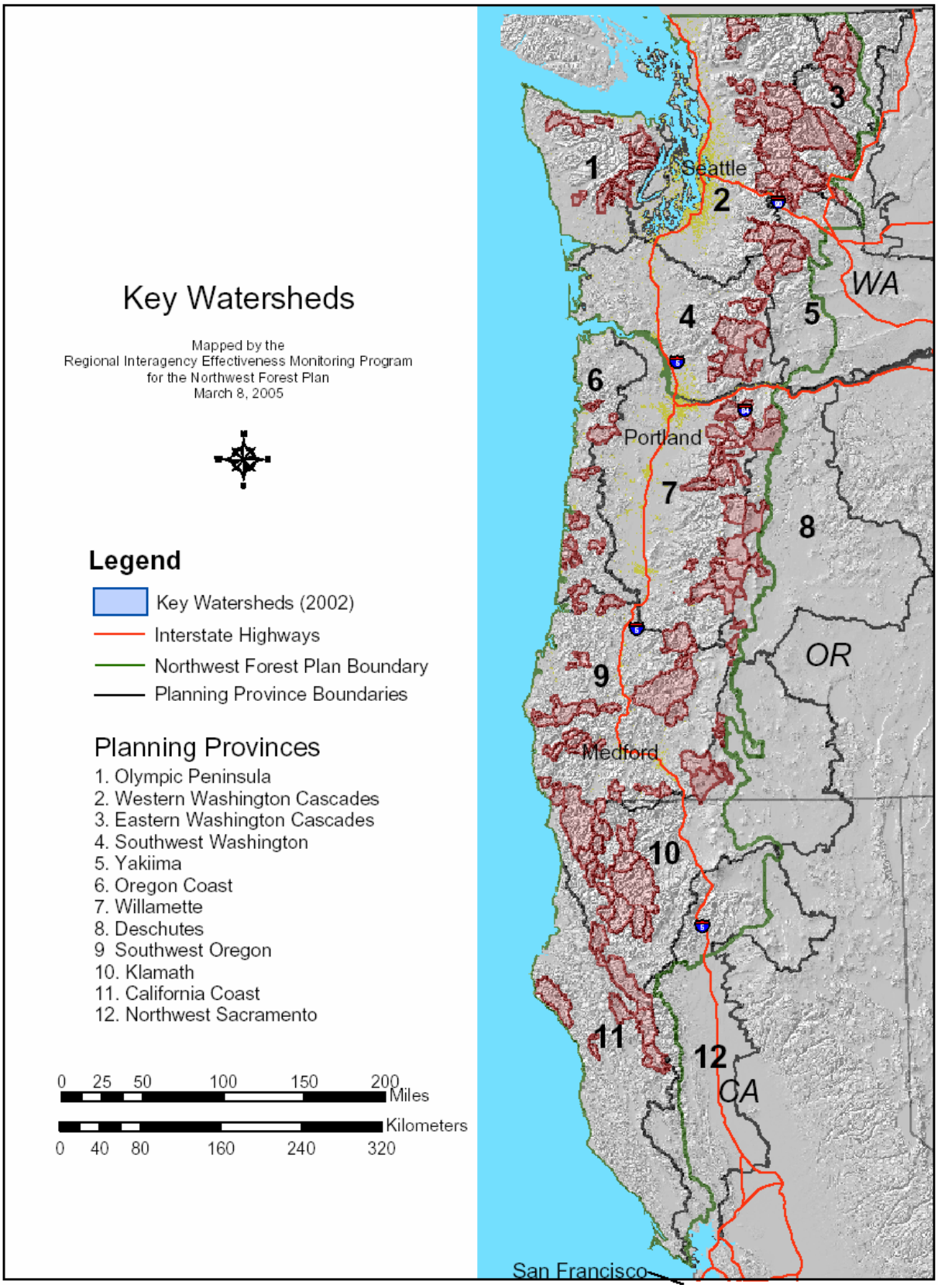


Figure 3. Key Watersheds in the Plan area.

Table 2. Summary of restoration accomplishments by the National Park Service[a], FS, and BLM in key and non-key watersheds, 1998-2003[b]

Watersheds	Instream structures (mi.)	Instream passage (mi.)	Riparian (ac.)	Riparian (mi.)	Upland (ac.)	Decommissioned roads (mi)	Road improved (mi.)	Wetland (ac.)
Key	240.2	117.2	3933	112.9	6474	295.4	1234.8	286
Non-Key	686.5	543.8	64914	547.3	25941	1397.3	1850.3	1217
Totals	926.7	661	68847	660.2	32415	1692.7	3085.1	1503

[a] Includes Redwood National Park

[b] Data were not available for some administrative units, and others may be incomplete. Most of the data provided is for Oregon and Washington, but California data is included when it was recorded. The data includes projects reported for October 1997 to December 2001 (the 1998 data request was for FY98 and CY98), 2002, and 2003. If part of a project was in a key watershed, the whole project was classified as being in a key watershed.

Instream structures. Actions designed to change or modify stream complexity and structure, including but not limited to adding large woody, building weirs or deflectors, creating pools, placing boulders, building rock gabions, adding gravel, developing or improving side channels, alcoves, or other actions designed to improve stream structure.

Instream passage. Actions designed to protect and improve fish passage for juvenile or adult fish, including but not limited to removing culverts, upgrading culverts, improving or installing fish ladders, irrigation diversions, or fish screens.

Riparian area treatments. Actions designed to improve, restore, or maintain quality or conditions of riparian zone vegetation, including but not limited to planting, fencing, watering off channel, managing beaver, controlling invasive plants, rotating livestock or other management, and stand conversion.

Upland restoration. Actions include slope stabilization, revegetation, silvicultural treatments, and livestock-exclusion fencing in upland areas designed to improve habitat condition.

Decommissioning roads. Actions designed to make roads hydrologically stable and self-maintaining; they may range from full obliteration to water barring with culvert removal.

Improving roads. Actions to reduce sediment and improve stability or to allow more natural functioning of streams and flood plains, including but not limited to drainage, upgrades, stabilization, and relocation.

Wetlands (freshwater and coastal) treatments. Actions including creating, maintaining, or restoring freshwater and coastal wetland habitat.

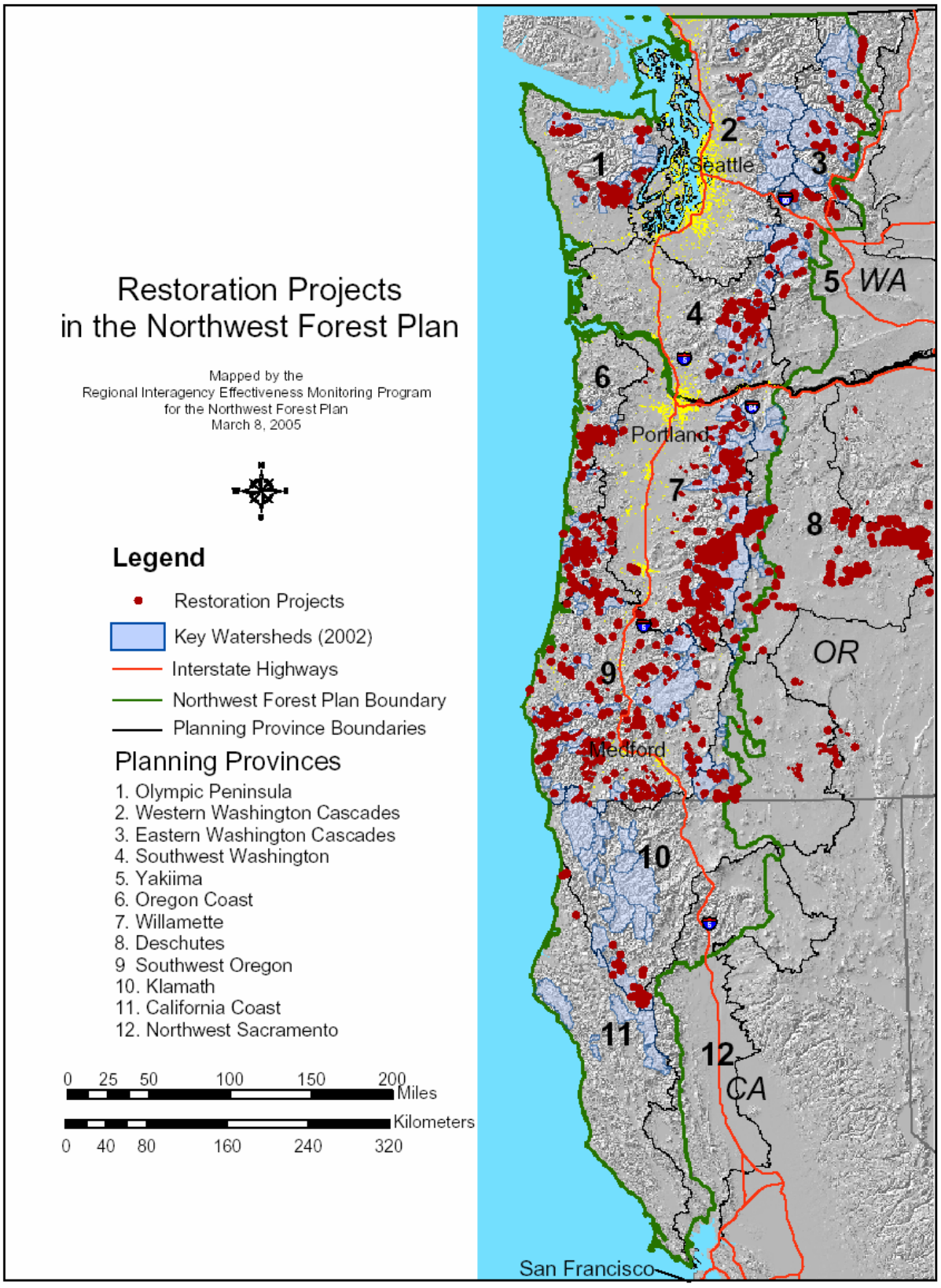


Figure 4. State 5th-field watersheds including key watersheds and restoration projects in the Plan area.

Table 3 Changes in road mileage for monitored watersheds, 2000-2003[a].

Agency	Baseline road mileage			Current road mileage				Permanent roads where hydrologic flow was improved[e] or restored since 1994
	(a)	(b)	a + b = (c)	(d)	(e)	d - e = (f)	c + f	
	Perm-anent[b] roads in 1994	Temp-orary[c] roads in 1994	Total roads In 1994	New permanent and temp-orary roads built since 1994	Decomm issioned[d] since 1994	Net change since 1994	Total roads in 2003	
FS (key only)	5363.1	89.6	5452.7	39.4	518	-478.6	4974.1	327.8
FS(5th-field)[a]	7769.6	134.5	7904.1	34.5	437.1	-402.6	7501.5	214.8
BLM (key only)	329.2	212	604.2	0	29	-29	575.2	6
BLM (5th-field)[a]	1602.8	210	1812.8	21.4	88.8	-67.4	1745.4	183.5
Total key	5692.3	301.6	6056.9	39.4	547	-507.6	5549.3	333.8
Total 5th-field[a]	9372.4	344.5	9716.9	55.9	525.9	-470	9246.9	398.3

[a] Information for 5th field watersheds was not collected in 2000. See Road Mileage Tables for individual years in Appendix B for further explanation of what is included in the above table.

Note: Road closures with gates or barriers do not qualify as decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage, ROD B19.

[b] Permanent roads include classified roads, system roads, and managed roads; abandoned roads and unclassified roads not decommissioned; and privately controlled roads on public land.

[c] Temporary roads include those built for short-term use. They are normally decommissioned after use.

[d] Decommissioned roads include any closed and hydrologically stabilized road. Future use is not planned. Decommissioned roads are taken off the system (if they were ever on it) and no longer managed.

[e] Improved roads include permanent roads upgraded or rebuilt to better accommodate hydrologic flow in accordance with aquatic strategy objectives; improved fish passage, improved stability, and restored drainage are examples.

Table 4. Decrease in road miles in the Plan area, through 2002

Current system mileage[a]	Net change in miles	Net decrease in miles, %
86,813	-4307	4.7

[a] Road miles represent the sum of all system road-classes defined in the glossary; see restoration data sources for an explanation of areas and periods covered.

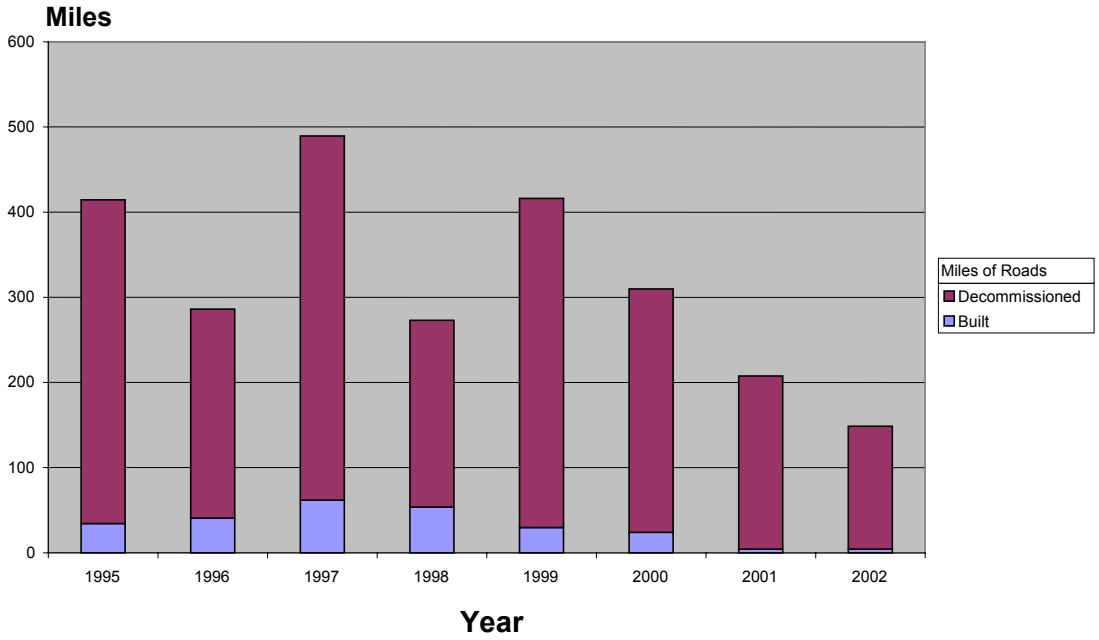


Figure 5. Roads built and decommissioned in Regions 5 and 6[a].

[a] The figure does not contain information for the BLM; their data were available for the entire period 1995-2002, but not by individual year and the figure does not contain data for one FS forest for 2002.

Table 5. Changes in roads by agency, 1995-2002

Agency	Constructed	Obliterated	Decommissioned	Closed/ Gated	Total of Obliterated, Decommissioned & Closed/Gated	Net Reduction in Road Mileage
BLM OR	99.6	191.1	267.5	574.7	1033.3	933.7
USFS R 5	55.3	411.5			411.5	356.2
USFS R 6	198.6		1879.4		1879.4	1680.8
Grand Total	**353.5**	**602.6**	**2146.9**	**574.7**	**3324.2**	**2970.7**

Table 6. Miles of roads maintained in Region 6[a] and the BLM in Oregon 2000-2003[b]

	Year			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Miles	20,791	22,988	21,482	17,102

[a] Region 5 and the BLM in California are not included.

[b] The numbers include all roads maintained in those forests only partially in the Plan area; total miles of system roads in 2002 for Region 6 and the BLM in Oregon were 63,480.

Table 7. Summary of restoration project costs by 3rd-field watershed (1998-2003)

Basin name and number		Cost (Dollars)
Upper Columbia	170200	2,629,109
Yakima River	170300	2,592,800
Middle Columbia	170701	1,579,860
Deschutes	170703	2,629,890
Lower Columbia	170800	12,356,022
Willamette	170900	12,577,964
Washington Coastal	171001	5,596,000
Northern Oregon Coastal	171002	9,775,244
Southern Oregon Coastal	171003	26,622,239
Puget Sound	171100	6,354,328
Northern California Coastal	180101	3,834,896
Klamath	180102	4,270,576
Total		**$90,818,928**

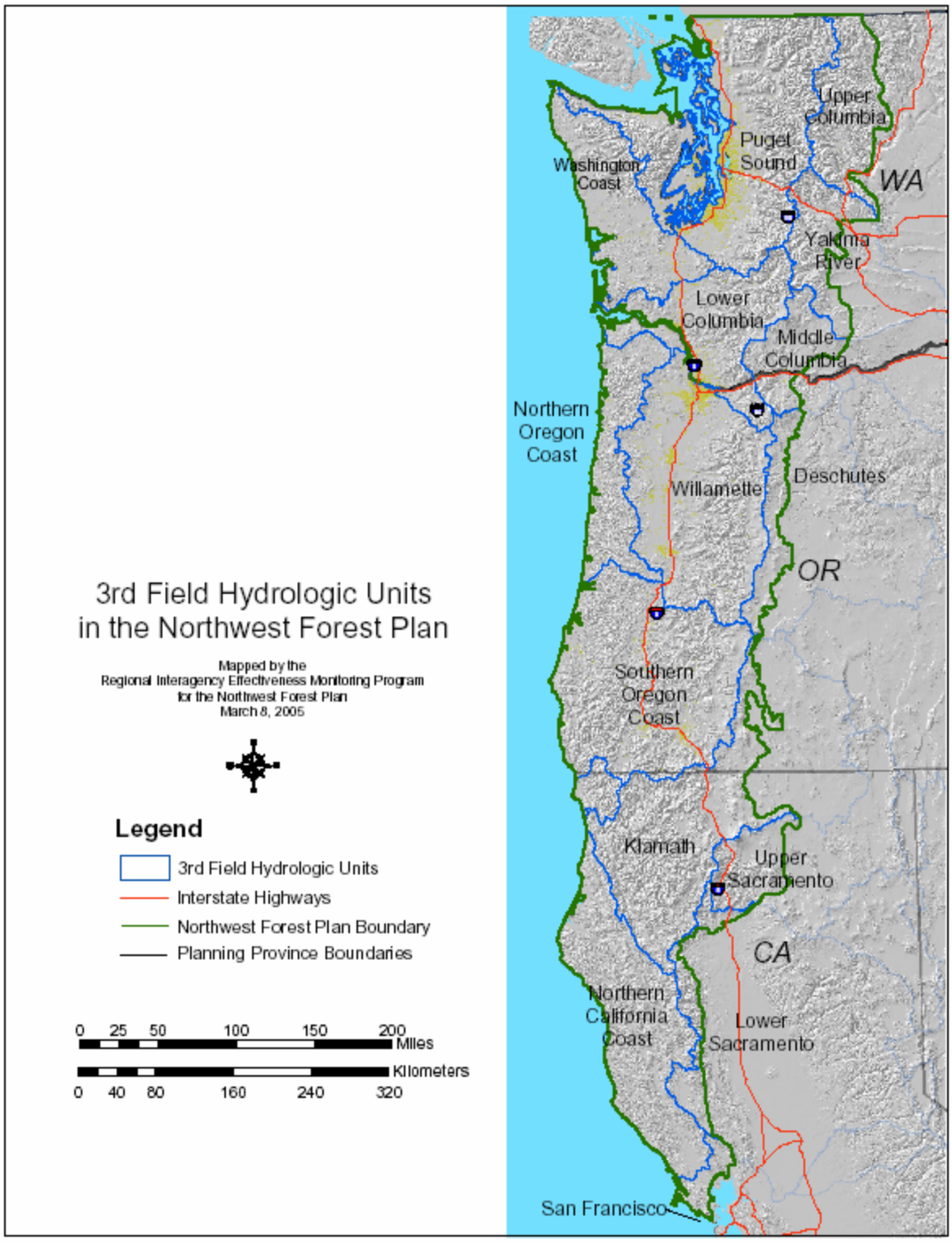


Figure 6: Third-field hydrologic units in the Plan area.

Table 8. Activities and watersheds monitored, 1996 – 2003

Year	Activities monitored	Number of monitored activities	Selection criteria	Land-use allocation	Comments
1996	Timber sales	42[a]	Implemented in 1995, 10% sample size	Matrix, late-successional reserves, adaptive management areas	45 sales[a] selected, but one was outside the Plan area and two extra were selected to have at least 1 in each province, so only 42 included in the annual report
1997	Timber sales Roads Restoration	39[b] 17 16	>100,000 board feet Sold in 1995 or 1996 Associated with a timber sale, monitored Jobs in woods project	Matrix, late-successional reserves, adaptive management areas	40 sales[b] planned but, 1 sale was not monitored because it was designed pre-Plan; projects were in 10 of 12 provinces
1998	Timber sales and associated new roads Watershed Assessments	24 6[c]	>1,000,000 board feet Sold in 1996 or 1997, 1 per administrative unit Two per state	Matrix, late-successional reserves, and adaptive management areas	 informal feasibility look, no reports

Year	Activities monitored	Number of monitored activities	Selection criteria	Land-use allocation	Comments
					prepared [c]
1999	Timber sales Watershed assessments	24 12	>1,000,000 board feet Implemented and harvested since 1995 Tiered to timber sale One per province	Matrix, late-successional reserves, adaptive management areas	
2000	Watershed assessments	24	Two per province	All	Emphasis on review of watershed assessments because timber sale program stalled

Year	Activities monitored	Number of monitored activities	Selection criteria	Land-use allocation	Comments
2001	Watershed assessments	21[d]	Two per Province >640 acres of public land Not previously monitored Watersheds should not be adjacent Must have ground disturbing activities	All	Watershed assessments (24)[d] and projects planned, but 3 not monitored because of extreme fire season Emphasis on watershed analyses review with a desire to review projects of interest
	Projects		One project per watershed assessment reviewed Broad range of activities		
	Timber sales	6			
	Vegetation density management in LSRs	2			
	Roads management	2			
	Roads decommissioning	4			
	Prescribed fire	1[d]			
	Special forest products	1			
	Watershed	4			

Year	Activities monitored	Number of monitored activities	Selection criteria	Land-use allocation	Comments
2001 cont.	Restoration Recreation Other site development	0[d] 1			
2002	Vegetation density management in LSRs	22[e] (12 timber sales and 10 non-commercial silvicultural treatments)	Two per Province At least 1 of the projects must have produced a commercial product Not in watershed monitored in previous 2 years	Late-Successional Reserves	Twenty-four[e] planned, but 1 not monitored because of severe fire season, and 1 not monitored because of lack of project activity
	Watershed assessments	21[e]	Two per province, defined by selected projects		
	Other programs		One additional project per province	All except matrix	Previously under-sampled programs
	Grazing	1	Grazing allotment		

Year	Activities monitored	Number of monitored activities	Selection criteria	Land-use allocation	Comments
2002 cont.	Prescribed fire	1[f]	Planned since 1994 and completed on at least 40 acres Must be for hazard reduction or habitat improvement		One[f] project review was combined with a density-management report (thus 2 separate projects are recorded in the database)
	Recreation	4	NEPA decision signed since 1994 Building or rebuilding Fully implemented		
	Watershed restoration	5	>40 acres or 0.5 miles cumulative length or >$10,000 expended on project		
2003	Projects		Two per province		Program emphasis is to establish project database and program types (emerging issues) for future monitoring
	Vegetation density management in LSRs	15[g]	>40 acres cumulative per project Exclude regeneration or salvage treatments	Late-successional reserves	

Year	Activities monitored	Number of monitored activities	Selection criteria	Land-use allocation	Comments
2003 cont.	Prescribed fire	7	Planned and completed since 1994 Hazard reduction or habitat improvement	Late-successional reserves, matrix, riparian reserves	[g] Emphasis continued to be on monitoring density-management projects (16 planned, but 1 project was consumed by wildfire), but if none existed or had previously been monitored, then the categories in order were: prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation and watershed restoration.
	Mining	1	Locatable mineral Current plan of operations or rehabilitated since 1994 Must meet MM-1 s&g interpretation letter March 6, 2002	Matrix	
	Watershed assessments	21[h]	Determined by the project location Two per province		[h] Only 21 watershed assessments were monitored because some projects were in the same watershed.

Year	Activities monitored	Number of monitored activities	Selection criteria	Land-use allocation	Comments
		Total projects monitored, 1996-2003, 240 (238 in annual reports) **Total individual watershed assessments monitored, 1999-2003, 89***			Annual reports do not reflect database records for 2002, when 3 projects were included in a single report * Ten watershed assessments were monitored more than once resulting in 99 total reviews

Table 9. Regeneration and partial removal, harvested acres by year[a]

Fiscal year	Regeneration harvest[b]	Partial removal[c]	Grand Total
fy 1995	13151	15242	28393
fy 1996	9276	37840	47116
fy 1997	7728	39890	47618
fy 1998	8159	45941	54100
fy 1999	5229	28875	34104
fy 2000	4861	46397	51258
fy 2001	1379	18353	19732
fy 2002	1925	20759	22684
fy 2003	1142	34117	35259
Grand Total	52850	287414	340264

[a] California BLM is not included.

[b] Regeneration harvest includes clearcuts, preparation cuts, seed tree removal and overstory removal.

[c] Partial removal includes selection cuts, improvement cuts, commercial thinning (precommercial thinning

is not included), sanitation cuts, uneven-aged management, and density management.

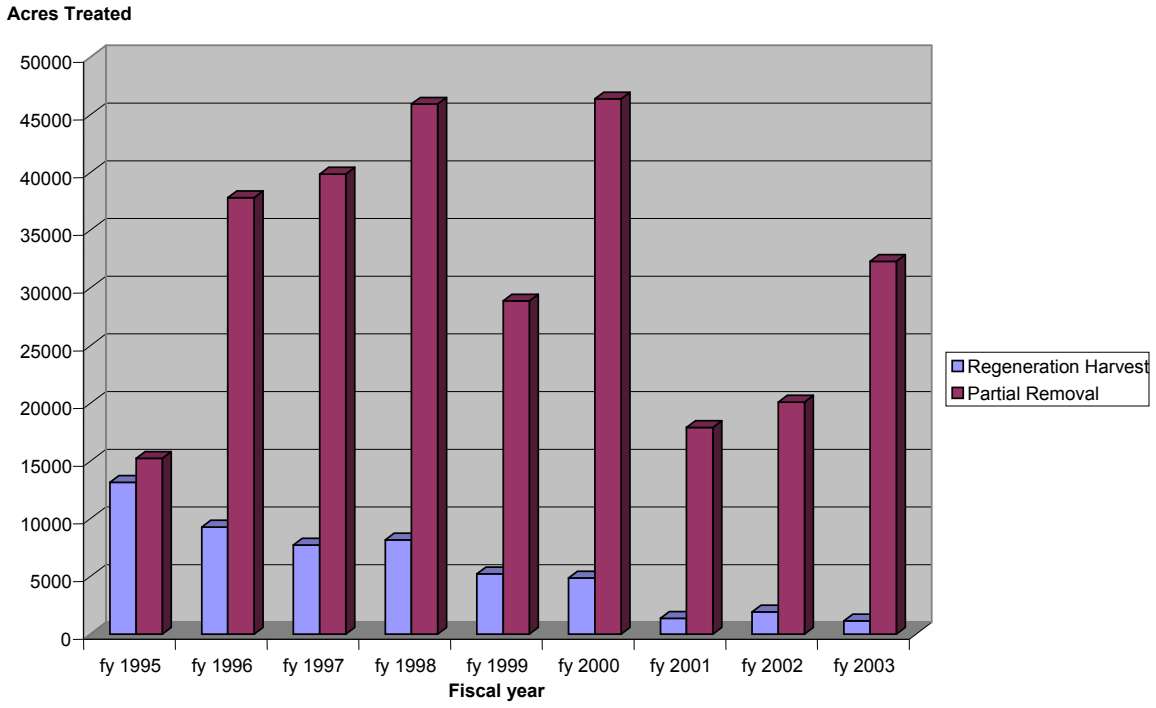


Figure 7. Acres treated by harvest method[a].

[a] Figure does not include acres treated for the BLM in California.

Table 10. Mechanical and prescribed fire treatments, 2003[a].

Mechanical				Prescribed Fire				Total	
WUI no.	WUI acres	NonWUI no.	NonWUI acres	WUI no.	WUI acres	NonWUI no.	NonWUI acres	no.	Acres
823	39,850	347	26,545	483	38,580	251	26625	1904	131,603

[a] WUI is wildland-urban interface. The Table includes all projects for the following forests and a BLM field unit not entirely in the Plan area: Lassen, Modoc, Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, Mendicino, Deschutes, Winema, and Klamath Falls.

Table 11. Historical allowable sale quantities (ASQ) compared to timber harvest levels (PSQ) under the Plan[a].

Historical allowable sale quantities	4.5 billion board feet per year
Probable harvest levels	958 million board feet per year

[a] Historical allowable sale quantities and timber harvest levels taken from the FSEIS, Chapter 3&4, p. 266 and 268; the PSQ is the Plan's probable sale quantities.

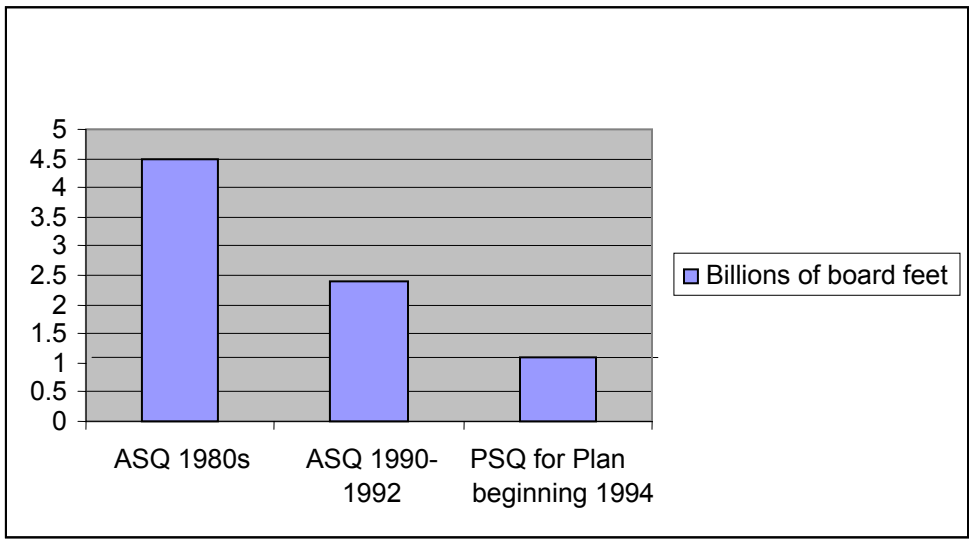


Figure 8. Allowable sale quantity compared to probable sale quantity.

Table 12. Probable sale quantity adjustments.

Year	Agency, Region	PSQ in millions of board feet	Change in PSQ
1994, ROD	FS, Region 6	533	
	FS, Region 5	224	
	BLM	201	
	Total	**958**	
1995	FS, Region 6	533	
	FS, Region 5	161	-63
	BLM	174	-27
	Total	**868**	**-90**
1999	FS, Region 6	476	-57
	FS, Region 5	161	
	BLM	174	
	Total	**811**	**-57**
2001	FS, Region 6	476	
	FS, Region 5	161	
	BLM	168	-6*
	Total	**805**	**-6**

*BLM declared the 6 million board foot adjustment retroactive to 1999.

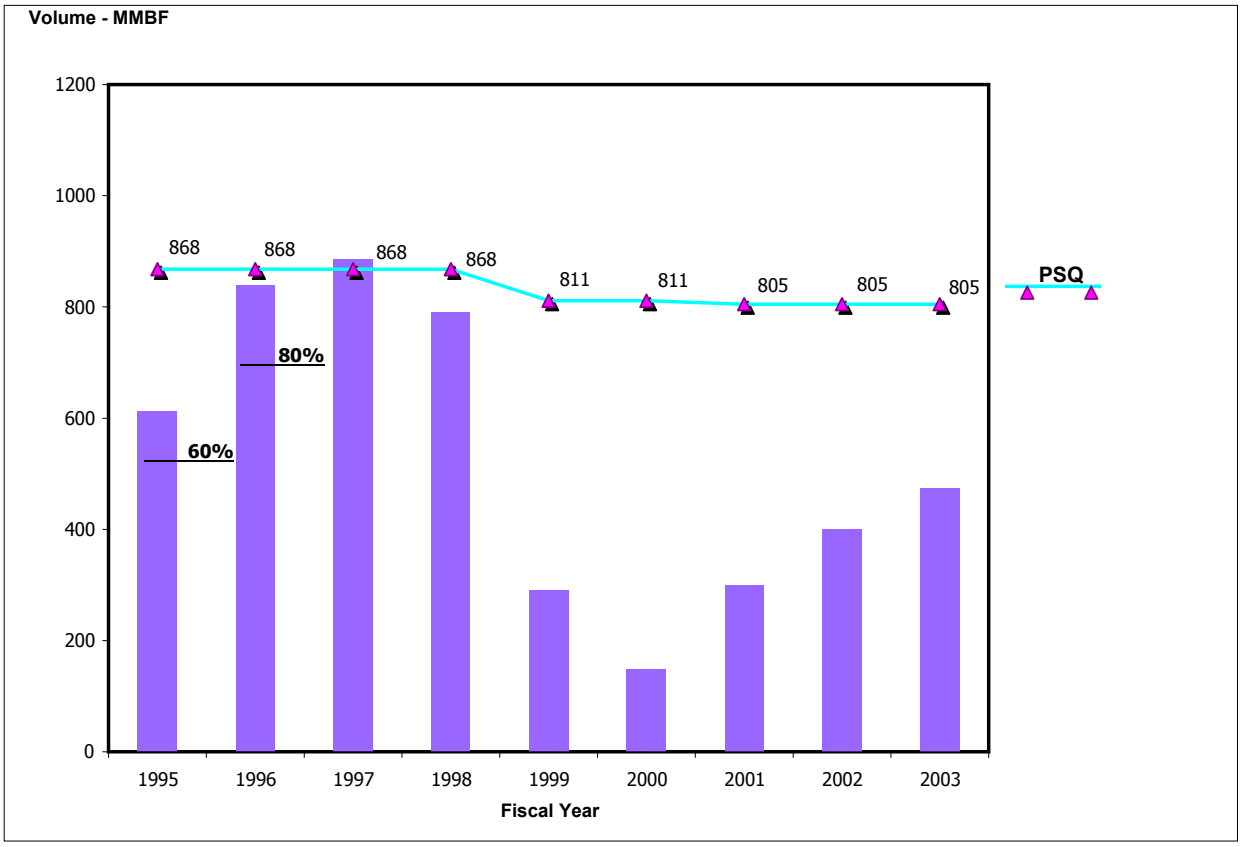


Figure 9. Probable sale quantities compared to volume offered[a].

[a] All volumes are in 32 foot logs. Volume offered includes volume arising from lands not contributing to PSQ, such as late-successional and riparian reserves; therefore, direct comparisons cannot be made. Note, howver, that volume offered for the reporting period has not met PSQ, on average. About 80 percent of the volume offered arises from matrix and adaptive management areas, which are attributable to PSQ.

Table 13. Range use, 1993 and 2002[a,b]

Year	Animal unit months	Allotments and leases	Number of permittees[c]	Area of active allotments (thousands of acres)[d]
1993	142,684	378	370	4,208
2002	100,326	267	234	3,415

[a] Table does not include Klamath Falls BLM administered land.
[b] Data from 2001 were used to determine 2002 figures for OR BLM.
[c] For BLM, the number of allotments and leases = the number of permittees.
[d] Only reported for FS.

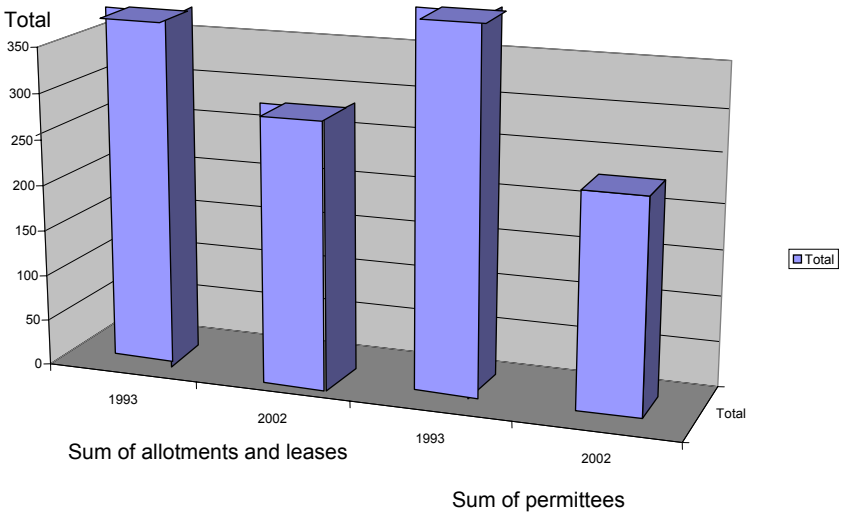


Figure 10. Comparison of grazing allotments and permittees before (1993) and after (2002) the ROD. (see the explanation in the data sources section)

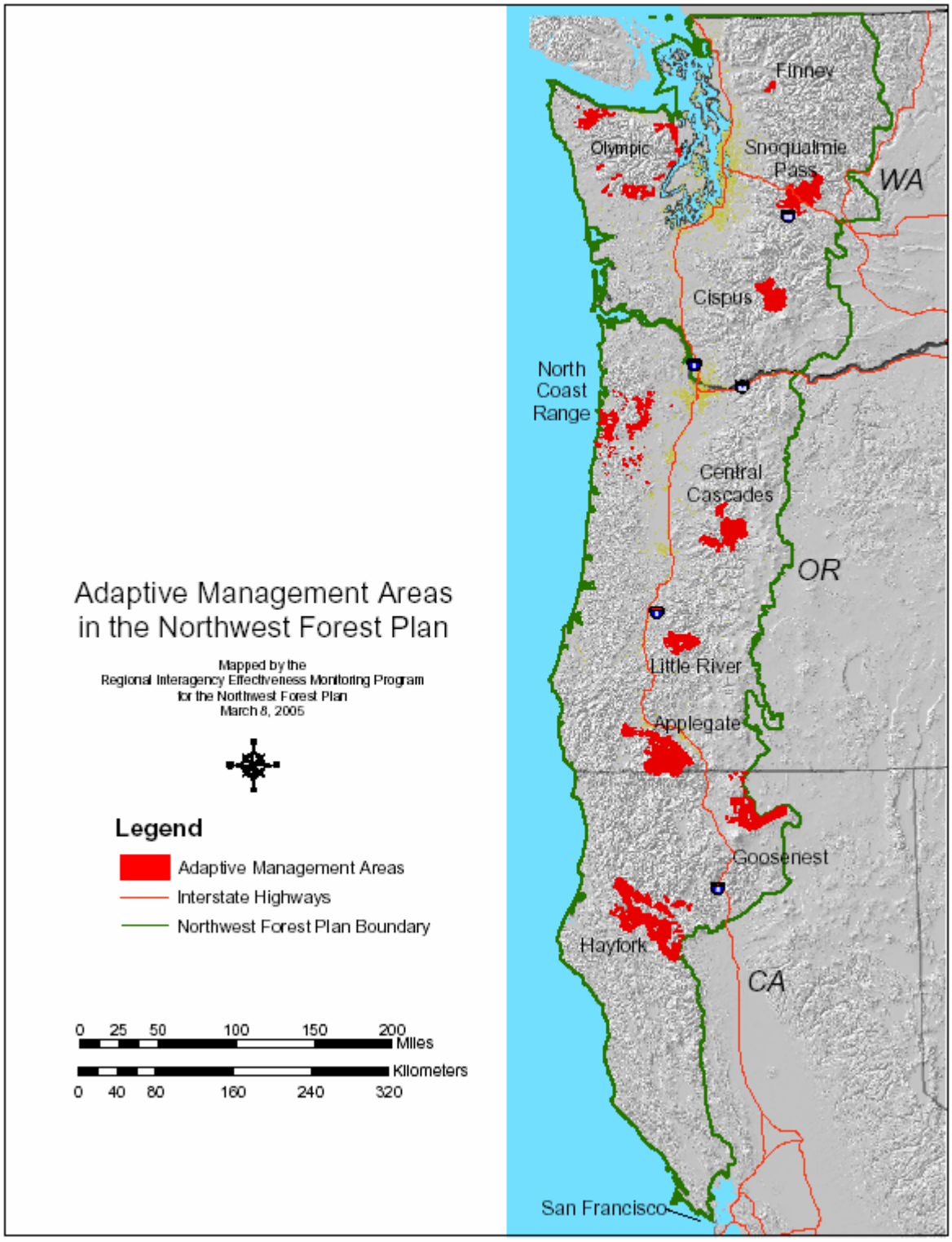


Figure 11. Adaptive management areas in the Plan area.

Table 14. Research and monitoring projects in adaptive management areas

Adaptive management area	Vegetation management	Water and watersheds	Wildlife and fish	Ecosystem processes	Fire science	Insects and disease	Humans and natural resource interactions	Total projects
Finney	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	**a**
Olympic	2	1	1	1			1	**6**
Snoqualmie Pass	3	2					2	**7**
Cispus	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	**14**
N. Coast Range	9	1	2	4		3		**19**
Central Cascades	9	19	16	45	2		10	**101**
Little River	4	3	1	2	2		1	**13**
Applegate	10		3		4		1	**18**
Goosenest	2		8	2				**12**
Hayfork	3		1				1	**5**
Totals	**47**	**27**	**33**	**56**	**10**	**4**	**18**	**195**

[a] Not reported.

Table 15. Compliance of adaptive management area projects with standards and guidelines

Project type and years monitored	Number of applicable project types evaluated	Number of applicable questions	Number of not mets	Number of mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines, percent
Timber sales	70	209	6	203	97
Other silvicultural activities	0	0	0	0	-
Prescribed fire	1	4	0	4	100
Road management	6	28	1	27	96
Recreation	0	0	0	0	-
Watershed restoration	2	6	0	6	100
Grazing	0	0	0	0	-
Mining	0	0	0	0	-

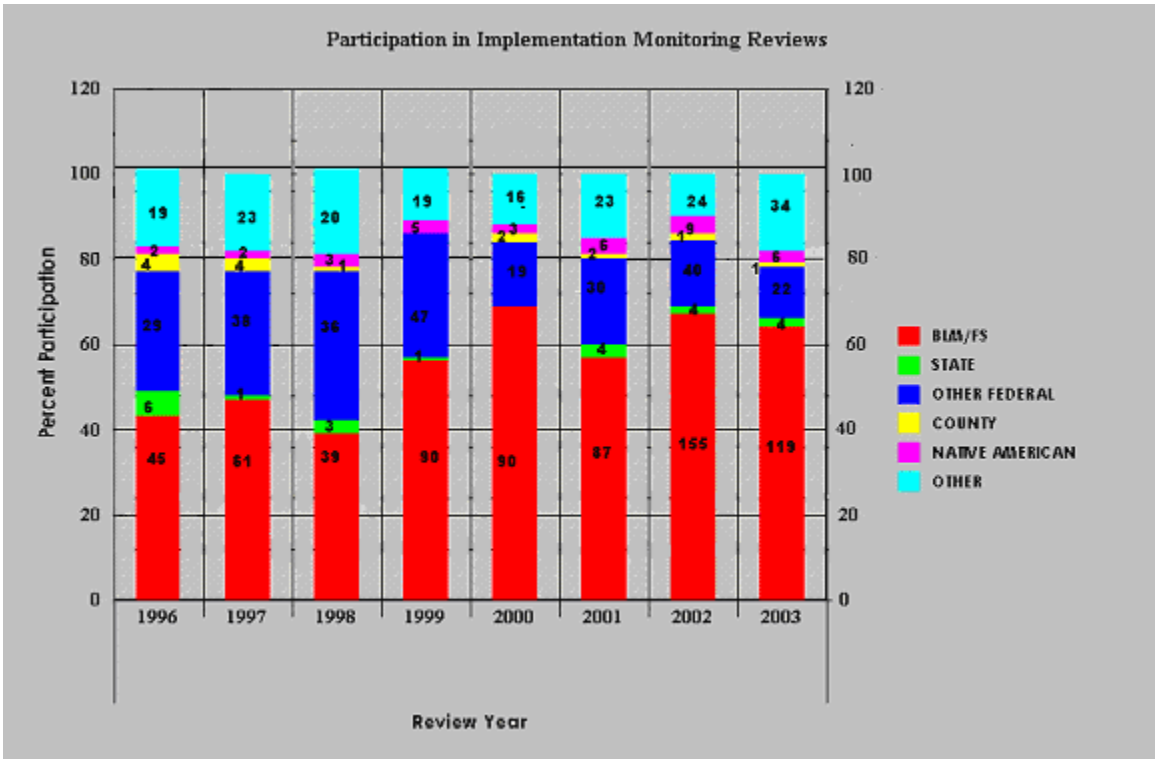


Figure 12. Participation in implementation (compliance) monitoring reviews 1996-2003.[a]

[a] Examples of the "other" participant category include nonfederal participants representing the following interests: environmental, timber, recreation, public at large, mining, homeowners, and others.

Table 16: Project compliance with standards and guidelines by project type and land-use allocation and question category 1996-2003; percentage compliance equals the number of applicable questions minus the number of not mets divided by the number of applicable questions.

Project type and years monitored	Land use allocation and question category	Number of applicable project types evaluated	Number of applicable questions	Number of not mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines
Timber sales **N = 162 (number of projects monitored)** **1996-1999 and 2001-2003**					
	All	162	742	5	99%
	LSR/MLSA[a]	93	650	22	97%
	Aquatic strategy	154	1,544	45	97%
	Matrix	123	1,022	61	94%
	Adaptive Management Areas	70	209	6	97%
	Species 1[b]	135	238	1	99.5%
	Species 2[c]	90	122	3	98%
	Species 3[d]	4	7	0	100%
	Research	14	35	0	100%
	Biological opinion terms and conditions	15	15	0	100%

[a] Late-successional reserves, managed late-successional areas

[b] Projects implemented prior to February 12, 2001 and under the original Plan standards and guidelines
[c] Questions applicable under both the Plan and February 12, 2001 Survey and Manage ROD.
[d] All projects implemented after February 12, 2001.

Table 16, continued

Project type	Land use allocation and question category	Number of applicable project types evaluated	Number of applicable questions	Number of not mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines
Other silvicultural activities (such as precom-mercial thinning) **N = 15** **2001 and 2002**					
	All	15	64	0	100%
	LSR/MLSA	14	127	6	95%
	Aquatic strategy	15	134	5	96%
	Matrix	0	0	0	NA
	Adaptive management areas	0	0	0	NA
	Species 1	4	8	0	100%
	Species 2	6	12	0	100%
	Species 3	2	2	0	100%
	Research	2	3	0	100%
	Biological opinion terms and conditions	4	4	0	100%

Table 16, continued

Project type	Land use allocation and question category	Number of applicable project types evaluated	Number of applicable questions	Number of not mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines
	All	10	29	0	100%
	LSR/MLSA	4	60	1	98%
	Aquatic strategy	10	129	4	97%
	Matrix	5	7	0	100%
Prescribed fire projects	Adaptive management areas	1	4	0	100%
	Species 1	6	12	0	100%
N = 10	Species 2	3	4	0	100%
	Species 3	2	4	0	100%
	Research	2	4	0	100%
2001-2003	Biological opinion terms and conditions	3	3	0	100%
	Other prescribed fire questions	8	20	0	100%

Table 16, continued

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
Road manage-ment **N = 19** **1997 and 2001**					
	All	19	66	0	100%
	LSR/MLSA	11	42	1	98%
	Aquatic strategy	19	313	5	98%
	Matrix	11	11	0	100%
	Adaptive management areas	6	28	1	96%
	Species 1	14	23	0	100%
	Species 2	7	9	0	100%
	Species 3	2	2	0	100%
	Research	3	5	0	100%
	Biological opinion terms and conditions	0	0	0	-

Table 16, continued

Project type	Land use allocation and question category	Number of applicable project types evaluated	Number of applicable questions	Number of not mets	Compliance with standards and guidelines
Watershed restoration **N = 26** **1997, 2001 and 2002**					
	All	26	96	2	98%
	LSR/MLSA	23	105	3	97%
	Aquatic strategy	26	337	4	99%
	Matrix	8	15	0	100%
	Adaptive management areas	2	6	0	100%
	Species 1	15	20	0	100%
	Species 2	11	9	0	100%
	Species 3	5	7	0	100%
	Research	1	2	0	100%
	Biological opinion terms and conditions	4	4	0	100%
	Other watershed restoration questions	5	10	0	100%

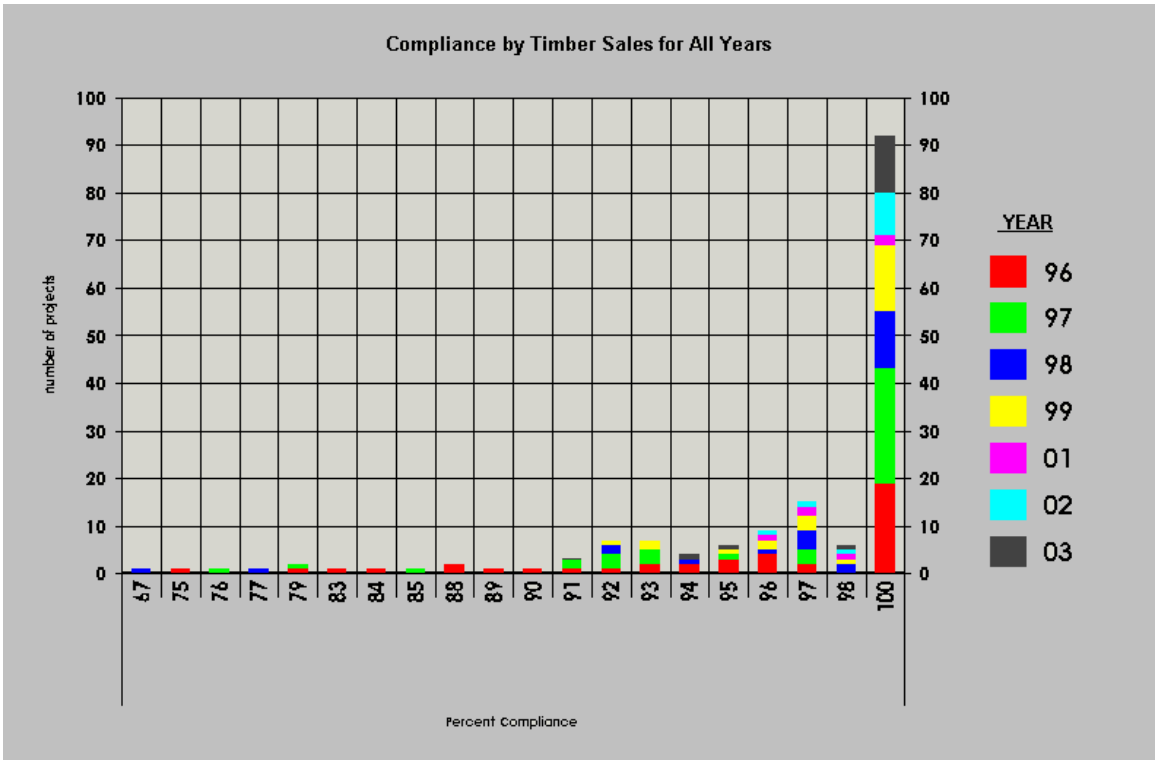


Figure 13. Compliance for timber sale projects from 1996 through 2003[a]. The number of projects reviewed was 162.

[a] No timber sales were monitored in 2000, only watershed scale standards and guidelines.

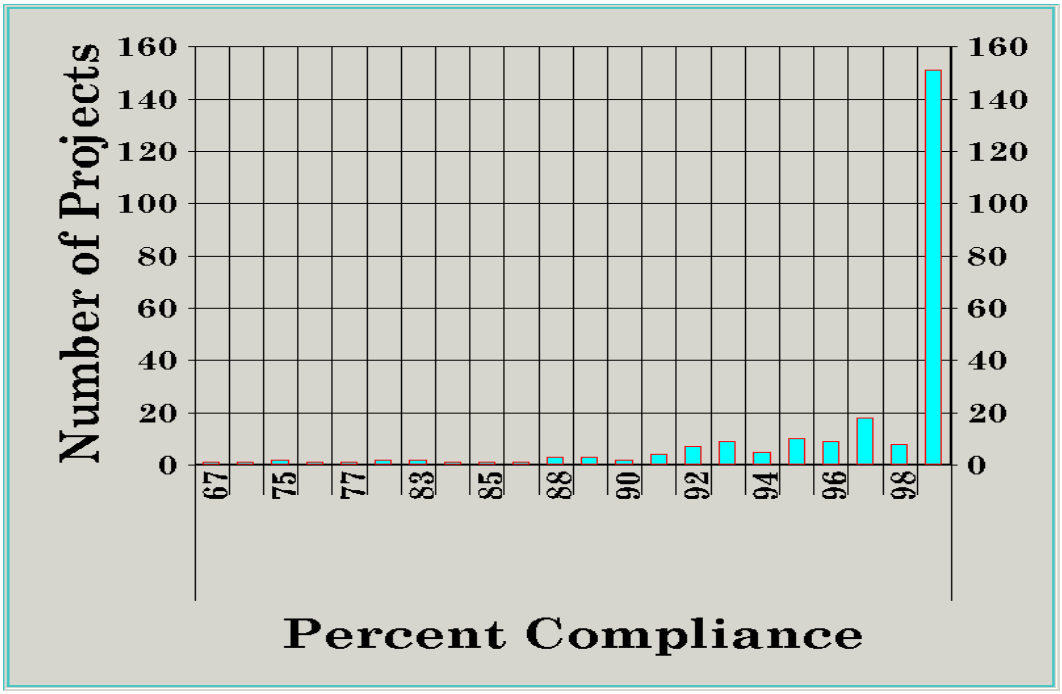


Figure 14. Percentage compliance for 1996–2003[a], all projects, all provinces; total projects reviewed were 240.

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

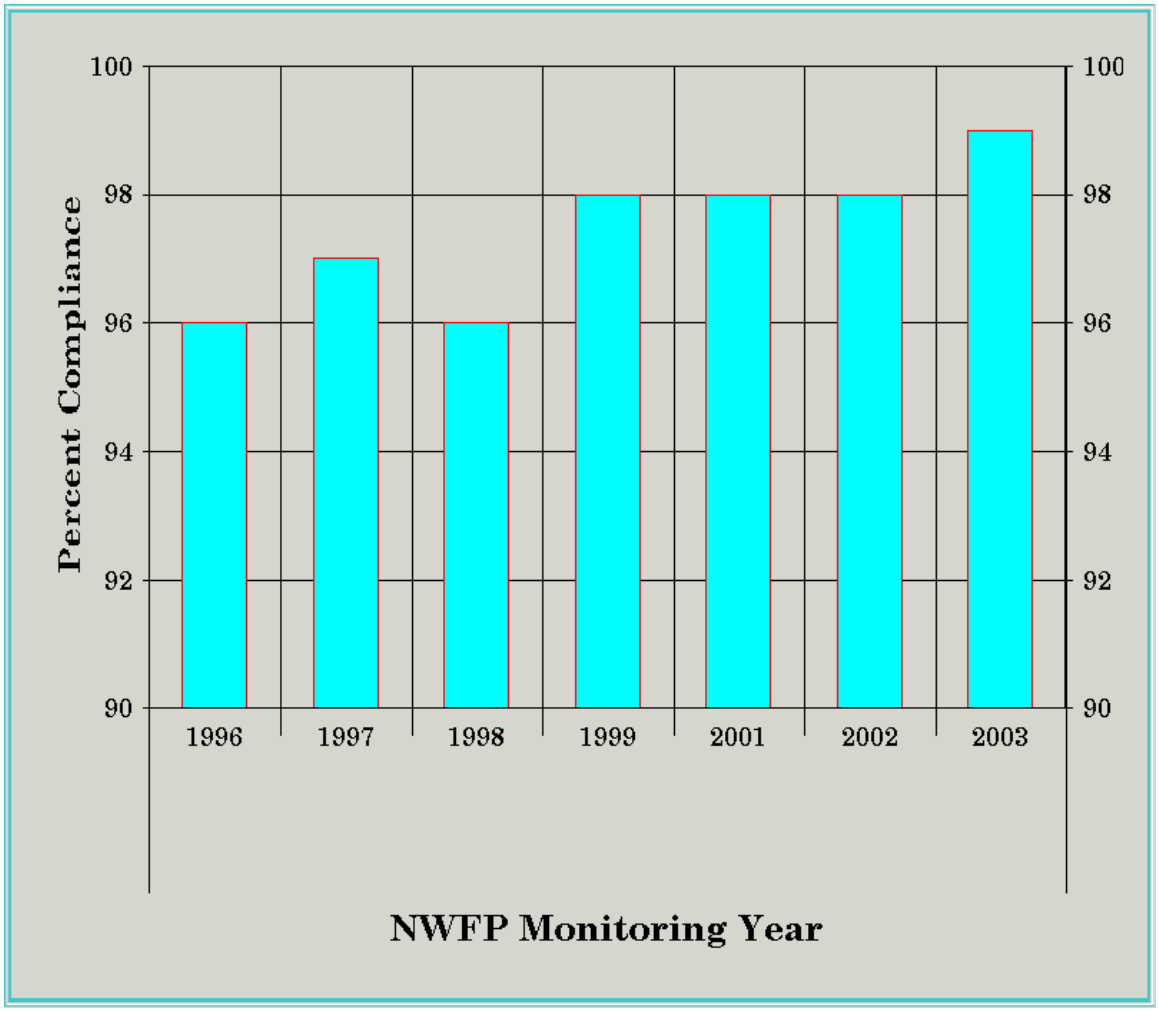


Figure 15. Percentage compliance for projects monitored by year, 1996-2003[a].

[a] In 2000, only watershed scale standards and guidelines were monitored.

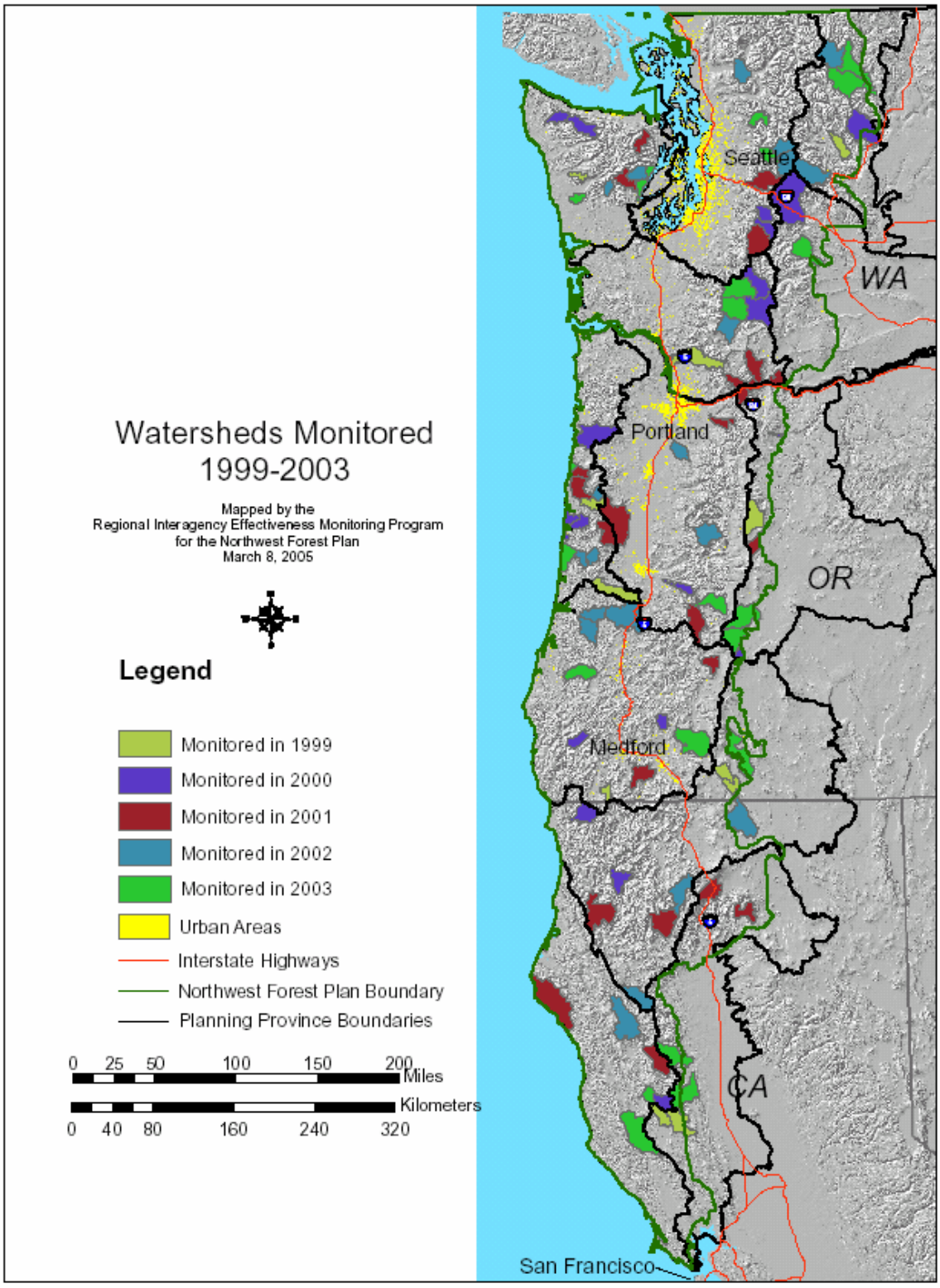


Figure 16. Watersheds monitored, 1999-2003.

Table 17. Summary of Not Met responses for projects and watershed.

Question related to:	Standards and guidelines	Applicable land use allocations	Not met, %	No. not met / no. applicable activities	Reasons for not-met[a] projects only	Trend
Projects:						
Prohibiting harvest if snag requirements for cavity nesters were not met	C46	Matrix	36	5/14	p = 0 i = 3 r = 2	Undetermined-lack of recent reviews
Modifying coarse woody debris guidelines in areas of partial harvest	C40	Matrix, Adaptive manage-ment areas	20	14/70	p = 0 i = 0 r = 14	Same as above
Retaining 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) generally N of Eugene BLM and W of the Cascades	C40	Matrix	16	3/19	p = 0 i = 3 r = 0	Same as above
Indefinite retaining of green trees and dispersed patches	C42	Matrix Adaptive manage-ment areas	13	5/40	p = 5 i = 0 r = 0	Undetermined -lack of recent reviews
Retention of at least 120 linear feet of logs per acre (≥ 16 in. in diameter (large end)	C40	Matrix	11%	3/28	p = 0 i = 3 r = 0	Same as above. Likely static with

Question related to:	Standards and guidelines	Applicable land use allocations	Not met, %	No. not met / no. applicable activities	Reasons for not-met[a] projects only	Trend
and 16 feet long and in decay class 1 and 2), generally S of Eugene BLM and E of the Cascades						occasional instances of non-compliance
Excluding riparian reserves from timber harvest except for specific reasons	C31-32	All with riparian reserves	9	11/123	p = 4 i = 1 r = 6	Improved
Establishing riparian reserve boundaries for seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands < 1 acre, and unstable and potentially unstable areas with specific parameters	B9	All with riparian reserves	8	14/184	p = 14 i = 0 r = 0	Static with occasional instances of non-compliance
Keeping trees in riparian reserves felled to reduce safety risks on-site when needed as coarse woody debris	C37	All with riparian reserves	8%	8/101	p = 7 i = 0 r = 1	Static with occasional instances of non-compliance
Providing for the needs of other cavity-nesting species, (above and beyond specific needs for white-headed	C47	Matrix	6	5/82	p = 4 i = 0 r = 1	Improved with no recent instances of non-

Question related to:	Standards and guidelines	Applicable land use allocations	Not met, %	No. not met / no. applicable activities	Reasons for not-met[a] projects only	Trend
woodpecker, black-backed wood-pecker, and pygmy nuthatch)						compliance
Retaining enough snags in harvest units to support species of cavity-nesting birds at 40% of potential populations	C42	Matrix	4	4/109	p = 4 i = 0 r = 0	Undetermined-few applicable projects monitored in recent years
Retaining and protecting coarse woody debris already on the ground to the greatest extent possible	C40	Matrix Adaptive manage-ment areas	4	4/94	p = 2 i = 2 r = 0	Appears to be improving
Establishing riparian reserve boundaries for permanently flowing, nonfish-bearing streams with specific parameters	C30	All	3	5/146	p = 4 i = 1 r = 0	Static with occasional instances of non-compliance
Using practices that minimize soil and litter disturbances from harvest methods, yarding, and heavy equipment.	C44	Matrix Adaptive manage-ment areas	3	4/119	p = 2 i = 2 r = 0	Likely occasional instance of non-compliance
Conducting analyses with	R54, A2-3,	All	2	5/238	p = 2	Improving,

Question related to:	Standards and guidelines	Applicable land use allocations	Not met, %	No. not met / no. applicable activities	Reasons for not-met[a] projects only	Trend
coordination and consultation to ensure consistency with environmental laws	C1				i = 3 r = 0	occasional instance non-compliance
Watershed Assessments:						
Developing a road management or transportation plan to meet aquatic strategy objectives	C33 RF-7 a thru e	All	54	43/80		Improving
Developing a road management plan for inspections and maintenance during storm events	C33 RF-7 a thru e	All	43	25/58		Improving
Developing a road management plan for regulating traffic during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources	C33 RF-7 a thru e	All	39	23/59		Improving
Developing a road management plan for operating and maintaining roads in riparian areas	C33 RF-7 a thru e	All	31	18/58		Improving
Developing a road	C33	All	31	18/58		Improving

Question related to:	Standards and guidelines	Applicable land use allocations	Not met, %	No. not met / no. applicable activities	Reasons for not-met[a] projects only	Trend
management plan to establish purposes through road management objectives	RF-7 a thru e					
Using watershed analyses to develop strategies for monitoring	A-7, B21, B30	All	30	22/73		Declining
Developing a road management plan for inspections and maintenance after storm events	C33 RF-7 a thru e	All	30	17/57		Improving
Watershed analyses used to develop priorities for restoration funding	A-7, B21, B30	All	24	14/58		Improving
Watershed analyses completed for entire 5th field watershed	A7, B21, B30	All	15	13/88		Static
Reducing roads in key watersheds through decommissioning	B19, B31	All	11	5/45		Static

[a] Reasons for not-met projects: p = planning process; i = implementation; r = qualified reason.

Planning – the not met was a function of missing the standard and guideline during the planning process or a planning requirement, such as completing a watershed analysis when required, was not done.

Implementation – the not met was a result of not implementing the requirement on the ground, normally the planning document identified the need for meeting the standard and guideline.

Other qualified reason – the not met was a function of another reason for not meeting the standard and guideline such as meeting safety requirements first, as in the snags that were cut and sold in the campground. The standard applies to timber sales regardless of any other reasons.

Figure 17. Plan implementation monitoring methods through 2003

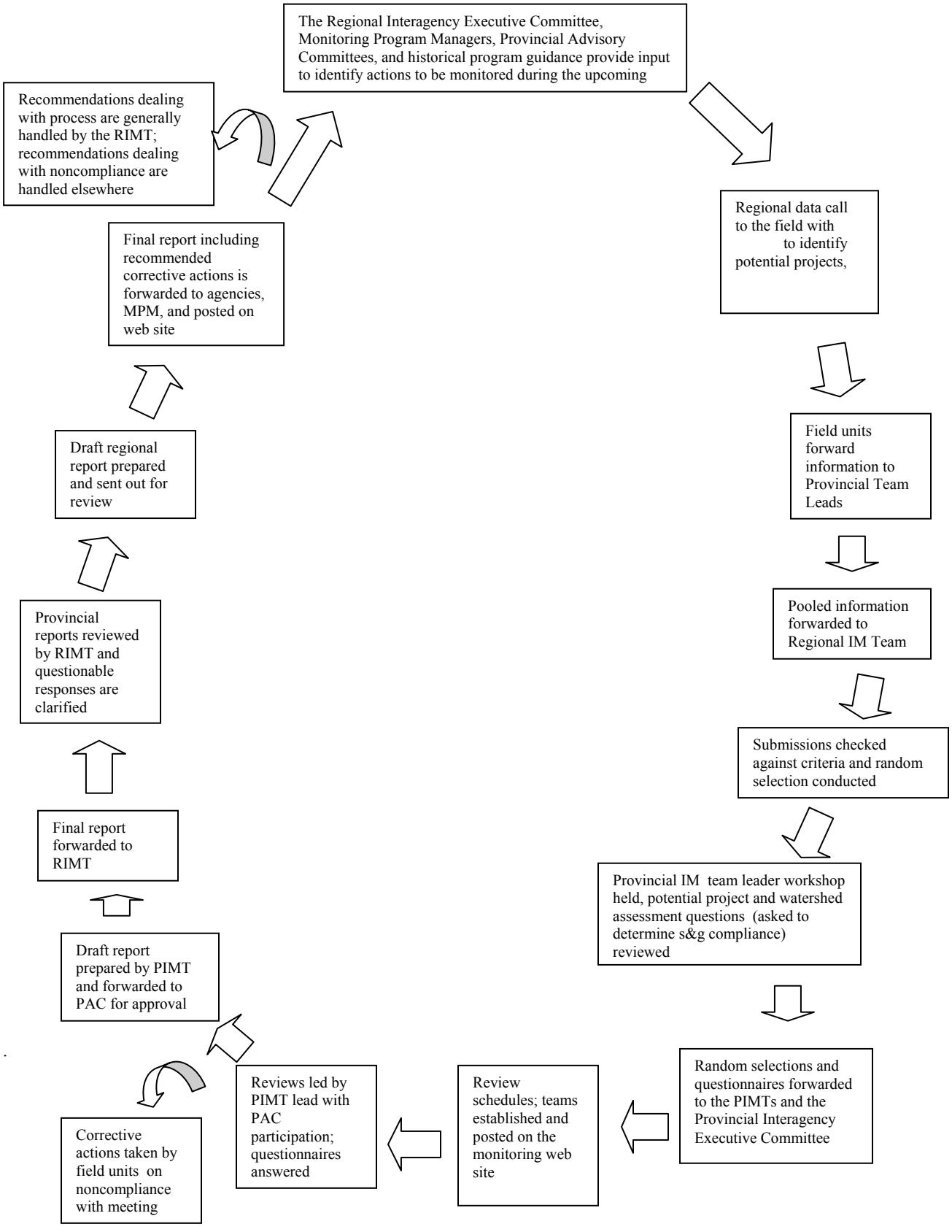


Figure 18. Fiscal year 2004 Plan implementation monitoring methods using database and analytical tool.

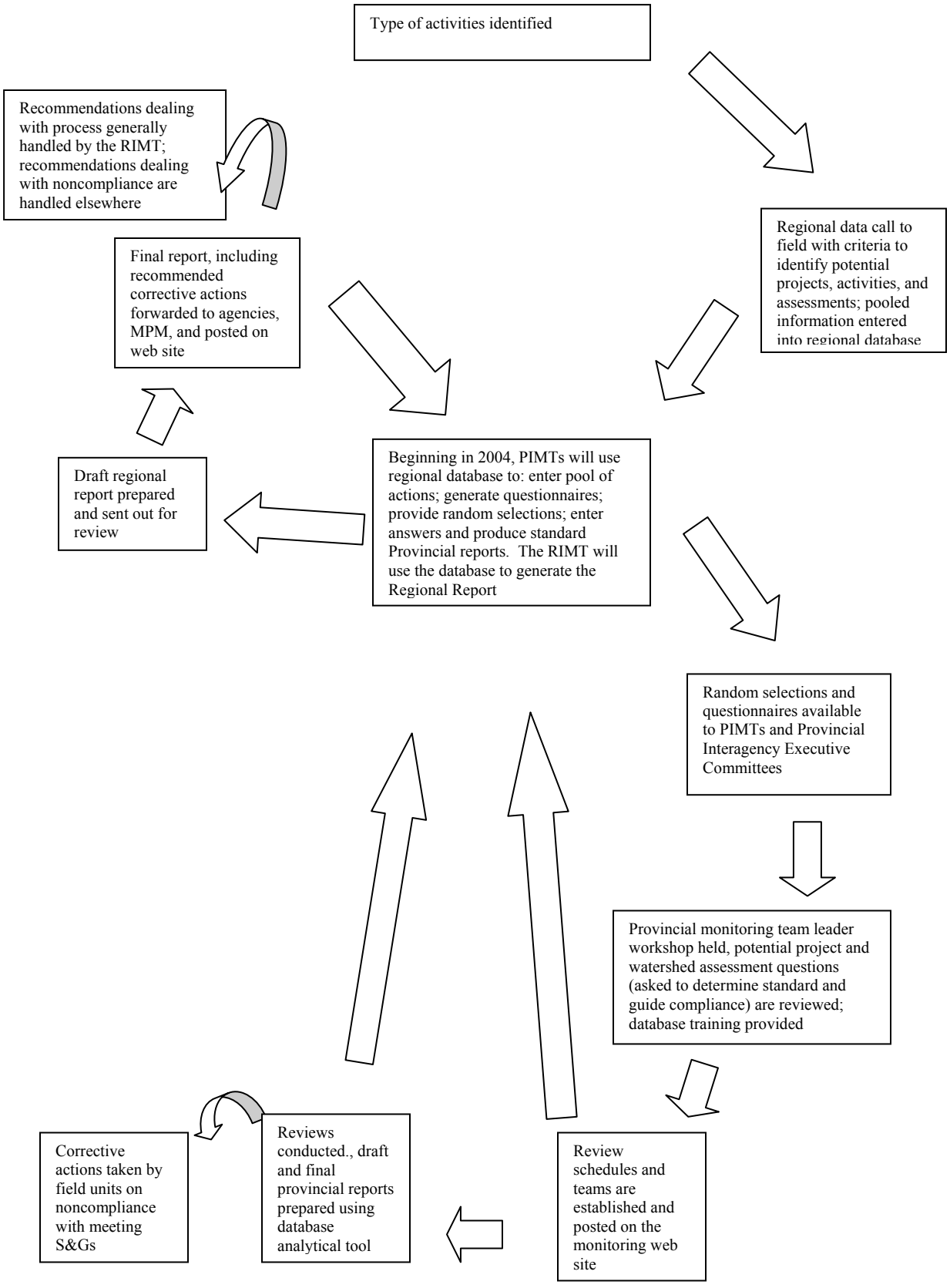
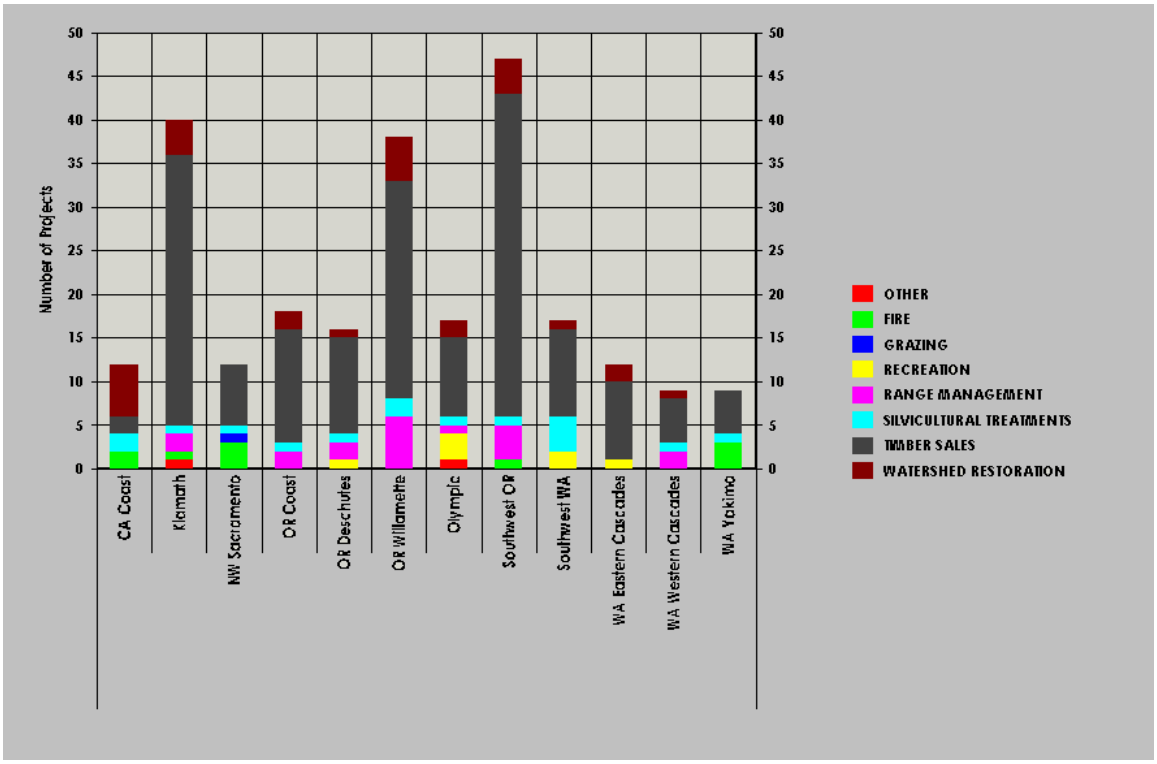
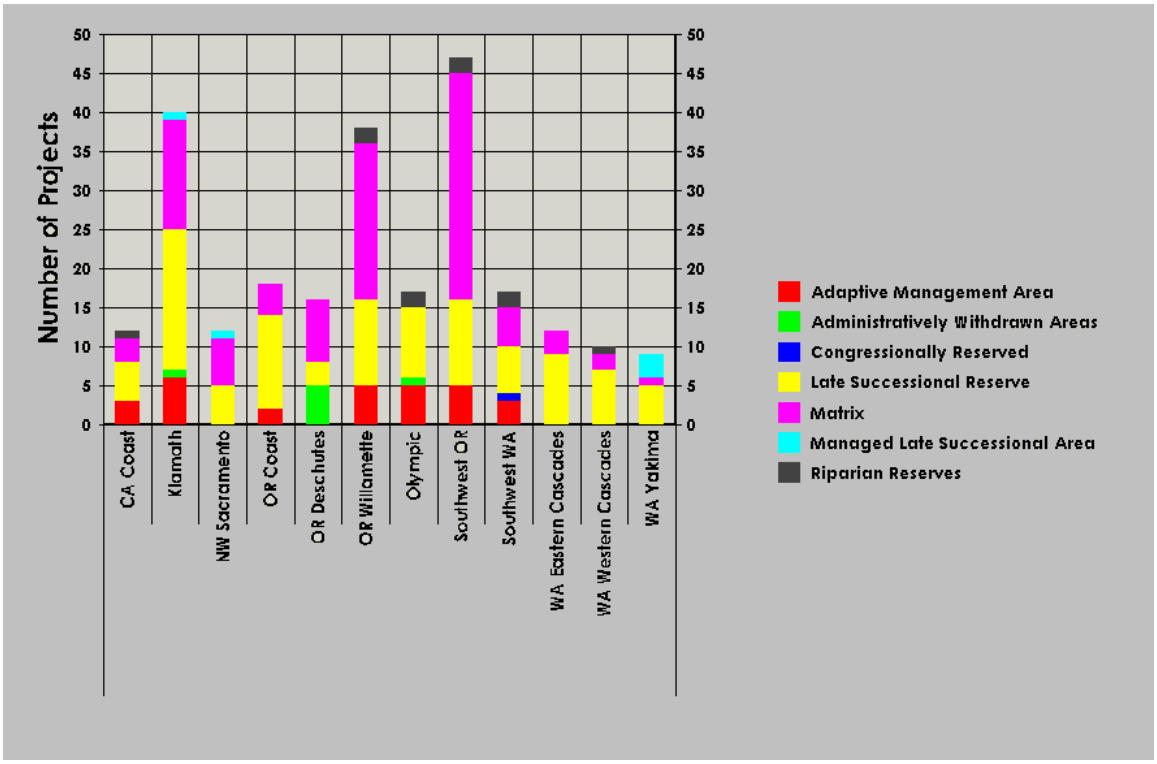


Figure 19. Projects monitored by type and province, 1996 through 2003[a]; total projects reviewed were 240.



[a] No projects were reviewed in 2000, only watershed scale standards and guidelines.

Figure 20. Projects monitored in each province by land use allocation through 2003[a]; total projects reviewed were 240.



[a] No projects were reviewed in 2000, only watershed scale standards and guidelines. For projects with multiple land use allocations, the major allocation was recorded in the database.