

Appendix A: Coeur d'Alene Native Fish Strategy (CNFISH)

In 2002, the BLM Idaho State Director signed a memorandum of understanding with several other federal agencies, agreeing to implement the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project Strategy. This strategy specifies that “until administrative unit plans [RMPs] are amended or revised utilizing the ICBEMP Science in this Strategy, management will continue under current plans. This will include interim PACFISH, INFISH [Inland Native Fish Strategy] direction...” INFISH provides interim direction for protecting resident fish populations and habitat in Idaho, western Montana, eastern Washington, and eastern Oregon.

The development of the Coeur d'Alene RMP meets the specific criteria for modifying or adapting INFISH direction. The BLM Coeur d'Alene Field Office conducted a thorough analysis of INFISH and developed direction that would be applicable to management of BLM-administered public lands within the planning area. The table below outlines the Coeur d'Alene Native Fish Strategy (CNFISH), which provides direction for protecting native fish populations within the planning area.

In 2004, a memorandum was issued by the BLM, FS, FWS, EPA and NOAA Fisheries to transmit a document titled “A Framework for Incorporating the Aquatic and Riparian Component of the Interior Columbia Basin Strategy into BLM and Forest Service Plan Revisions (Framework)”. This document provides direction for six components addressing aquatic and riparian management to be incorporated into revised plans. The components and how they are addressed in the Coeur d'Alene RMP are as follows:

1. **Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs)** are areas of particular value for aquatic conservation and where riparian-dependent resources receive management emphasis. RCAs are delineated in the CNFISH table below. Standards and guidelines for actions within RCAs are also found in the table below.
2. **Protection of Population Strongholds for Listed or Proposed Species and Narrow Endemics** is addressed in Appendix D: Conservation and Restoration Watersheds.
3. **Multiscale Analysis** is addressed in the CNFISH Strategy table below under Watershed Analysis. The potential analysis scales are basin, subbasin, watershed and project; analysis at the appropriate scale provides the context needed for decision making.
4. **Restoration Priorities and Guidance** can be found in Appendix D: Conservation and Restoration Watersheds.
5. **Management Direction (such as desired conditions or objectives)** is found in the CNFISH Strategy table below under Riparian Management Objectives (RMOs). An adaptive management approach will be used as a means to identify and achieve desired aquatic and riparian conditions. Many of the INFISH objectives have been modified for the CNFISH strategy, and additional objectives have been added. All modifications, except water temperature, are based on criteria in the Matrix of Diagnostics/Pathways and Indicators found in *A Framework to Assist in Making Endangered Species Act Determinations of Effect for Individual or Grouped Actions at the Bull Trout Subpopulation Watershed Scale*. Temperature criteria were incorporated from the *EPA Region 10 Guidance for Pacific Northwest State and Tribal Temperature Water Quality Standards*. These objectives should be considered interim, and local adjustment may and should occur based on site-specific or watershed scale analysis. Some of the interim objectives may not be attainable in all systems and local reference data will be required as a basis for modifications.

6. **Monitoring/Adaptive Management:** The monitoring strategy is currently being developed and will address protocols for both implementation and effectiveness monitoring needed to implement adaptive management.

CNFish Strategy

Goals Maintain or Restore...	The goals are to maintain or restore:																				
	(1) Water quality, to a degree that provides for stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems																				
	(2) Stream channel integrity, channel processes, and the sediment regime (including the elements of timing, volume, and character of sediment input and transport) under which the riparian and aquatic ecosystems developed.																				
	(3) Instream flows to support healthy riparian and aquatic habitats, the stability and effective function of stream channels, and the ability to route flood discharges.																				
	(4) Natural timing and variability of the water table elevation in meadows and wetlands.																				
	(5) Diversity and productivity of native and desired non-native plant communities in riparian zones.																				
	(6) Riparian vegetation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide an amount and distribution of large woody debris characteristic of natural aquatic and riparian ecosystems; (b) Provide adequate summer and winter thermal regulation within the riparian and aquatic zones; and (c) Help achieve rates of surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration characteristic of those under which the communities developed. 																				
	(7) Riparian and aquatic habitats necessary to foster the unique genetic fish stocks that evolved within the specific geo-climatic region.																				
	(8) Habitat to support populations of well-distributed native and non-native plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to the viability of riparian-dependent communities.																				
Riparian Management Objectives Forested and non-forested ecosystems	These objectives may be adjusted and additional objectives adopted as future site-specific analysis is completed and/or new scientific information becomes available.																				
	<p>(1) Pool Frequency (all systems)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wetted width (ft)</th> <th>#pools/Mile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-5</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-10</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-15</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-20</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-35</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-40</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-65</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-100</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Also, pools have good cover and cool water, and only minor reduction of pool volume by fine sediment.</p>	Wetted width (ft)	#pools/Mile	0-5	39	5-10	60	10-15	48	15-20	39	20-30	23	30-35	18	35-40	10	40-65	9	65-100	4
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	<p>(1)a. Large Pools (in adult holding, juvenile rearing and overwintering reaches where streams are > 3m in wetted width at baseflow).</p> <p>Each reach has many large pools > 1 meter deep.</p>
	<p>(1)b. Off-Channel Habitat</p> <p>Watershed has many ponds, oxbows, backwaters, and other off-channel areas with cover; and side channels are low energy areas.</p>
	<p>(2) Water temperature (all systems) No measurable increase in maximum water temperature (7-day moving average of daily maximum temperature measured as the average of the maximum daily temperature of the warmest consecutive 7-day period).</p> <p>(2)a. Water temperature in bull trout habitat*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Juvenile rearing: 12°C (55 °F) ii) Spawning: 9 °C (48 °F) <p>(2)b. Water temperature in salmonid habitat other than bull trout (mainly westslope cutthroat trout)*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) core juvenile rearing: 16 °C (61 °F) ii) migration/non-core juvenile rearing: 18 °C (64 °F) iii) migration: 20 °C (68 °F) iv) spawning, egg incubation, fry emergence: 13 °C (55 °F) <p>*all temperatures are 7-day moving average of daily maximum temperature</p>
	<p>(3) Large woody debris (forested systems) Current values are being maintained at >20 pieces per mile, >12 inch diameter, >35 foot length. Also, adequate sources of woody debris available for short and long term recruitment.</p>
	<p>(4) Bank stability : >80% of any stream reach has ≥90% stability.</p>
	<p>(5) Lower bank angle (non-forested systems): >75% of banks with <90 degree angle (i.e., undercut)</p>
	<p>(6) Average Wetted Width/Maximum Depth Ratio in scour pools in a reach: ≤10</p>
	<p>(7) Floodplain Connectivity: Off-channel areas are frequently hydrologically linked to the main channel; overbank flows occur and maintain wetland functions, riparian vegetation and succession.</p>
	<p>(8) Sediment in Spawning and Incubation Areas: <12% fines (<0.85mm) in gravel; ≤20% surface fines of ≤6mm.</p>
	<p>(9) Substrate Embeddedness in Rearing Areas: Reach embeddedness <20%</p>

<p>RHCAs/ RCAs</p>	<p>RCAs are lands that are likely to affect the condition and/or function of aquatic habitat, and may include areas adjacent to streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, and unstable landscapes. In RCAs riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis, and management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines.</p> <p>The dimensions of RCAs are best defined by local or watershed analysis. In the absence of such analysis, the following default RCA widths apply.</p>
	<p>Category 1 – Fish bearing streams: RCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100 year floodplain, or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.</p>
	<p>Category 2 – Permanently flowing non-fish bearing streams: RCAs consist of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100 year floodplain, or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest.</p>
	<p>Category 3 - Ponds, lakes, reservoirs and wetlands greater than 1 acre: RCAs consist of the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, or to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond or lake, whichever is greatest.</p>
	<p>Category 4 – Seasonally flowing or intermittent streams and wetlands less than 1 acre with riparian characteristics as defined by properly functioning condition inventory, and landslides and landslide-prone areas: This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum the RCAs must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the extent of landslide and landslide-prone areas and the area from the edges of the landslide/landslide-prone area to a distance of 100 feet slope distance. b. the intermittent stream channel and the area to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the area from the edges of the stream channel to a distance of 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest. c. the wetland area and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to a distance of 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.
	<p>Non-forested rangeland ecosystems Category 1 & 2 streams extent of 100 year flood plain.</p>
<p>Standards and Guidelines</p>	<p>Standards & Guides apply to all RCAs and to projects and activities in areas outside of RCAs that are identified through NEPA analysis as potentially degrading RCAs.</p>
<p>Riparian Conservation Area Management</p>	
<p>RCA-1</p>	<p>Activities in RCAs will be designed to enhance, restore or maintain the physical and biological characteristics of the RCA by implementing the following:</p>

	<p>a. Activities in RCAs that are intact and functioning in a desired condition as indicated by RMOs or other measures must be designed to at least maintain that desired condition.</p> <p>b. Activities in RCAs that are not at or moving towards desired condition as indicated by RMOs or other measures must include a restoration component as part of the project if determined to be necessary/beneficial by a fisheries biologist, hydrologist or other aquatic specialist.</p> <p>c. Activities in RCAs must not result in long-term degradation to aquatic conditions. Limited short-term adverse/negative effects from activities in the RCA may be acceptable when outweighed by the long-term benefits to the RCA and aquatic resources.</p>
Timber Management	
TM-1	Vegetation management practices may be used in RCAs only to restore or enhance physical and biological characteristics of the RCA including Riparian Management Objectives.
TM1-a	No fuelwood cutting will be authorized within an RCA.
Roads Management	
RF-1	Cooperate with federal, tribal, State, and county agencies, and cost-share partners to achieve consistency in road design, operation, and maintenance necessary to attain Riparian Management Objectives.
RF-2	For each existing or planned road (authorized across BLM-managed land or BLM easement across other lands), strive to meet the Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects to native fish.
RF-2 a.	<p>Complete watershed or site specific analysis, prior to construction of new roads or landings in RCAs. The analysis will be done at the scale appropriate to the road and/or landing.</p> <p>Analysis will include the site-scale, in the context of the reach scale, and the watershed scale.</p>
RF-2b.	When practical close existing roads, and avoid constructing new roads or landings within RCAs.
RF2-c.	Ensure that the Transportation/Travel Management Plan is consistent with RMOs.
RF2-d.	<p>Avoid sediment delivery to streams from the road surface.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outsloping of the roadway surface is preferred, except in cases where outsloping would increase sediment delivery to streams or where outsloping is infeasible or unsafe. 2. Route road drainage away from potentially unstable stream channels, fills, and hillslopes.
RF2-e.	When practical avoid disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths.
RF2-f.	Sidecasting of road materials is prohibited on road segments within or abutting RCAs.
RF-3	<p>Avoid adverse effects to native fish by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. relocating or reconstructing road and drainage features that do not meet design criteria or operation and maintenance standards, or that have been shown to be less effective than designed for controlling sediment delivery, or that delays or

	<p>prevents attainment of Riparian Management Objectives within the expected, near natural period of restoration as determined by an aquatic, soils, and/or riparian specialist, or do not protect native fish from increased sedimentation.</p> <p>b. prioritizing reconstruction based on the current and potential habitat, the ecological value of the riparian resources affected, and the feasibility of options such as helicopter logging and road relocation out of RCAs.</p> <p>c. closing and stabilizing or obliterating, and stabilizing roads not needed for future management activities. Prioritize these actions based on the current and potential damage to native fish, and the ecological value of riparian resources affected.</p>
RF-4	<p>When constructing new, replacement and reconstructed culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings accommodate a 100-year flood, including associated bedload and debris. Substantial risk improvements include those that do not meet design and operation maintenance criteria, or that have been shown to be less effective than designed for controlling erosion, or that delay attainment of Riparian Management Objectives, or that do not protect native fish habitat from increased sedimentation. Base priority for upgrading on risks to native fish and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected. Construct and maintain crossings to prevent diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in the event of crossing failure.</p>
RF-5	<p>Provide and maintain passage for fish and other aquatic organisms at new, replacement, and reconstructed road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams, unless barriers are determined beneficial for native fish.</p> <p>The preferred approach is to implement streambed simulation strategies or have no crossing structure.</p>
Grazing Management	
GM-1	<p>Range project plans, allotment management plans, and annual plans of operation shall be developed, revised, and maintained where needed to achieve the RMOs. These plans establish objectives for managing vegetation resources (including activities needed to achieve the objectives) to achieve desirable riparian conditions. This may include grazing schedule, grazing system, season of use, class of livestock, stocking levels, forage products and utilization rates, and improvements needed to achieve objectives. The results of monitoring riparian and streamside condition will be used to determine the need for change.</p>
GM-2	<p>Locate new livestock handling and/or management facilities outside of RCAs. For existing livestock handling facilities inside RCAs, assure that facilities do not prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect native fish. Relocate or close facilities where these objectives cannot be met.</p>
GM-3	<p>Limit livestock trailing, bedding, watering, salting, loading, and other handling efforts to those areas and times that would not prevent or delay attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect native fish</p>
Recreation Management	
RM-1	<p>Design, construct, and operate recreation facilities, including trails and dispersed sites, in a manner that does not delay or prevent</p>

	attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and avoids adverse effects on native fish. Complete site specific watershed analysis prior to construction of new recreation facilities in RCAs. The level of watershed or site specific analysis should be commensurate with the scope and issues of the project and related aquatic resources. For existing recreation facilities inside RCAs, assure that the facilities or use of the facilities will not prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect native fish. Relocate or close recreation facilities where Riparian Management Objectives cannot be met or adverse effects on native fish cannot be avoided.
RM-2	Adjust dispersed and developed recreation practices that delays or prevents attainment of Riparian Management Objectives within the expected, near natural period of restoration as determined by an aquatic, soils, and/or riparian specialist, or adversely affect native fish. Where adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities, and/or specific site closures are not effective in meeting Riparian Management Objectives and avoiding adverse effects on native fish, eliminate the practice or occupancy.
RM-3	Address attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and potential effect on native fish in Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, and other Recreation Management plans.
Minerals Management	
MM-1	Minimize adverse affects to native fish from mineral operations. If a Notice Of Intent indicates that a mineral operation would be located in an RCA, consider the effects of the activity on native fish in the determination of significant surface disturbance pursuant 43 CFR Part 3000s. For operations in RCAs ensure operators take all practicable measures to maintain, protect, and rehabilitate fish and wildlife habitat which may be affected by the operations. When bonding is required, consider (in the estimation of the bond amount) the cost of stabilizing, rehabilitating, and reclaiming the area of operations.
MM-2	Locate structures, support facilities, and roads outside RCAs. Where no alternative to sitting facilities in RCAs exists, locate and construct the facilities in ways that avoid impacts to RCAs and streams and adverse effects on native fish. Where no alternative to road construction exists, keep roads to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity. Close, obliterate, and revegetate roads no longer required for mineral or land management activities.
MM-3	Prohibit solid and sanitary waste facilities in RCAs. If no alternative to locating mine waste (waste rock, spent ore, tailings) facilities in RCAs exists, and releases can be prevented and stability can be ensured, then:
a.	analyze the waste material using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability characteristics.
b.	locate and design the waste facilities using the best conventional techniques to ensure mass stability and prevent the release of acid or toxic materials. If the best conventional technology is not sufficient to prevent such releases and ensure stability over the long term, prohibit such facilities in RCAs
c.	monitor waste and waste facilities to assure chemical and physical stability, and make adjustments to operations as needed to avoid adverse effects to native fish and Riparian Management Objectives.
d.	reclaim and monitor waste facilities to assure chemical and physical

	stability and re-vegetation to avoid adverse effects to native fish, and to attain the Riparian Management Objectives.
e.	require reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability and successful re-vegetation of mine waste facilities.
MM-4	For leasable minerals, prohibit surface occupancy within RCAs (NSO-2 see Appendix B) where contracts and leases do not already exist, unless there are no other options for location and Riparian Management Objectives can be attained and adverse effects to native fish can be avoided. Adjust the operating plans of existing contracts to (1) eliminate impacts that prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and (2) avoid adverse effects to native fish.
MM-5	Permit sand and gravel mining and extraction within RCAs only if no alternatives exist, if the action(s) would not delay or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives within the expected, near natural period of restoration as determined by an aquatic, soils, and/or riparian specialist, and adverse effects to native fish can be avoided.
MM-6	Develop inspection, monitoring, and reporting requirements for mineral activities. Evaluate and apply the results of inspection and monitoring to modify mineral plans, leases, or permits as needed to eliminate impacts that prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on native fish.
Fire Management	
FM-1	Design and implement fire suppression strategies, practices, and actions so as not to delay or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives within the expected, near natural period of restoration as determined by an aquatic, soils, and/or riparian specialist. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression actions could perpetuate or be damaging to long-term ecosystem function or native fish.
FM-2	Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots and other centers for incident activities outside of RCAs. If the only suitable location for such activities is within the RCA, an exemption may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements, with avoidance of adverse effects to native fish as a primary goal. Use an interdisciplinary team, including a fishery biologist, during pre-suppression planning to predetermine incident base and helibase locations.
FM-3	Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist. An exception may be warranted when the action agency, with concurrence from a resource advisor and a fisheries biologist, determines an escape fire would cause more long-term damage to fish habitats than chemical delivery to surface waters.
FM-4	Design prescribed burn projects and prescriptions to contribute to the attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives.
Lands Management	
LH-1	Require instream flows and habitat conditions for hydroelectric and other surface water development proposals that maintain or restore riparian resources, favorable channel conditions, and fish passage, reproduction and growth. Coordinate this process with the appropriate State agencies. During re-licensing of hydroelectric

	projects, provide written and timely license conditions to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that require fish passage and flows and habitat conditions that maintain/restore riparian resources and channel integrity. Coordinate re-licensing projects with the appropriate State agencies.
LH-2	Locate new hydroelectric ancillary facilities outside RCAs. For existing ancillary facilities inside the RCA that are essential to proper management, provide recommendations to FERC to assure that the facilities would not prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and that adverse effects on native fish are avoided. Where these objectives cannot be met, provide recommendations to FERC that such ancillary facilities should be relocated. Locate, operate and maintain hydroelectric facilities that must be located in RCAs to avoid effects that would delay or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and avoid adverse effects on native fish.
LH-3	Issue leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements to avoid effects that would delay or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives and native fish. Where the authority to do so was retained, adjust existing leases, permits, right-of-way, and easements to eliminate effects that would delay or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect native aquatic species and/or water quality. Priority for modifying existing leases, permits, right-of-way and easements would be based on the current and potential adverse effects on native fish, and the ecological value of the riparian resources affected.
LH-4	Use land acquisition, exchange and conservation easements to meet Riparian Management Objectives and facilitate restoration of fish stocks and other species at risk of extinction.
General Riparian Area Management	
RA-1	Identify and coordinate with Federal, Tribal, State and local governments to secure instream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions and aquatic habitat.
RA-2	Trees may be felled in RCAs when they pose a safety risk. Keep felled trees on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives.
RA-3	Apply herbicides, pesticides, and other toxicants, and other chemicals in a manner that does not delay or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives within the expected, near natural period of restoration as determined by an aquatic, soils, and/or riparian specialist, and avoids adverse effects on native fish.
RA-4	Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxicants and refueling within RCAs unless there are no other practicable alternatives. Refueling sites and storage areas within an RCA must be approved and have an approved spill containment plan.
RA-5	Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to native fish and instream flows, and in a manner that does not delay or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives within the expected, near natural period of restoration as determined by an aquatic, soils, and/or riparian specialist.
Watershed and Habitat Restoration	
WR-1	Design and implement watershed restoration projects in a manner that promotes the long-term ecological integrity of ecosystems, conserves the genetic integrity of native species, and contributes to attainment of Riparian Management Objectives.
WR-2	Cooperate with Federal, State, local and Tribal agencies and private landowners to develop watershed-based Coordinated Resource

	Management Plans (CRMPs) or other cooperative agreements to meet Riparian Management Objectives.
Fisheries and Wildlife Restoration	
FW-1	Design and implement fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement actions in a manner that contributes to attainment of Riparian Management Objectives.
FW-2	Design, construct, and operate fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities in a manner that does not delay or prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect native fish. For existing fish and wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities inside RCAs, assure the Riparian Management Objectives are met and adverse effects on native fish are avoided. Where Riparian Management Objectives cannot be met or adverse effects on native fish avoided, relocate or close such facilities.
FW-3	Cooperate with Federal, and State wildlife management agencies to identify and eliminate wild ungulate impacts that prevent attainment of the Riparian Management Objectives or adversely affect native fish.
FW-4	Cooperate with Federal, and State fish management agencies to identify and eliminate adverse effects on native anadromous fish associated with habitat manipulation, fish stocking, fish harvest, and poaching.
Conservation and Restoration Watersheds	See Appendix D
Watershed Analysis	When feasible the BLM will coordinate with the FS with their watershed analysis schedule but BLM will not be a lead on watershed analysis due to our scattered land patterns. For small tracts of federal land associated with high value salmonid habitats, the BLM will use focused analysis at the reach, watershed, or subbasin scales. ¹ Roads analysis is part of the plan revision and will continue to be a part of larger watershed assessments.
Road Inventories	Current road inventories are being used as part of the base for plan revision.
Watershed Restoration	The Cd'A RMP will include conservation and restoration strategies/themes for watersheds. See Appendix D.
Monitoring	Cd'A BLM monitoring will address effectiveness of implementing standards and guidelines.

¹ As described in the FS/BLM memorandum dated July 29, 2004: Clarification of NMFS and USFWS 1998 Biological Opinion Requirements for completing Watershed Analysis (PACFISH, INFISH) and Subbasin Assessments (PACFISH only)

References

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2003. EPA Region 10 Guidance for Pacific Northwest State and Tribal Temperature Water Quality Standards. EPA 910-B-03-002. Region 10 Office of Water, Seattle, WA.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1998. A Framework to Assist in Making Endangered Species Act Determinations of Effect for Individual and Grouped Actions at the Bull Trout Subpopulation Watershed Scale.