

APPENDIX E
PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGER DISTRICT TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

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

OUTPUT, MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION, or EFFECT TO BE MEASURED.	DATA SOURCE / METHOD / FREQUENCY	MONITORING OBJECTIVE	VARIABILITY WHICH WOULD INITIATE FURTHER EVALUATION	CORRECTIVE MEASURES
Meets expectations of visito. (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)*	Trail and road condition surveys, stream function ratings and fish habitat surveys, including proper Functioning Condition (PFC) survey, Tarswell substrate ratio, and residual pool depth measurements on selected reaches, annually. Site will be selected from pool of all selected reaches for travel planning (i.e. can include other travel plan areas).	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 interactions that may be contributing to water quality impacts.	Review of site specific situations to determine whether additional stabilization or other corrective measures are necessary to address impacts caused by roads/trails.
Effects of other activities on watershed conditions. (F-5)*	(a) Establish baseline data, using photo points, visual observation, GPS point establishment, for selected area(s) (most popular sites) within 300' of open road, including: access routes, fords, vegetative covering, noxious weed infestations, percent bare ground. (b) Revisit site(s) once/year annually for 3 years (as part of routine patrolling); to determine deviation from existing condition. Data will then be reviewed to determine subsequent review frequency.	To determine if unacceptable resource damage is occurring within the 300-foot off route vehicle use area to access dispersed recreation sites and allow firewood gathering.	If ID Team reviews determine unacceptable impacts (i.e. establishment of new permanent routes, increased crossing of streams or traverse of riparian or wet areas, increased damage to existing vegetation, soil or water resources) are occurring from continued or increased dispersed access.	Review situation for change in implementation techniques such as signing, barriers, public contacts; or reconsideration of travel management direction for certain areas.

* The Rocky Mountain Ranger District 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.