

**APPENDIX E**  
**PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION**  
**LITTLE BELT, CASTLE, CRAZY MOUNTAINS TRAVEL MANAGEMENT**

The following Forest Plan monitoring items are relevant for travel planning.

<b>OUTPUT, MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION, or EFFECT TO BE MEASURED.</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE / METHOD / FREQUENCY</b>	<b>MONITORING OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>VARIABILITY WHICH WOULD INITIATE FURTHER EVALUATION</b>	<b>CORRECTIVE MEASURES</b>
Meets expectations of visitor. (A-2)	Visitor contacts, letters, comment forms. These will be screened and cataloged annually to determine whether specific to travel management.	To determine if changes to travel management are – or are not- meeting forest visitor expectations.	Adverse comments or correspondence.	IDT review to assess need for change.
Off-road-vehicle damage and Travel Plan effectiveness. (A-6).	Travel Plan violation and incident reports, number of variances granted. LEIMARS reports will be analyzed annually.	To determine compliance with travel plan direction (and, therefore, effectiveness in achieving resource protection objectives). To assist in determination of effectiveness of restriction methods, public understanding of travel plan direction.	Conflicts with Forest Management Area goals. Increase of 20 or more citations or variances yearly.	Review situation for change in implementation techniques such as signing, barriers, public contacts, etc.

OUTPUT, MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION, or EFFECT TO BE MEASURED.	DATA SOURCE / METHOD / FREQUENCY	MONITORING OBJECTIVE	VARIABILITY WHICH WOULD INITIATE FURTHER EVALUATION	CORRECTIVE MEASURES
Aquatic habitat condition. (C-11)*	<b>Routine or project-driven trail and road condition surveys, watershed surveys, stream function ratings (Proper Functioning Condition method - "PFC"), and fisheries surveys. Where resource concerns have been identified, quantitative measurements (e.g., channel dimensions, substrate composition, and residual pool depth) may be made to further evaluate impacts of the management actions.</b>	To determine whether travel management is promoting recovery or adversely affecting stream channels and aquatic habitats.	(a) Channel function: downward trend in PFC. (b) Fish habitat: evidence of pool filling, sedimentation of riffle substrate associated with travel management. (c) changes to road or trail infrastructure at stream <b>crossings or within riparian buffer zones</b> that may be contributing to water quality impacts.	Review of site specific situations to determine whether additional stabilization, <b>reroutes</b> or other corrective measures <b>(including closure)</b> are necessary to address impacts caused by roads/trails.

\* The Little Belt, Castle, north half Crazy Mountains Travel Management project could be selected as part of the Lewis and Clark National Forest's annual effort to monitor implementation of management actions for these monitoring elements.