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Forest Service

Eastern
Region



Fiscal Year 2009 Monitoring and Evaluation Report



**Wayne
National
Forest**

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2009 Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Wayne National Forest

Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Monroe, Morgan, Noble,
Perry, Scioto, Vinton and Washington Counties, Ohio

USDA Forest Service
Eastern Region
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I. Introduction

Location and History

The Wayne National Forest (WNF), located in 12 counties of southeast Ohio, is the state's only national forest. The Forest's proclamation boundary encompasses approximately 875,000 acres, of which the Forest Service manages over 243,000 acres. The hills of southeast Ohio, the unglaciated region of the state, lie within the Ohio River Basin. Ecologically, this area is considered part of the Southern Unglaciated Allegheny Plateau, which reaches into western Pennsylvania, southeast Ohio, western West Virginia, and eastern Kentucky.

The WNF is situated in the core of the hill country, the most heavily forested part of the state. Just 200 years ago, most Americans viewed this region of the Allegheny Plateau as part of a vast wilderness. It had been inhabited by various Native American cultures for thousands of years prior to the arrival of immigrant settlers in the 18th and 19th centuries. Ongoing research conclusively shows that Native Americans had extensive impacts on their environment, even if those effects are no longer obvious.



Many people still view the Wayne as a remnant of the forest primeval. But the impacts of industry and agriculture over the past 200 years have left indelible marks upon the land. Virtually all the forests that covered Ohio when non-native immigrants arrived were cut for timber and firewood and to make way for farms and settlements. Mining for iron ore, limestone, coal, and clay scarred hillsides and polluted many streams. As factories closed and farms failed in the 1930s, the Forest Service began to acquire and restore what were once dubbed “the lands that nobody wanted.”

Purpose of the Forest Plan

The Monitoring Evaluation Report is an annual requirement associated with the 2006 Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), which guides all natural resource

management activities for the Wayne National Forest for the next 10 to 15 years. It describes desired resource conditions, resource management practices, levels of resource production and management, and the availability of suitable land for resource management.

The purpose of the Forest Plan is to provide management direction to ensure that ecosystems are capable of providing a sustainable flow of beneficial goods and services to the public. More specifically it establishes:

- How the Forest should look if the Forest Plan is successfully implemented (Goals and Desired Future Conditions)
- Measurable, planned results that contribute to reaching desired conditions (Objectives)
- Required action or resource status designed to meet desired future conditions and objectives (Standards)
- Preferable action used to reach desired future conditions and objectives (Guidelines)
- Management direction to be applied Forest-wide
- Management direction to be applied only to specific management areas
- Monitoring and evaluation requirements
- Designation of land as suitable or not suitable for timber production and other resource management activities

Land use determinations, standards, and guidelines constitute a statement of the Forest Plan's management direction; however, the actual outputs, services, and rates of implementation will depend on annual budgets.

Monitoring Program

Monitoring and evaluation to determine how well the Forest Plan is working is required by National Forest Management Act (NFMA) regulations. Monitoring and evaluation must be designed to answer the following basic questions:

- **Did we do what we said we were going to do?** This question answers how well Forest Plan direction is being implemented. Collected information is compared to objectives, standards, guidelines, and management area direction.
- **Did it work how we said it would?** This question answers whether objectives are achieving goals and how closely standards and guidelines are being applied.
- **Is our understanding and science correct?** This question answers whether the assumptions and predicted effects used to formulate goals and objectives are valid.

The aim of monitoring is adaptive management – the ability to respond to current conditions or make appropriate changes based on new information or technology.

Depending on the answers to the above questions, the Forest Plan may be amended or revised to adapt to new information or changed conditions.

Strategy

Monitoring and evaluation are separate activities. Data and information are collected by various means. Then they are analyzed and interpreted to evaluate the success of Forest Plan implementation. To provide the public with timely, accurate information regarding this process, the Forest releases an annual monitoring and evaluation report.

The monitoring program must be efficient, practical, and affordable, and not duplicate data collection already underway for other purposes. Monitoring tasks are scaled to the Forest Plan, the program, or the project to be monitored. Each of these entails different objectives and requirements. Monitoring is not performed on every single activity, nor does it need to meet the statistical rigor of formal research.

Budgetary constraints will affect the level of monitoring that can be done in a particular fiscal year. If budget levels limit the Forest's ability to perform all monitoring tasks, then those items specifically required by NFMA are given the highest priority.

The components of this monitoring strategy are:

- Monitoring methods
- Monitoring questions related to implementation, attainment, and assumptions
- The annual monitoring plan of operations
- The annual monitoring evaluation report

Table 1.1 Monitoring Strategy

Monitoring Methods	Monitoring Questions	Annual Monitoring Plan	Monitoring and Evaluation Report
Monitoring methods categorize how precisely and reliably monitoring items are measured.	Monitoring questions are developed by an interdisciplinary team to address Forest Plan management goals, objectives, standards, guidelines, assumptions, and science.	The annual monitoring plan of operations identifies which items will be measured and how monitoring questions are to be answered.	The monitoring and evaluation report analyzes and summarizes the monitoring results.

II. Annual Monitoring and Evaluation

Developed by an interdisciplinary team, the annual monitoring and evaluation report summarizes the results of completed monitoring and evaluates the data. Evaluation determines whether observed changes are consistent with the Forest Plan's desired future conditions, goals, and objectives and if adjustments may be needed. The report also makes recommendations to the Forest Supervisor who will use these findings either to certify the Forest Plan as sufficient for management in the coming year or to decide that a Plan amendment is needed. It is important to note that 2009 is the fourth year of Monitoring for the 2006 Forest Plan and a more comprehensive evaluation of the need for change is published approximately every 5 years.

2 - Watershed Health

Goal 2.1 – Maintain/restore water quality and soil productivity

Restore water quality and soil productivity to improve health of watersheds impaired by past land use practices and mining activities. Manage activities on NFS land to maintain or enhance water quality and soil productivity.

<p>Objective 2.1a: Restore the dimension, pattern, and profile of streams where channel and floodplain morphology has been altered.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #1: How many miles of stream have been treated to restore dimension, pattern and profile?</p>
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There were approximately 1.5 miles of stream morphology (dimension, pattern, and profile) restored in Fiscal Year (FY) 2009. This was accomplished by closing a stream capture and allowing a stream to flow on the surface in the naturally occurring stream bed. In 2009, eleven subsidences that were capturing runoff to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams were closed. Approximately 6,254 feet of rock lined linear channels were constructed on the Athens Unit of the Wayne National Forest. These restoration activities have a long-term positive effect on restoring stream morphology as subsidences are closed, blocked drainages are opened, and water flows back on the surface, re-establishing the geomorphology that once existed before disturbance occurred. The 1.5 miles of stream morphology restored were water capturing subsidences where there once was an existing stream channel. Stream morphology will recover at a more rapid rate where a subsidence is closed and the water is turned back into the existing channel vs. streams that have been obliterated by mining activities. Most streams on the Forest are currently in the process of recovery, but it may take several years before the streams stabilize and begin to meander and adjust to their appropriate depth to width ratios based on their drainage area size. In some cases where a straight line rock channel is constructed to move water off the site, the morphology may never return to pre-mining conditions. Examples of straight lined channels are shown the following photos.

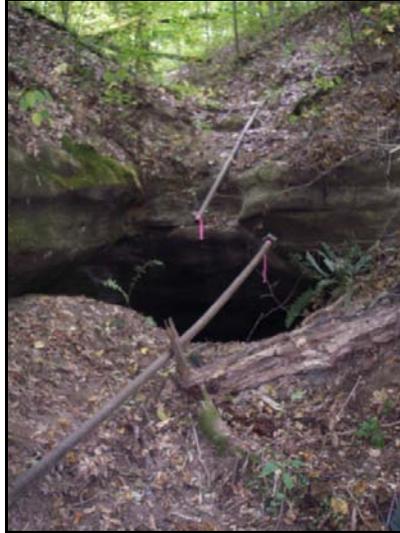


New Straitsville South Rock Lined Channel

278 Re-Route Rock Lined Channel

<p>Objective 2.1b: Enhance water quality in the Monday Creek, Sunday Creek, Raccoon Creek, Symmes Creek, and Pine Creek watersheds by reducing acid mine discharges and decreasing sediment loads.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #2: How many acid mine discharges have been treated?</p>
	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #3: How many subsidence features have been treated?</p>
	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #4: What geochemistry parameters have changed by reducing and/or treating acid mine discharges?</p>
	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #4.1: How Many Miles of stream have free-flowing water where surface flow was restricted?</p>

Nine acid mine drainage sites in the Monday Creek Watershed were treated by constructing two steel slag leach beds, one limestone leach bed, closing six open mine portals, and constructing 6,254 linear feet of open limestone channels. The goal is to reduce acid loading to the main stem of Monday Creek. To date, visual monitoring indicates the systems are functioning as designed. Hocking College partnered with Forest on one project to close 2 subsidences, 2 portals, and build 1400 feet of Limestone Channel. Total costs for all projects in FY 2009 were \$1,862,305. An example of a stream capturing portal is depicted below. The stream enters from top of the photo and flows in the portal and ultimately into an underground mine generating acid mine drainage.



Lost Run 3-East Open Water Capturing Portal

Implementation of restoration as mentioned above has resulted in approximately 2 miles of free flowing water that was once blocked in the Monday Creek Watershed. Restoration efforts in the Monday Creek watershed have created a net decrease in acidity. Based on long-term monitoring data from partners and the Non-Point Source database at <http://www.watersheddata.com>, pH and net acidity has improved for approximately 5 stream miles in Snow Fork, a major tributary to Monday Creek. Additionally, monitoring indicated an overall improvement in water quality in the main stem of the Monday Creek Watershed.

3 - Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Goal 3.1 – Sustain favorable riparian and aquatic habitat conditions

Stream Habitat

There are a variety of management activities that improve stream habitat, such as reforestation of streamside areas that have been farmed, restoration of wetlands, reduction of sedimentation, or improvement of road-stream crossings to ensure aquatic organism passage. The 2006 Forest Plan guides us to restore or improve 20 miles of stream during the first decade of Forest Plan implementation.

Objective 3.1b: Improve habitat along streams for aquatic and riparian-dependant species.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #6:
How many miles of stream were treated to improve or restore habitat for aquatic and riparian-dependant species?

	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #6.1: How many permanent long-term aquatic ecological unit monitoring sites were established?</p>
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Efforts were made to protect or improve 3.5 miles of stream in 2009. The explanation for 1.5 miles of restoration is found on page 1 and explained as part of the answer to question 1, the remaining 2 miles are explained below.

Approximately 0.5 mile of stream was protected by removing 21 illegal dumps on the Ironton Ranger District. These illegal dumps occur where people can pull to the edge of a hill and push debris down into ravines. These dumps can contain tons of debris. The material in these dumps range from household trash to automobile parts, including items that contain hazardous materials. Rain causes the debris to move downstream into creeks over time. Once the trash is removed, the area is stabilized to prevent erosion and sedimentation. Dumps were removed in partnership with the Ashland Federal Prison camp.

The riparian area along 1 mile of Little Storms Creek (Ironton Ranger District) and 0.5 mile along Eels Run (Athens Unit) was protected by controlling non-native invasive plant species, such as garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, and Japanese stiltgrass. These non-natives spread into the riparian area on Forest Service lands from private lands located upstream. Not only were these plants targeted on Forest Service lands, but work was done on private land to try to eliminate the source. Non-native invasive plants crowd out native grasses, shrubs and trees in the riparian area. A healthy riparian area is essential to ensure healthy aquatic ecosystems. These efforts were accomplished through hard work by employees, volunteers, and Ashland Federal Prison camp workers.

There were no long-term aquatic ecological monitoring sites established by the Forest Service in FY 2009.

<p>Objective 3.1c: Reduce sedimentation and improve passage for aquatic and semi-aquatic organisms at Forest development roads and Forest Service recreation trail crossings.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #6.2: How many crossings were improved?</p>
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The aquatic organism passage (AOP) inventory that was initiated in 2007 was continued through 2009. Survey efforts were focused in streams that drain into the Ohio River because it is these streams that either contain sensitive aquatic species or host species for freshwater mussels. A total of 77 road-stream crossings were inventoried. The inventory provides information to the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) and county engineers to improve or replace culverts in priority streams. Plans have been developed for 2010 to completed several AOP projects along Highway 26 on the Marietta Unit of the Forest.

4 - Wildlife and Plants

Goal 4.1 – Sustain Favorable Terrestrial Habitat Conditions

Promote healthy terrestrial ecosystems that sustain a variety of plant and animal communities, including viable populations of native and desired non-native species.

Management Indicator Species (MIS)

Eight bird species were selected as management indicator species in the Forest Plan. These species guided the development of the Forest Plan, and possess credible monitoring protocols and can be effectively and efficiently monitored (see Forest Plan, Appendix C).

Two monitoring strategies are conducted annually to collect population trend information for these species. The Ohio Division of Wildlife conducts a ruffed grouse drumming survey in April where the number of males heard drumming are recorded along specific routes. The Forest Service conducts a breeding bird survey in May and June where all birds observed along specific driving and hiking routes are recorded.

<p>Objective 4.1a: Provide adequate habitat to support viable populations of management indicator species.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #7: Are population trends and habitat trends of management indicators consistent with Forest Plan expectations?</p>
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Pine Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Pileated Woodpecker, Louisiana Waterthrush, Yellow-breasted Chat, Henslow's Sparrow

An annual breeding bird survey (BBS) has been conducted since 2003 on the Wayne National Forest. All birds seen and heard at 242 specific points along 23 survey routes are recorded. These routes occur in different habitat types (forest, openland, wetland, grassland). All routes are sampled twice during the period of May 20 to June 20. In 2009, 3 points were not surveyed due to overgrown conditions.

Total observations included 5,590 individual birds, comprising 101 species during the 2009 breeding bird survey. The most common species recorded across the Wayne were the ovenbird, eastern towhee, red-eyed vireo, wood thrush, northern cardinal, indigo bunting, american crow, hooded warbler, and tufted titmouse.

A summary of MIS observations is provided in Table 2-1. Data are shown as the average number of individuals observed per survey. In other words, the average was calculated by taking the total number of individuals observed and dividing that by the total number of points on the survey. Each MIS is not expected to occur at each point or on each route, but displaying the survey average enables us to show that some MIS are more common than others.

Table 2.1 Summary of Management Indicator Species observed during the Wayne National Forest Breeding Bird Survey Routes, 2003-2009 (shown as number observed/total number of points in survey).

MIS	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Mean Number Observed/Year
Cerulean Warbler	0.17	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.11	0.13	65
Henslow's Sparrow	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.01	16
Louisiana Waterthrush	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	28
Pileated Woodpecker	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.10	43
Pine Warbler	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	22
Worm-eating Warbler	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.09	36
Yellow-breasted Chat	0.12	0.29	0.11	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.21	84

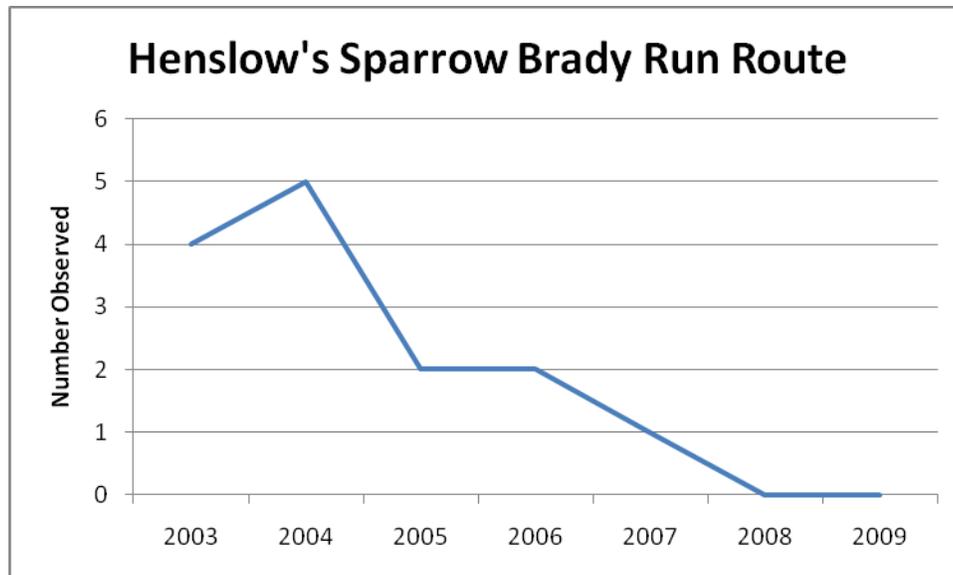
There are an additional 67 random bird sampling points established in FY 2009. These points require several years of data collection before any trends can be determined.

With the exception of the pine warbler, population and habitat trends for the other MIS are expected to remain stable or increase on the Wayne National Forest over the long-term (next 100 years). The pine warbler was expected to decline because an increase in oak regeneration called for in the Forest Plan would decrease pine regeneration in existing pine stands. All of the MIS species counts appear relatively stable over the last 7 years, with small fluctuations.

Data from the breeding bird survey can be used to indicate habitat change that may be occurring along a specific route or area of the Wayne National Forest. For example, during the 7-year BBS survey the number of Henslow's sparrows has declined along the Brady Run route (Figure 2.1). Visual observations of the area show that more woody growth is occurring in the grassland areas, which research shows is unsuitable for this Regional Forester sensitive species.

To address similar habitat change, the Forest Service is actively working with partners to reduce woody encroachment and to promote quality grassland habitat. A pilot challenge cost-share agreement was signed with The Ruffed Grouse Society in 2008 which is designed to eliminate autumn olive, a non-native, invasive woody shrub that is spreading on grassland areas. Work was begun to convert non-native fescue fields on the Brady Run Grassland to native warm season grasses. It takes time for such conversions to produce desirable nesting conditions for species such as Henslow's sparrow. The success of these habitat manipulations will be monitored through the breeding bird survey, or through supplemental bird monitoring points.

Figure 2.1 Number of Henslow's sparrow observed along the Brady Run Breeding Bird Survey route through a reclaimed stripmine grassland.



Ruffed Grouse

Habitat and population trends for ruffed grouse are expected to remain stable or increase slightly during the first decade of Forest Plan implementation. This trend estimate was based on the fact that 1,725 acres of early successional forest habitat could be created during this time period.

No early successional forest habitat was created on National Forest System (NFS) lands in 2009. Because of that, the continued decline in grouse population trends would be expected in counties where NFS lands occur. Data for 2009 ruffed grouse drumming routes on Wayne National Forest collected by Ohio Division of Wildlife biologists indicate the abundance of drumming males was stable to slightly decreasing for those points sampled this year.

Grassland Habitat

The Grassland and Forest Mosaic management area is made up of reclaimed mine lands and forest habitat. The reclaimed areas have been planted in a grassy cover, which attracts species like the Henslow's sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, horned lark, blue grosbeak, and bobwhite quail are using these extensive grasslands. Some of the grasslands have been planted with trees, but because of poor soils, the trees are stunted and shrubby.

Objective 4.1b: Promote restoration and maintenance of the oak-hickory ecosystem by improving conditions for oak regeneration in the HF and HFO management areas.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #8: How many acres were treated to encourage oak regeneration?
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There were 100 acres of mixed-oak and 150 acres of pine stands improved through commercial thinning. The treatment objectives were to improve stand conditions to minimize adverse impacts from insects and disease (especially gypsy moth), and to improve conditions for developing future oak and hickory reproduction so these species will be present when the hardwood over-story is regenerated. Approximately 75 acres of mid-story competing species were thinned and 2346 acres were treated with prescribed burns.

All-aged Hardwood and Pine/Hardwood Forest Habitat

The North American Landbird Conservation Plan (NALCP) highlights the fact that many declining bird species associated with mature forests require dense understory conditions. The NALCP notes that a decline in disturbance-generated mature forest structure is a key conservation issue in the Eastern Avifaunal Biome. During the first decade of Forest Plan implementation, the Wayne National Forest may treat up to 14,556 acres of hardwood and mixed hardwood forest with uneven-aged timber harvest methods to create structural diversity. It takes several entries into a stand, over many decades, to reach an all-aged condition.

Objective 4.1c: Encourage the establishment of all-aged hardwood forest and hardwood-pine forest communities with structurally diverse canopy layers to maintain forest health and increase structural diversity.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #9: How many acres of hardwood or hardwood/pine forest communities were treated to encourage the establishment of all-aged conditions?
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There were 100 acres of hardwood selection harvest completed to improve structural diversity and helps with the establishment of all-aged forest conditions.

Early Successional Forest Habitat

Early successional forest is characterized by high stem densities of shrubs, seedlings, and saplings. Repeated disturbances are required to maintain this habitat in the landscape. About 35% of all vertebrates native to the Wayne use early successional forest habitat during their life cycle. The high density of shrubs, seedlings and saplings provide dense cover and soft mast for these species. The Forest Plan guides us to create approximately 1,725 acres of early successional forest habitat during the first decade of Forest Plan implementation.

<p>Objective 4.1d: Create early successional hardwood or hardwood-pine habitat, interspersed within mid- and late-successional forest habitat to provide breeding habitat for shrubland-dependent species, and to increase production of wildlife foods such as soft and hard mast.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #10: How many acres of early successional forest habitat were created?</p>
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No early successional habitat was created.

Pine and Mixed Pine Forest Habitat

Pine is a minor component of the overall forest landscape on the Wayne National Forest. Native pine species include shortleaf pine, pitch pine, and Virginia pine; these species are most often found mixed with hardwoods or occur as small stands. Beginning in the 1930s, white pines were planted to stabilize eroding soils on abandoned farmlands and strip mines. While these white pine plantations occur across the Wayne, only the eastern part of the Marietta unit is on the edge of the native range of the white pine.

The Forest estimates that 200 acres of native pine may be regenerated during the first decade of Forest Plan implementation.

<p>Objective 4.1e: Regenerate existing native pine and pine-hardwood mixed communities.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #11: How many acres of (native) pine or pine-hardwood communities were treated?</p>
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No native pine or pine hardwood communities were treated.

<p>Objective 4.1f: Annually, improve or maintain 5-10 percent of the existing grassland and grassland/shrub habitat acreage in the GFM management area.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #12: How many acres of grassland habitat were improved or maintained?</p>
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A total of 400 acres of Autumn Olive was treated through an agreement with the Ruffed Grouse Society. Prescribed burning was used to treat another 649 acres, for a total of 1049 acres treated.

Herbaceous-Shrub Habitat

Forest openings are periodically mowed or burned to maintain a mosaic of grasses, forbs and shrubs. These areas provide food and shelter to many animals, but some of these openings also contain rare plants or plant communities that require open conditions. Forest Plan direction is to create approximately 500 acres of herbaceous-shrub habitat during the first decade of the planning cycle. It is also estimated that 5,000 acres of openings and other herbaceous habitats would be maintained.

Objective 4.1g: Establish and maintain permanent forest openings on a variety of sites, including ridge tops, mid-slope benches, and valley bottoms, preferably where access by machinery is possible.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #13: How many acres of herbaceous or herbaceous-shrub habitat were created?
	Monitoring Work Plan Question #14: How many acres of herbaceous or herbaceous-shrub habitat were maintained?

The Forest did not create any herbaceous or herbaceous-shrub habitat in 2009. There were 210 acres of openings mowed to reduce woody encroachment and to maintain the herbaceous-shrubby composition. Much of this work (145 acres) was done in partnership with the ODNR Division of Wildlife. The rest was accomplished through National Wild Turkey Federation stewardship contracting associated with vegetation management projects occurring across the Forest.

Waterholes and Wetlands

Upland wildlife species use upland waterholes and wetlands for drinking, feeding and breeding. Such areas are scattered across the Wayne National Forest. The Forest Plan guides us to restore or enhance 150 acres of wetland habitat and create 15 acres of waterhole habitat during the first decade of the planning cycle.

Objective 3.1a: Restore wetland habitat where wetland hydrology, soils, or vegetation have been modified by past land uses.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #5: How many acres of wetland habitat was restored or enhanced?
Objective 4.1h: Construct waterholes and ephemeral wetlands to supplement limited water sources, enhance local biodiversity, and enhance aquatic insect production.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #15: How many waterholes or ephemeral wetlands were constructed or enhanced?

A half acre of lake habitat was improved through placement of 200 trees in Timbre Ridge Lake. Pond habitat (1.2 acres) was improved through shoreline tree drops in each of 5 ponds at the Hanging Rock area. Thirty acres of wetland dams were also mowed. A levee breach at Superior Wetland required repair with heavy equipment and fifteen fishing pond dams were mowed for 7.5 acres of improvement of waterholes.

Artificial Nesting Structures

There are several cavity-dependent species that reside on the Wayne National Forest during some part of the year. Some species, like woodpeckers, excavate cavities for nesting purposes. Other species, like the prothonotary warbler or wood duck, rely on naturally occurring cavities or those that have been excavated previously. There are no quantified objectives in the Forest Plan for the number of structures to install on the Wayne National Forest during this planning period. However, work often occurs with volunteer youth groups (e.g., scout groups) to install and maintain various types of wildlife boxes to increase the cavity habitat in certain areas. By doing so, kids are provided the opportunity to be outdoors and learn about wildlife resources.

Objective 4.1i: Install artificial nesting or roosting structures to supplement natural cavities or snags when they are short in supply or to enhance wildlife-viewing.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #16: How many artificial nesting structures were installed?

Eleven bluebird nest boxes were cleaned out and repaired.

5 – Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species

Goal 5.1 – Recover Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered species

Indiana Bat (Endangered)

During 2009, Forest Service biologists conducted fall swarming surveys to gain additional knowledge of the distribution of the Indiana bat on the Wayne National Forest and to monitor bat activity at mine openings affected by watershed restoration projects.

Eight mine openings on the Athens Unit were actively monitored (using mistnet surveys or presence/absence surveys) in September 2009; five were post-project evaluations and three were monitored for pre-project activity. Seven mine openings on the Ironton District were evaluated for bat activity. Four sites were actively monitored and three were passively surveyed with a bat detector to determine the approximate level of bat activity. A total of 210 bats of 3 species were captured during the Athens surveys, and 28 bats of 3 species were captured during the Ironton surveys. No summer mistnetting occurred in 2009.

One Indiana bat roost tree training session was conducted in 2009. The session was directed at employees who were responsible for timber marking. The sessions included a classroom presentation about the Indiana bat's life history and habitat requirements, and a field session. The field session provided hands-on experience identifying trees with currently suitable roosting habitat and trees that could serve as future roost trees.



Northern bats (*Myotis septentrionalis*) are a common species captured during fall swarming surveys at abandoned mine openings on the Wayne National Forest. Individual bats are banded with a uniquely numbered metal ring and basic biological data is obtained before release.

Goal 5.1.1 - Retain or develop Indiana bat roosting and foraging habitat; protect all known Indiana bat hibernacula.

Objective 5.1.1a: If additional Indiana bat hibernacula are discovered on NFS land, install bat-friendly gates to prevent unauthorized entry.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #17: How many acres of potentially suitable Indiana bat habitat were protected or improved?
	Monitoring Work Plan Question #18: How many bat-friendly gates were installed on known Indiana bat hibernacula?

There were 100 acres of mixed-oak and 150 acres of pine stands improved through commercial thinning. The treatment objectives were to improve stand conditions by minimizing adverse impacts from insects and disease (especially gypsy moth), and to improve conditions for developing future oak and hickory reproduction. An additional 30 acres of a thinned pine stand were underplanted with oak seedlings to maintain the oak-hickory ecosystem. All of these treatments improve habitat for Indiana bat.

The Forest Plan states 20-30 bat-friendly gates will be installed on open underground mine portals during the first decade of implementation. There have not been any new Indiana bat hibernacula identified; therefore no bat-friendly gates were installed on known Indiana bat hibernacula in FY 2009. Monitoring of mine openings gated in 2006 continues on the Athens Ranger District. Bat activity appears to increase steadily at one site (Goose Run) each year beyond pre-gated levels, while the other site is at or below pre-gated conditions (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2. Overall bat activity level at two abandoned mines that were gated with bat friendly gates in 2006. Pre-gate years are highlighted in yellow. Overall Bat Activity are determined by the number of bats captured and observed using bat detectors: Low = 1-10 bats; Medium = 10-25 bats; and High = 25+ bats.

Location	Date	Overall Bat Activity	Survey Type (Capture, Detector, or Both)	Survey Length (hr)	Total Bats Captured	Captures per Hour	Comments
Elm Rock Rd							
	09/14/00	Med	Detector	1	-		Pre-gate
	10/03/02	Med	Both	4	8	2.0	Pre-gate
	08/25/06	Low	Both	3.25	2	0.6	Post-gate
	09/13/07	Low	Detector	4	-		Post-gate
	09/05/08	Low	Detector	4.5	-		Post-gate
	09/08/09	Med	Both	4.5	9	2.0	Post-gate
Goose Run							
	09/18/02	Low	Detector	1.5	-		Pre-gate
	09/15/06	Low	Both	2.75	1	0.4	Post-gate
	09/12/07	Med	Detector	4	-		Post-gate
	09/08/08	High	Detector	4.5	-		Post-gate
	09/23/09	High	Both	5.5	35	6.4	Post-gate

A winter census of hibernating Indiana bats at the Woody Mine, a Priority 3 Indiana bat hibernaculum on the Ironton Ranger District, was conducted in January 2009. This is done only every other winter to reduce overall disturbance to hibernating bats. An expert from Kentucky and a biologist from U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service helped with this year's census. The final count of Indiana bats was 254. This is within the range of previous censuses. The largest Indiana bat cluster for 2009 was 125 bats (vs. 114 in 2007 and 140 in 2005). There were numerous instances of Indiana bats roosting together with little brown bats. These mixed clusters varied from 13-88 individuals with an average of 43.2 bats per cluster. There were two pure clusters of Indiana bats with 125 and 31 individuals, respectively. Little brown bat clusters varied from 2-29 bats with an average of 7.5 bats per cluster.



Indiana bat numbers were about 30% lower than the all-time high recorded in 2005 (333 bats) but 73% higher than the first census in 2001, which recorded 150 Indiana bats. Numbers of Indiana bats, the percent of total bats counted, and the locations in which they were found hibernating were relatively consistent with findings from 2005. Overall numbers of bats were up in 2007, but more areas were censused and more little brown bats counted than in other years. More tri-colored bats (Eastern pipistrelles) were counted in 2009 than usual, but this is because bats were counted in areas that were not tallied previously. In 2007, the first year these areas were investigated, this species was noted as “scattered” in this area, but individuals were not counted. The 2009 tally for these areas accounted for about 40% of all tri-colored bats as well as about 49% of all little brown bats counted. Temperatures appeared to be 4-8°F cooler in these areas in 2009 than in 2007, which may have made them more suitable for hibernation.

There was no evidence of White-nose Syndrome present at this site during the census. No abnormal bat behavior was observed. Bats seemed a little slow to rouse after disturbance, but this feel was likely due to the near freezing temperatures in the areas with the most bats. No drastic changes in roosting location were evident. No dead bats were found.

The microclimate assessment of the Woody Mine continued in 2009, biologists entered the mine in July 2009 with an Ohio mine inspector to retrieve the data collected by dataloggers installed in summer 2005.

Table 2.3 Comparison of air temperatures inside and outside the Woody Mine, August 2008 - July 2009.

Annual	Outside Tree	Entrance	Right Passage	Indiana Bat Room
Maximum Temperature (F)	93.3	76.6	76.2	76.0
Minimum Temperature (F)	-4.9	14.0	34.1	27.4
Mean Temperature (F)	50.8	43.1	47.1	43.4
Mid-winter (1 Jan – 31 Mar)	Outside Tree	Entrance	Right Passage	Indiana Bat Room
Maximum Temperature (F)	83.3	51.9	48.0	42.7
Minimum Temperature (F)	-4.9	14.0	34.1	27.4
Mean Temperature (F)	37.8	35.1	41.9	36.7

The temperatures inside the mine are expected to remain more stable over the year than the outside ambient temperature, due to the insulating effect of the underground environment. The temperature near the entrance of the mine is expected to fluctuate more widely due to the direct contact with the outside ambient weather conditions. The “Right Passage” is an area outside of the direct influence of the entrance where some bats often hibernate. The “Indiana Bat Room” is where the endangered bats are consistently found during hibernation surveys.

Table 2.4 Three year comparison of air temperatures (°F) inside and outside the Woody Mine.

Annual	Outside Tree	Entrance	Right Passage	Indiana Bat Room	Max T	Min T
2005-2006	54	-	45.1	44.9	67.7	31.7
2006-2007	57.2	46.6	47.6	44.9	52.5	28.5
2007-2008	54.2	45.2	46.9	44.2	51.9	28.9
2008-2009	50.8	43.1	47.1	43.4	76.0	27.4
Mid-winter (1 Jan – 31 Mar)						
2005-2006	38.5	-	40.7	40.0	43.9	31.7
2006-2007	41.3	38.5	43.1	39.9	47.5	28.5
2007-2008	38.2	37.4	42.4	39.0	44.9	30.4
2008-2009	37.7	35.1	41.9	36.7	42.7	27.4

The mid-winter temperatures from December 1st through March 31st are most important for hibernating bats. Researchers have found that temperatures in most Indiana bat hibernacula range from about 37-43°F during these months (Andy King, USFWS, pers. comm.). A comparison of temperatures for 4 years shows relatively consistent temperatures in the mine, and the mean mid-winter temperature in the Indiana bat room appears to hover around 39°F. This past winter deviated somewhat on the cool side of favored temperatures for hibernating Indiana bats. Wayne National Forest biologists believe Indiana bats use the “Indiana Bat Room” because it is consistently cooler than other parts of the mine. Stable, cool (but not freezing) temperatures are important to Indiana bats, because these conditions allow the bats to maintain normal patterns of torpor and waking to survive the winter on a limited stored fat supply. However, the temperatures did drop below freezing during the coldest part of the winter, which may stress hibernating bats. These fluctuations may be a limiting factor and explain why only a small population of Indiana bats (200-300) uses this mine each winter. It is possible that measures could be taken to further stabilize winter temperatures in this area of the

mine and, thus, improve microclimatic conditions for Indiana bat hibernation and encourage more of these endangered bats to overwinter here.

Hickory Tree Tally

Hickory trees are preferred Indiana bat roost trees. Therefore removal is closely monitored and only approved when necessary to protect human safety or to avoid adverse impacts to steep slopes, erodible soils, floodplains or wetlands. A total of 3 hickory trees were removed from project areas in 2009. All of these hickories were removed from the Buckhorn Restoration Project. Since 2006, a total of 39 hickory trees have been removed from project areas.

American Burying Beetle (Endangered)

Reintroduction efforts of 376 pairs of American Burying Beetle occurred at two sites on the Wayne National Forest. Additionally, 72 pairs were placed on adjacent private land. Partners included U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, The Ohio State University, The Wilds, the St. Louis Zoo, and a range of individual volunteers. American burying beetles were raised at the St. Louis Zoo and Ohio State University.

Goal 5.1.2 - Protect bald eagle communal night roosts, daytime concentration sites, and occupied breeding territories.

Objective 5.2.1a: Conduct a minimum of three annual winter searches to locate any previously unknown communal night roosts of bald eagle concentrations.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #19: How many mid-winter bald eagle searches were conducted?
	Monitoring Work Plan Question #20: How many bald eagles were observed?

Wayne National Forest biologists conducted three bald eagle searches in January 2009. No bald eagles were observed during any of the searches. However, employees and members of the public reported eagles in various places from November 2008 to January 2009, including:

- Burr Oak Lake - adult 12/15/08, immature 1/4/09, and immature 1/19/09
- Ohio River near Grandview, Ohio – adult 11/20/08
- Hocking County gravel pit near Logan, Ohio – adult 12/29/08
- Athens County (Circle Hill) gravel pit near The Plains, Ohio – 1/7/09 and again 1/14/09

No eagles were observed along any route during a breeding bird survey conducted along 23 routes in May and June 2009.

Goal 5.1.3 - Cooperate in efforts to reintroduce the American burying beetle.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #21: What cooperative efforts were accomplished to achieve the reintroduction of the American burying beetle?
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American Burying Beetle (Endangered)

Reintroduction efforts of 376 pairs of American Burying Beetle occurred at two sites on the Wayne National Forest. Additionally, 72 pairs were placed on adjacent private land. Partners included U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, The Ohio State University, The Wilds, the St. Louis Zoo, and a range of individual volunteers. American burying beetles were raised at the St. Louis Zoo and Ohio State University.

The decision to reintroduce the American burying beetle (ABB) to the Wayne National Forest was made in 2008. Beetles have been introduced in both 2008 and 2009. The project plan is to continue introductions each year, for 4 more years.

On September 3 -4, 2009, follow-up trapping was conducted on the Forest to see if any ABB's were remaining in the area. A large male adult was non-lethally trapped at Site 2 and a small teneral female (meaning that she had not yet fully developed her full coloration; recently emerged) was found near Site 1. This is the first time that ABB's have been successfully trapped after reintroduction efforts on the National Forest.

Goal 5.1.4 - Actively manage known populations of running buffalo clover to maintain appropriate habitat conditions.

<p>Objective 5.1.4b: Conduct annual monitoring of known running buffalo clover populations and adjacent areas to identify potential risks or management needs.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #22: Were there any changes to known running buffalo clover populations and were any potential risks identified and mitigated?</p>
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The running buffalo clover (RBC) population was monitored on May 18th, 2009. Of the 180 stems counted 99 were in flower. The population of rooted crowns increased slightly (11%) from 2008. The number of flowering stems increased by 900% which was due in part to the high number of rooted seedlings observed in 2008. Both Wayne National Forest and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) staff performed the running buffalo clover monitoring.

Table 2.5 Running Buffalo Clover Summary Table 2005-2009

Patch	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	# Rooted Crowns	# flowering								
A	34	n/a	69	17	87	21	162	10	180	99

Notes on items discussed in the field:

- The areas along the side of the trail that were cut in 2008 to created new areas for the RBC to grow. These areas still look good but no RBC plants were found growing in them though some plants were found on the edges.
- It appears the diversion logs have not reduced illegal All-Terrain Vehicles (ATV's) use. New ATV trails have been created to the side of the known RBC population and loop back through the RBC patch and down the hill. As of now it does not appear to be a threat. Plants are thriving under current disturbance conditions, but this should be closely monitored.
- The adjacent new illegal trail on either side of known population was surveyed. This should continue in the future as plants may be dispersed by ATVs. No new plants were found there in 2009.
- The tree seedlings planted in 2008 appeared to have survived.
- Stiltgrass treatment on the patch was conducted this summer. The stiltgrass was mowed at the height of the RBC but much of it came back and will need to be treated by hand-pulling in September 2009.

In 2009, 90 acres of herbicide control and 228 acres of mechanical and manual control were done around the RBC population to prevent NNIS invasion into the RBC patch. Principal species treated include Asian stiltgrass, garlic mustard and *Ailanthus*. This year, 191 of these acres were treated on private land and in partnership with the USFWS private land office and an adjoining property owner. Asian stiltgrass continues to present a direct problem for the RBC population as it occurs with-in the RBC patch. The Asian stiltgrass was removed by hand in this area.

6 - Vegetation

Goal 6.1 – Meet Habitat Needs

Provide forest vegetation characteristics, from understory layers to the tree canopy, that meet the habitat needs of desired native and non-native plant and animal species.

Objective 6.1a: Use all available silvicultural treatments, including pre-commercial and commercial thinning, regeneration harvesting, prescribed fire, shelterwood harvests, site preparation, and improvement cutting to promote the maintenance and restoration of the oak-hickory ecosystem.

Monitoring Work Plan
Question #23: How many acres are being treated with varying management actions that will likely result in the maintenance and restoration of the oak-hickory ecosystem?

There were 100 acres of mixed-oak and 150 acres of pine stands were improved through commercial thinning. The treatment objectives were to improve stand conditions to minimize adverse impacts from insects and disease (especially gypsy moth), and to improve conditions for developing future oak and hickory reproduction so these species will be present when the hardwood over-story is regenerated. To maintain the oak-hickory ecosystem 30 acres of a thinned pine stand were underplanted with oak seedlings and 2,346 acres were prescribed burned.

In addition, see Question # 25 concerning prescribed fire activities; fire also can maintain and restore the oak-hickory ecosystem.

<p>Objective 6.1b: Use commercial timber sales and stewardship contracts to accomplish wildlife habitat objectives.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #24: How many acres are being treated through commercial timber sale operations and/or stewardship contracts that will likely meet objectives of improving wildlife habitat?</p>
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Approximately 250 acres of forest were thinned through commercial timber sales. Included in the objectives of these sales were several short and long term effects that will benefit native wildlife, such as:

- Improve stand conditions to minimize adverse impacts from insects and diseases, especially gypsy moth defoliation.
- Improve conditions for developing future oak and hickory reproduction so that adequate oak and hickory advance regeneration will be present when the hardwood over-story is regenerated.

Goal 6.2 – Improve Fire Regime Condition Class

Reintroduce fire into fire-adapted ecosystems to conserve biodiversity and promote ecosystem structure and function closer to the historic range of variability.

<p>Objective 6.2a: Use prescribed fire to conserve fire-adapted plant and animal biodiversity and to maintain and restore mixed oak and native pine ecosystems.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #25: How many acres are being treated with prescribed fire that will likely conserve fire-adapted plant and animal biodiversity, and to maintain and restore mixed oak and native pine?</p>
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There were 2,346 acres treated by prescribed burning in FY 2009.

Goal 6.3 – Special Forest Products

Provide opportunities for the collection and use of special forest products. Manage removal of special forest products and monitor this use to sustain viable populations and future yields. Increase public awareness of special forest product harvesting impacts on populations and their ecosystems.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #26: How many permits are issued and what are the reported harvests in each year?

In FY 2009: 128 firewood, 91 root and 24 hay/cultivation permits were sold on the Forest. A breakdown of the sales per unit follows:

Table 2.6 Forest Product Permits

	Athens	Marietta	Ironton
Firewood Permits	75	21	32
Root Permits	37	17	37
Hay/cultivation Permits	8	7	9

The Athens Ranger District sold permits at their two offices (Nelsonville and Reno). Ironton Ranger District sold permits at their office in Pedro. Wood and plant/root permits were \$20 per permit.

Root permits allow up to 5 wet lbs. of roots to be collected of which up to 1 lb. can be ginseng. A total of 91 permits were sold, so maximum collection for the permits would therefore equate to a maximum of 455 wet lbs. of roots collected, of which up to 91 wet lbs. could be ginseng (approximately 40 dry lbs. ginseng). The amount of permits sold was down by 31 permits from last year. In May, law enforcement officials confiscated 1253 goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*) roots that were illegally harvested off the Athens Ranger District. The goldenseal roots dried out during counting, photo documentation and storage for evidence and therefore could not be replanted. However discussions with law enforcement officials afterwards considered how future confiscations could be stored to maintain roots and allow for potential replanting.

In an effort to understand the impacts of harvesting on wild ginseng, one additional permanent monitoring plot was installed on Ironton in 2009. The new plot was measured when installed in the early summer and then later in the fall to capture impacts of deer browsing. Likewise, the 10 plots previously installed in 2007/2008 were re-measured in the fall. Additional plots and continued re-measurement of old plots are planned for the future to better understand how harvesting impacts ginseng in different Management Areas on the Forest. The plots will be monitored each year, however approximately 10 years of data is required to analyze population trends.

Wood permits allow up to 2 cords of firewood to be taken. Thus the maximum amount of firewood taken off the Wayne National Forest in FY 2009 was 256 cords. The amount of permits sold was 62 more than last year.

Hay/cultivation permits on the two districts were existing permits that were once again reissued. There were no new hay permits issued in 2009, however there are ten more

permits as compared to last year – this was due to an error in reporting in past years. While all of the permits include haying, some of the permits on the Athens Ranger District allow for a rotation of haying with planting of crops, such as corn, from year to year.

7 - Forest Health

Goal 7.1 – Protect Vegetation and Wildlife from Insects, Diseases and Wildfire

Limit the effects of insects, diseases and wildfire on forest vegetation and wildlife to within the range of disturbances that occurred in forest ecosystems prior to the arrival of non-native insects and diseases. Manage non-native invasive species (NNIS) populations using prevention, suppression and restoration techniques to protect and restore natural communities on the Forest.

<p>Objective-7.1a – Maintain an inventory of NNIS insects and diseases affecting or potentially affecting NFS resources.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #27: How many acres of the Forest are inventoried for NNIS insects and diseases and when was it inventoried?</p>
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In June, 2009 personnel from the Forest Service Forest Health Protection office in Morgantown, WV completed their annual aerial detection survey of the entire Wayne National Forest. Through aerial observation and follow-up ground sampling, active locations of two NNIS insects were identified. Marietta unit had 37 acres of gypsy moth. Ironton District had 109 acres of hemlock wooly adelgid. Small pockets of native bark beetle and anthracnose pathogen activity were also identified.

<p>Objective-7.1b – Cooperate with the ODNR and the State and Private Forestry Division of the Forest Service to suppress insect populations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retard advance of the gypsy moth • Eradicate NNIS species that are present but not yet well established, such as the emerald ash borer • Prevent the spread of non-native species currently lacking natural controls • Protect populations of, or habitat for, endangered, threatened, or sensitive species • Protect rare communities likely to be severely impacted by insect outbreak • Prevent extensive tree mortality or defoliation in developed recreation areas and other areas where maintaining visual quality is a major objective • Prevent spread onto land or into high value areas of the 	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #28: How many NNIS sites were treated and how did the populations respond to treatment?</p>
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<p>Forest (e.g., rare communities, developed recreation areas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent the introduction and spread of Sudden Oak Death Syndrome 	
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Emerald Ash Borer

The Wayne National Forest and Ohio Department of Agriculture cooperated to monitor for the presence of the emerald ash borer (EAB) on the Wayne National Forest. Traps were deployed across the Forest and southeast Ohio in areas where EAB was not yet known to exist. The traps were installed in spring and recovered in the autumn for inspection. As of November 1, 2009 EAB has not been found within the Wayne National Forest, although a new location was identified in Lawrence County adjacent to the Ironton Ranger District.

Gypsy Moth

As a part of the Slow the Spread of Gypsy Moth program, surveys are conducted to identify populations of Gypsy Moth ahead of the general infestation areas. No Forest Service land had apparent populations of Gypsy Moth within the Slow the Spread area in 2009. Therefore there was no need to treat on the Wayne National Forest.

<p>Objective 7.1c - Protect the Forest from wildfire by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treating hazardous fuels that present a high risk of wildfire. • Treating hazardous fuels to move the Forest closer to desired fire regime condition class and desired future condition. • Maintaining areas that are at the desired fire regime condition class 	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #29: How many acres of hazardous fuels were treated?</p>
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There were a total of 7,052 acres of hazardous fuels treated in FY 2009. This included 2,995 acres of prescribed fire (controlled burning) and the remainder was mechanical treatment.

Goal 7.2 - Control Non-Native Invasive Plants

Manage NNIS populations using prevention, suppression and restoration techniques to protect and restore natural communities. Emphasize prevention of spread, early detection and rapid response to new infestations. Improve effectiveness of NNIS prevention practices through public and interagency NNIS awareness and education.

<p>Objective 7.2a - Maintain and update an inventory of NNIS plant populations on NFS land. Include information on adjacent lands as gathered in cooperation with neighboring landowners.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #30: How many acres of the Forest are inventoried for NNIS plants and when were these inventoried?</p>
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Inventories have been occurring on the Wayne National Forest since 2002. In FY 2009, 1291 acres of the Wayne National Forest and 107 acres on the Dean State Forest were inventoried and mapped. This work was accomplished in partnership with the Iron Furnace Cooperative Weed Management Area.

Due to a numbering error on the 2009 monitoring work plan there is not a question #31.

<p>Objective 7.2b Treat and reduce populations of NNIS with high potential for spread. Implement control treatments of infestation that threaten priority resources. Prioritize treatment areas based on risk of spread, threat to resources, likelihood of successful control/containment, and partnerships.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #32: How many NNIS sites were treated and how did the NNIS populations respond to treatment?</p>
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Thirty-eight different sites were treated manually, mechanically or chemically for invasive species in 2009. The primary species controlled were: autumn olive, Japanese stiltgrass, garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, tree-of-heaven, princess tree and kudzu. Some results of these treatments are listed below.

Garlic mustard populations decreased from previous years at Paines Crossing Special Area (SA), and Wildcat Hollow SA. The decreases seen are likely the result of yearly control efforts decreasing seedbanks of garlic mustard in these areas overtime.

Little Storms Creek Special Area garlic mustard control has been implemented since 1998 along the floodplain. In 2006, new populations were discovered above the floodplain and on private land. Seed from these areas have been repopulating the floodplain but those population levels are quite low compared to 2005 observations (usually just a few small and scattered patches) and dramatically lower than what were reported by District staff who started this project in 1998. Spraying and pulling on the uplands and private lands continues to be effective at reducing those populations but will need to continue until the seed bank is exhausted. Japanese knotweed control was also effective at reducing knotweed by 95% in the Special Area. Knotweed areas will be monitored and retreated if needed in 2010.

Autumn olive was controlled on the Athens District using mechanical methods to grind the stumps in mine reclaim areas. Approximately 400 acres were treated in 2009. There

is evidence of resprouting, so the resprouts will be treated chemically in the future. However, the use of mechanical control initially is beneficial for access, increasing initial openland habitat for Henslow's sparrow a Regional Forester Sensitive Species (RFSS) and significantly decreasing the amount of herbicides that will be used for control in these areas.

The spraying of kudzu at Waterloo (Ironton District) by contract in 2007 and 2008 were 90% effective. The contractor used Transline, a legume specific herbicide. This was successful in avoiding many non-target impacts. In 2009, spot treatments were necessary to continue Kudzu control at this site. These spots will be monitored and probably re-sprayed in 2010.

In 2009, 90 acres of herbicide control and 228 acres of mechanical and manual control were done around the threatened and endangered running buffalo population to prevent NNIS invasion into the area. Principal species treated include Japanese stiltgrass, garlic mustard and *Ailanthus*. This year, 191 of these acres were treated on private land and in partnership with the USFWS private land office and an adjoining property owner. Japanese stiltgrass continues to present a direct problem for the running buffalo clover (RBC) population as it occurs within the RBC patch. The Japanese stiltgrass was removed by hand in this area. Overall we are seeing a decrease in NNIS populations in this area after four years of treatment. This area will be monitored and re-treated in 2010 as needed.

The County Line site has been treated for the last three years but stiltgrass continues to have a strong presence from the seedbank. The mowing treatments were only marginally successful because of the high amounts of rain received during mid-summer. Herbicide application (sethoxydim) was the most effective at controlling stiltgrass this year as 90-95% control was observed in these areas. If funding is received treatment will continue with a combination of mechanical and chemical methods, with mowing starting later in July.

Treatment of Japanese stiltgrass along the Bailey prescribed burn firelines has been on-going for three years. A combination of mechanical and herbicide (glyphosate and sethoxydim) have reduced populations by 80-85%. Treatments will continue in 2010 and beyond to try and eradicate this species from the area.



Herbicide treatment of stiltgrass along Bailey firelines.

Publications on NNIS in conjunction with Wayne National Forest included: “Stopping the Spread: U.S. Forest Service employees pull garlic mustard plants at the Wayne National Forest” Lawrence Herald (Cover) June 4th 2009, "Volunteers sought to help Forest" Lawrence Herald April 16th 2009 and "Reclaiming the land" The Independent (Cover) June 6th 2009, an article about the native plant program and local volunteers who help.

Goal 7.3 – Control Non-Native Invasive Species Aquatics

Control NNIS Aquatics populations using prevention, suppression and restoration techniques to protect and restore natural communities in National Forest waters. Emphasize prevention of spread and eradication of small populations/areas of infestation. Improve effectiveness of NNIS prevention practices through public and inter-agency NNIS awareness and education.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #33: How many NNIS awareness and education events were given?

The response below includes all NNIS (plants, insects, aquatic organisms, and disease).

Overall a dozen NNIS presentations, displays and outreach activities were conducted to educate the public and Forest Service employees on the Wayne National Forest. Some of the presentations included control efforts by participating groups (high school students, college students, Youth Conservation Corps). Organizations that received presentations about the treatment of invasives and the Wayne National Forest control efforts included: Athens County Master Gardeners, Rock Hill Garden club, Rock Hill school, Green Elementary, local landowners and Hocking College Wildlife Ecology students.

Displays with informational materials were present at all Wayne National Forest offices during the year, and at the following events: Iron Furnace Festival (Pedro, OH), two Ruffed Grouse Society banquets (Lancaster and Hocking County chapters), Invasive Plants Land Manager Conference (Oak Hill, OH), and a “Good Plants Gone Bad” workshop (Marietta, OH), that the Wayne National Forest organized in conjunction with

the Ohio Invasive Plants Council, Washington County Master Gardeners and Friends of the Lower Muskingum River.

Goal 7.4 – Promote Disease-Resistant Species

Re-establish populations of native vegetation (e.g., American chestnut, American elm), as disease resistant varieties become available.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #34 How many acres of native vegetation (e.g., American Chestnut, American Elm), have become re-established?

A total 3,000 chestnut trees and 200 elms were planted over 8 acres in 2009. However, this plantation has not been inspected for survival, so it should not be considered re-established at this time.

8 - Fire Management

Goal 8.1 Integrated Fire Prevention

Safely implement the fire and fuels program of the Wayne National Forest. Promote State and Federal interagency cooperation in wildland fire and fuels management.

<p>Objective 8.1b – Safely extinguish wildland fires using ground and/or air resources.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #35: Number of wildfires suppressed with no reportable accidents/injuries or damage to private property? Number of acres of private property burned from fires with ignition on Forest Service land?</p>
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In 2009, there were a total of 76 fires (739 acres) that were suppressed with no reportable accidents/injuries. No private property structures, improvements or infrastructure was damaged from ignitions that occurred on the Wayne National Forest.

<p>Objective 8.1c – Reduce hazardous fuels within communities at risk in cooperation with local, State, and Federal agencies.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #36: Number of acres in WUI treated for hazardous fuels reduction? Number of prescribed burns conducted in cooperation with local, state or other federal agencies?</p>
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Approximately 95 % of the Wayne National Forest lands are within the Wildland Urban Interface, and hazardous fuels were reduced on a total of 7,052 acres. Hazardous fuels treatment includes a suite of integrated activities which improve/alter/modify or mitigate the fuel towards a historical Fire Regime Condition Class. These activities include, but are not limited to, primary direct fuels removal through mechanical means, maintenance

of wildlife openings; non-native invasive species control activity, recreational trail clearing, and oak-hickory restoration activity. Other private party activities which mitigate or reduce hazardous fuels are power line right-of-way and petroleum transmission line maintenance.

Those acres that were mechanically treated in 2009 primarily to reduce hazardous fuels totaled 4,057.

- 315 acres in Developed Recreation (DR) Management Area
- 1025 acres in Diverse Continuous Forest (DCF) Management Area
- 375 acres in Diverse Continuous Forest with OHV (DCFO) Management Area
- 755 acres in Forest and Shrubland Mosaic (FSM) Management Area
- 145 acres in Future Old Forest (FOF) Management Area
- 260 acres in Future Old Forest with Mineral Activity (FOFM) Management Area
- 225 acres in Historic Forest (HF) Management Area
- 75 acres in Grassland and Forest Mosaic (GFM) Management Area
- 720 acres in Historic Forest with OHV (HFO) Management Area
- 162 acres in River Corridor (RC) Management Area

Objective 8.1e – Provide training to local volunteer fire departments in wildland fire suppression.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #37: How many local volunteer fire departments were trained in wildland fire suppression?
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Wayne National Forest aided in the training of 5 local fire departments.

- Decatur
- Elizabeth
- Madison Jefferson
- Greenfield
- Aid

10 - Minerals

Background

Statutory and regulatory direction divides Federal mineral resources into three categories: locatable, leasable, and saleable. Of these three categories, only leasable and saleable minerals occur on the Wayne National Forest. The Wayne National Forest is currently comprised of 241,052 acres of federally owned surface (this includes acreage outside the proclamation boundary) of which about 41 % (97,801 acres) are underlain by minerals fully owned by the Federal government. Reserved and/or outstanding mineral rights wholly or partially encumber the remaining 143,251 acres.

In FY 2009, there were no mineral material sales, no mineral material free use permits issued and no in-service use of mineral materials from the Wayne National Forest. This

echoes the saleable minerals activity for approximately the last decade. On the other hand, the Wayne National Forest purchased on the open market 8,500 cubic yards of aggregate which was used on the Forest roads, trails, recreation sites and watershed projects. No gravel pits were developed on the Forest in FY 2009.



Typical Pump Jack-Oil and Gas Operations-Wayne NF

Oil and gas is the most active leasable program on the Wayne National Forest. There are currently 1,283 wells on the Forest about 35% of which are on Federal minerals. There are no Federal coal leases on the Forest, and there has been no demand for Federal coal resources for at least 15 years. There were no coal exploration activities in FY 2009. The “Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario for Oil and Gas”, produced by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), forecasted the total number of new wells likely to occur on Wayne National Forest surface over the next 10 years, regardless of mineral ownership (Federal, reserved or outstanding), to be 234 (or about 23 per year). Though oil and gas activity has drastically increased nationwide as the result of increased oil and gas prices, this increase in activity was not reflected on the Forest in FY 2009. This was attributable to local market conditions and possibly a lack of available drilling rigs in this area.

Numerous statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders guide Forest Service policy for the exploration and development of mineral resources on National Forest System (NFS) land, so that mineral resources can be made available while continuing to sustain the land’s productivity for other uses and its capacity to support biodiversity goals. To ensure this, yearly inspections are carried out on active leases. In FY 2009, 315 inspections were carried out on the Forest.

Partners – Mineral Operations

The Forest Service works with State and Federal agencies to manage private and public mineral resources underlying the Wayne National Forest. The Ohio Division of Mineral Resource Management (DMRM) provides inspection, permitting and enforcement actions in concert with the Forest Service on National Forest land regarding private minerals and federally owned mineral estates. The Eastern States Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of the United States Department of Interior (USDI) coordinates with the Surface Managing Agency, the Forest Service, on National Forest lands when federally owned minerals are being leased. A BLM Eastern States Office Petroleum Engineer position is located in the Marietta Office.

Goal 10.1 – Provide mineral commodities

Provide a supply of mineral commodities for current and future generations, while protecting the long-term health and biological diversity of ecosystems. Facilitate the orderly exploration, development, and production of mineral and energy resources on land open to these activities.

Objective 10.1a – Coordinate with the Bureau of Land Management to offer leases of federally owned minerals.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #38: Are expressions of interest and lease offers processed in a timely manner?
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Numerous expressions of interest and a few lease offers (totaling about 12,000 acres) have been backlogged since 2003 awaiting the finalization of the Forest Plan EIS. Title work to eliminate this backlog was started in the second quarter of FY 2006, and was about 60% done by the end of FY 2006. In FY 2007, much of that title work had to be redone or amended. By the end of FY 2007, all of the title work had been accomplished, and about 90% of the Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping was finished. In FY 2008 the remaining backlog was eliminated, and consent was given to the BLM to offer the available parcels for lease. In FY 2009, a lease package containing 9,441 acres was submitted to the Forest Service Regional Office for review and submission to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for a spring 2010 lease sale.

Objective 10.1b – Process plans of operation/applications for permit to drill on Federal leases in a timely manner.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #39: How many plans of operation/applications for permit to drill on Federal leases were processed in a timely manner?
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No Federal plans of operations/applications for permit to drill were received in FY 2009.

Goal 10.2 – Respect owners' rights and protect surface resources

Mineral operations occur on Wayne National Forest with respect to privately held mineral rights and administer the rights of the surface owner, the USA. The Forest Service shall negotiate operating terms and conditions and mitigation measures to protect

Forest resources while meeting the requirements of domestic energy production and the mission of minerals management on NFS lands.

<p>Objective 10.2a – Process plans of operation (and applications for major modifications) for privately owned minerals (reserved and outstanding rights) within 60 days.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #40: How many applications were processed within 60 days?</p>
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There were no non-Federal applications received on the Wayne National Forest for the development of private mineral operations in FY 2009.



Typical Tank Battery-Oil and Gas Operations-Wayne NF

<p>Objective 10.2b – Restore lands disturbed by minerals exploration and production when the minerals activity is completed.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #41: How many mineral activities were adequately restored upon completion?</p>
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Restoration of mineral activities as they relate to oil and gas occurs in stages. Partial restoration includes reclaiming that part of the drill pad not needed once production starts, and reclaiming 24-foot wide pre-drill access roads down to 16-foot wide post-drilling roads. Final restoration happens after a dry hole or a depleted producing well, is plugged and abandoned.

On the Marietta Unit, 3 wells were partially restored and restoration on another well was started. Two wells were permanently restored. On the Athens Unit, the partial

restoration of 1 well is in progress. Two wells were permanently restored, and 1 final restoration of another well was started. On the Ironton Unit, no wells were either partially or permanently restored in FY 2009.

<p>Objective 10.2c – Plug wells when production ceases.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #42: How many wells were plugged according to State regulations when production ceased?</p>
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Beck Energy Corp- Bartmess #1 Well-Marietta Unit- Federal Well Plugging Ops –Began 12/08 Completed 06/09.

A total of 9 wells were plugged in accordance with Ohio regulations in FY 2009: 1 on the Marietta Unit, 8 on the Athens Unit, and 0 on the Ironton Unit.

11 - Recreation

Forest Goal 11.2 Provide Safe, Quality Trails

Construct and maintain trails and associated facilities to provide a safe quality experience within the capabilities of the land and appropriate to the management area.

<p>Objective 11.2b – By the end of this planning period, relocate/re-construct five miles of the North Country Trail where the trail is currently located on roads.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #43: How many miles of NCT have been relocated/ reconstructed off existing roads?</p>
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In 2009, the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) trail crew maintained 29 miles of the North Country Trail (NCT). However, none of the NCT was relocated off of existing roads.

Though no trails were relocated off roads in 2009, the Forest is working with the regional coordinator from the North Country Trail Association (NCTA) and local volunteers to identify re-route projects for 2010.



Youth Conservation Corp Work Crew

<p>Objective 11.2c – Maintain and administer the Forest’s trail system to provide safe/enjoyable trail riding opportunities and reduce resource impacts?</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #44: How many miles of motorized trails have been maintained to standard (annual routine and deferred maintenance)?</p>
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Maintaining a mile of trail to standard means meeting the following three national critical standards:

1. Effects from trail use do not conflict with environmental laws;
2. Hazards do not exist on or along the trail;
3. When signed as accessible, trails meet current agency policy and accessibility guidelines.

The Forest Plan limits motorized trail recreation to three of the following management areas: Diverse Continuous Forest w/OHV (DCFO), Forest and Shrubland Mosaic w/OHV (FSMO), and Historic Forest w/OHV (HFO). All motorized trail maintenance or reconstruction work is restricted to these Management Areas.

Motorized trails on the Forest are only open to All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) 50” wide or less, off-highway motorcycles, and dual-sport motorcycles.

A total of 244.4 miles of trails were maintained to standard on the Forest in FY 2009. Of this total, 74 miles were Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV) trails, which is approximately 62% miles of the total motorized trails currently on the Wayne National Forest. At this pace, the Forest should be able to maintain all of its motorized trails on a two-year rotation period. The amount of annual funding received from trail grants, appropriations, and user fees will dictate the number of miles of trails the Forest is able to maintain.

Athens District

In FY 2009, the Athens District maintained or improved 28 miles of OHV trails to standard. Both manual (trail crew and volunteers) and machine (contracts) maintenance work were tracked to obtain the total miles maintained to standard.

Table 2.7: Athens District Motorized Trail Maintenance

Trail Name (Motorized)	Type of Maintenance	Miles Maintained
Camp Ohio Connector	Routine Maintenance	2 miles
Main Corridor OHV Trail	Routine Maintenance	14 miles
Main Corridor/ New Straitsville/Begley Connector OHV Trails	Routine Maintenance	12 miles
Athens Maintenance Total		28.0 miles

Ironton District

All of the Pine Creek OHV Trail system and the Hanging Rock OHV Trail system received annual routine maintenance (see Table 2.8). Both trail systems were maintained to standard by clearing dead-fall from the trails following storms. Waterbars were cleaned out and berms and ruts were re-shaped. As the designated trails were being maintained, unauthorized trails along the way were blocked and signed to discourage their use.

Table 2.8: Ironton District Motorized Trail Maintenance

Trail Name (Motorized)	Type of Maintenance	Miles Maintained
Pine Creek OHV Trail System	Routine Maintenance	20 miles
Hanging Rock OHV Trail System	Routine Maintenance	26 miles
Total		46 miles

<p>Objective 11.2d – Where maintenance methods prove ineffective and monitoring confirms unsafe conditions or unacceptable resource damage, close and rehabilitate and/or re-locate/reconstruct sections of ATV/OHV trails.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #45: How many miles of motorized trails have been closed and rehabilitated and/or relocated/reconstructed due to unsafe conditions or unacceptable resource damage sections from OHV use?</p>
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The Ironton District completed condition surveys on 13 trail bridges and 12 low water stream crossings in 2009. As a result of the condition surveys, three bridges will need

immediate replacement and ten bridges will need to be replaced in the next five years. Additionally, eight low water stream crossings will need to be hardened to prevent erosion from fording of streams by ATVs. This condition survey will help the Forest to develop a bridge and crossing replacement plan and funding requests for the next five years.

At least one bridge was closed and the trail crossing was relocated due to an unsafe bridge on the Ironton District. No other sections of motorized trails on the Forest were closed due to unsafe conditions or adverse impacts to natural resources.



Stream crossing that requires hardening



Damaged ATV trail bridge on Ironton District

<p>Objective 11.2e –Reduce and strive to eliminate illegal ATV/OHV use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prohibiting cross-country travel or riding on undesignated user-created trails. ● Prohibit riding on trails designated for other uses. ● Riding on designated trails during closed seasons ● Closing at least 20 miles of illegal OHV trail within the next decade to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protect federally listed species b) Protect Regional Forester’s sensitive species c) Improve watershed health 	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #46: Have sections of illegal trails on the Forest been closed and rehabilitated? If so, how many miles and where?</p>
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In FY 2009, the Forest closed approximately 31 miles of unauthorized ATV trails. This work helped restore adverse resource impacts from uncontrolled water run-off. Closure techniques included using brush and limbs to block and “camouflage” unauthorized trail entrances, mulching and seeding to stabilize soils, and signing to inform riders.

FY 2006 through FY 2009 closure figures bring the four-year Forest total to 57.5 miles,

which surpassed the Forest Plan's goal of closing 20 miles of unauthorized trails within the next decade. Though we have met the Forest Plan goal, the Wayne will continue to work at reducing unauthorized motorized use and make it a high priority issue on the Forest.

Athens District

The Athens District closed approximately 22 miles of unauthorized ATV trails in 2009. The unauthorized trails closed included the following areas.

- **Haught Run Closure** – Multiple trails that consist of 1 mile that intersects and run adjacent to unmaintained township road, used now for 4x4 travel, and connects Ludlow Township Road 407 to Ludlow Township Road 616. Location coordinates – (N 39°31'55" W 081°13'31")
- **Closure at Heldman Shelter** – Begins near Heldman Shelter parking area, off State Route 26. (N 39°32'26" W 081°12'26") and ending at the old YCC camp (N 39°32'26" W 081°12'26").
- **Jackson Run Closure** – Located on Jackson Run Road, just East of Irish Run Road. Trail consists of a small loop on top of hill. Location coordinates – (N 39°30'21" W 081°09'45")
- **Parr Hill Closure** – Located on Parr Hill Road, next to Cemetery (N39°28'30" W081°07'24") and ending at the Intersection of Sheets Run Road and State Route 7 (N 39°26'57" W 081°08'02")
- **Sheets Run Closure** – Small section bypassing Forest Service Gate. One highly traveled entrance, one lightly traveled entrance at location. Location coordinates (N 39°28'20" W 081°08'00")

Before



Unauthorized entry around gate

After



Unauthorized entry around gate is blocked

Before**Typical unauthorized ATV trail****After****Unauthorized trail blocked & signed**

Ironton District

The Ironton District closed approximately 9 miles of unauthorized ATV trails in 2009. Some of the unauthorized trail closures were off of the existing OHV trail system, while other closures occurred in heavily impacted areas away from the designated OHV trail system. The unauthorized trails closures were placed in the following areas:

- American Electric Power utility right-of-way above a cement plant
- Lewis Lake area
- McClure Lake area
- Rock Hollow Road southwest side of the Hanging Rock OHV Trail System

These unauthorized trails were blocked with dead and down vegetation/brush, by dropping small trees across trail, and/or installing large boulder barriers. Each closed trail was also signed to discourage unauthorized riding.

Aggressive efforts by law enforcement continue to yield a number of violations from unauthorized ATV use on the Forest.

Before**After****Closure of an unauthorized trail at Lewis Lake area**

<p>Objective 11.2f - Maintain the Forest's non-motorized trail system to provide safe/enjoyable trail hiking, horseback riding, and biking opportunities with minimal resource impacts.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #47: How many miles of non-motorized trails have been maintained/reconstructed to standard?</p>
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Non-motorized trails include all hiking and horse trails. There are no exclusive-use mountain bike trails on the Forest. Mountain bikers are allowed to use some hiking and horse trails and all OHV trails.

A total of 155.4 miles of non-motorized trails were maintained to standard in 2009. This constitutes 67% of the 233 total miles of non-motorized trails currently on the Wayne National Forest. At this pace, the Forest should be able to maintain all of its non-motorized trails within a two-year rotation period.

Approximately 30 miles of trail were maintained on the Marietta Unit by the River Valley Mountain Bike Association (RV MBA). This association provided 25 volunteers for trail maintenance. The group cleared encroaching vegetation, replaced signs, and maintained the trail tread. The group contributed a total of 1130 volunteer hours. RV MBA supplies most of their own tools and supplies. The Forest supplied the trail signs, markers, and posts. Savings to the government was over \$15,000.



Trail volunteers maintaining hiking trails on Marietta Unit

Table 2.9: Athens District Non-Motorized Trail Maintenance

Trail Name and Trail Type (Non-motorized)	Type of Maintenance	Miles Maintained
Ohio View Connector Trail - Marietta	Routine Maintenance	3 miles
Covered Bridge Hiking Trail - Marietta	Routine Maintenance	3 miles
Lamping Hiking Trail - Marietta	Routine Maintenance	12 miles
Ohio View Trail - Marietta	Routine Maintenance	9 miles
Archers Fork Loop/NCT- Marietta	Routine Maintenance	6 miles
North Country Trail - Marietta	Routine Maintenance	23 miles
Wildcat Hollow Hiking Trail - Athens	Routine Maintenance	6 miles
Scenic River Hiking Trail - Marietta	Routine Maintenance	7.4 miles
Total		69.4 miles

Table 2.10: Ironton District Non-Motorized Trail Maintenance

Trail Name and Trail Type (Non-motorized)	Type of Maintenance	Miles Maintained
Vesuvius Horse Trail	Routine Maintenance	35 miles
Vesuvius Backpack Hiking Trail	Routine Maintenance	23 miles
Vesuvius Lakeshore Hiking Trail	Routine Maintenance	14 miles
Symmes Crk/Morgan Sisters Hiking Trail	Routine Maintenance	14 miles
Total		86 miles

Objective 11.2g – Construct new trails during the next 10-15 years within the ranges and densities shown in Table 2-5. (<i>Forest Plan pg. 2-46</i>)	Monitoring Work Plan Question #48: How many miles of new motorized and non-motorized trails have been constructed?
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Athens District

The new 0.3-mile Monroe Outlook Hiking Trail was completed and opened October 2009. This trail starts just south of the junction of Irish Ridge Road (Perry County C-16) and Monroe Township road T-295.

This accessible trail provides visitors a short interpretive hike to the top of a knoll that offers a 360° scenic viewing area.



Monroe Outlook Trail with interpretive sign

Ironton District



Trail Patrol volunteers mulching new trail

The first two miles of the new Bear Run ATV Trail was constructed in early summer of 2009.

The trail was constructed by adding drainage features and re-shaping a closed haul road in an area mined for limestone 50 years ago. The trail accesses several ponds and provides a loop from the new Bear Top parking lot, planned for opening in Summer 2010. Volunteers from the Hanging Rock ATV Club helped seed and mulch some of the new ATV trail.

12 - Scenery Management

Goal 12.1 – Maintain scenic resources

Maintain or enhance the quality of scenic resources to provide desired landscape character.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #49: Is the Forest being managed in accordance with the assigned Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) and scenery guidelines found in the Forest Plan?

Four out of six completed timber sales were monitored in 2009 for compliance of Scenery Management System (SMS) guidelines. Three were on the Ironton District (Lambert Hollow, Caulley Creek and Buffalo Creek) and one on the Athens District (Little Monday). Most of these timber sales were hardwood thinnings that were within the Buckhorn area on the Ironton District. Unit 2 of the Buffalo Creek Timber Sale was a white pine thinning. Generally, the post logging operations and site rehabilitation were left in a satisfactory condition and were visually pleasing. Residual debris, such as slash should not be visibly apparent within one to two years.

Lambert Hollow Timber Sale – Units 3 and 4 (Completed June 2008)

These Timber Sale Units are in an assigned a Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) of low to moderate. The landing appears to be well covered with vegetation and leaf litter. Tree stumps are low (no more than 1- foot high) and slash piles are low and well scattered. There is no presence of trash or flagging left from the harvesting activity. The unit contains plenty of residual hardwoods that help mask the cutting unit – it does not appear that a harvest occurred outside of the landing and the occasional small slash piles.



Lambert Hollow Timber Sale – Unit 3



Lambert Hollow Timber Sale – Unit 4

Caulley Creek Timber Sale – Unit 1 (Completed April 2009)

The Caulley Creek Timber Sale cutting unit across from FR-212 looks very good (see hardwood thinning photo). The assigned Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) is low to moderate. The landing is well vegetated and contains some evidence of slash but piles are low and scattered. The unit has plenty of residual mature hardwoods that help the unit blend well with the surrounding forest. There was little evidence of flagging or trash from the harvesting activity. Some tree scarring from mechanical logging equipment was observed.



Caulley Creek Sale Landing – Unit 1



Caulley Creek Hardwood Thinning – Unit 1

Buffalo Creek Timber Sale – Units 1 and 2 (Completed January 2009)

The Buffalo Creek Timber Sale area is in an area of where Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) is low. Unit 1 is a hardwood thinning and is well masked by the residual mature hardwood trees. Unit 2 is a white pine thinning that was a little more obvious from the road, but was not aesthetically unpleasant to view. Slash piles were more evident in Unit 2 than Unit 1. However, they were low and scattered and should be less evident in a year or two. Stumps were approximately 1-foot high. Skid trails and landings were well vegetated or covered with leaf litter – no exposed soils were observed and no logging trash was observed. Some flagging was noticed in Unit 2.



Buffalo Creek Sale Skid Trail – Unit 1



Buffalo Creek White Pine Thinning – Unit 2

Little Monday Timber Sale – Unit 1 (Completed November 2009)

The assigned Scenic Integrity Objective of the Little Monday Timber Sale (SIO) is moderate. Unit 1 is a hardwood thinning and is well masked by the residual mature hardwood trees. Slash piles were not very evident and stumps were 1-foot high or less. The cutting unit was not very noticeable from the road due to the residual hardwoods. The one evident sign of logging activity occurred in the area was a large rehabbed area in the cove that was covered with straw, which should disappear in a year or two. Skid trails and landings were well covered with leaf litter – no exposed soils were seen. No logging trash or flagging was observed.



Little Monday Sale Skid Trail – Unit 1



Little Monday Hardwood Thinning – Unit 1

None of the above timber sales fall within designated Concern Level 1 or 2 areas or “High” Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) area. Most of the project areas fell within the “Low” or “Moderate” SIO. Overall, all completed projects implemented the Forest Plan’s scenery guidelines and have met or are projected to meet their assigned SIOs within one to two years.

A cutting unit on the Lambert Hollow and Gore-Greendale Timber Sale that were first monitored in Fall 2008 were also revisited a year later to determine the effectiveness of the applied mitigation measures on scenery. It appears that the mitigation measures at both units were effective in restoring the scenic quality of the area, and both units look like natural wildlife openings (see photos).

Lambert Hollow Timber Sale



**Lambert Hollow Timber Sale Landing
(5 months after project completion)**



**Lambert Hollow Timber Sale Landing
(1 year and 5 months after project completion)**

Gore-Greendale Timber Sale



**Gore-Greendale Timber Sale Pine Clearing
(6 months after project completion)**



**Gore-Greendale Timber Sale Pine Clearing
(1 year and 6 months after project completion)**

13 – Heritage

Goal 13.1 – Identify, Manage Heritage Resources

Provide current and future generations the opportunity to experience and appreciate the Forest’s diversity of human history and the relationship between people and the land.

<p>Objective 13.1c – Reduce the backlog of heritage sites that require formal evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #50: How many heritage sites have been evaluated for National Register eligibility?</p>
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Four heritage sites were evaluated for the National Register in FY 2009, and one of them was determined eligible for listing. In addition, one new site was inventoried and 39 others were monitored for protection on Forest Land.

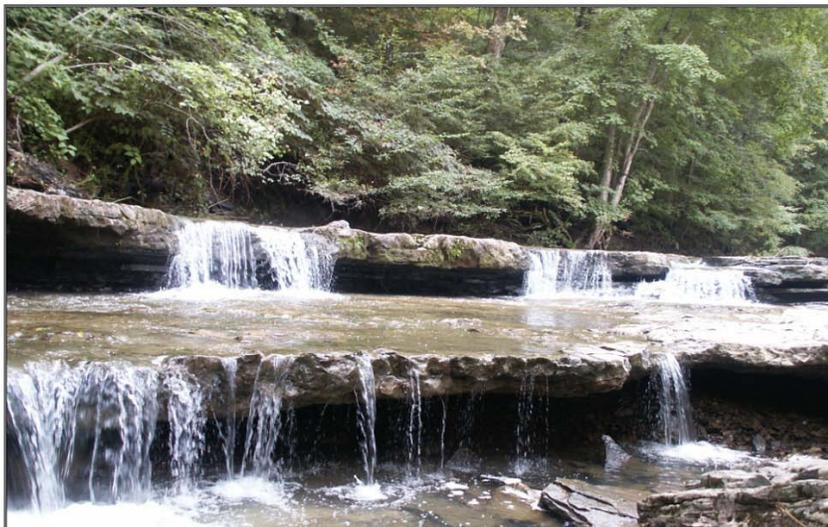
<p>Objective 13.1d – Develop management plans for the long-term preservation of heritage resources that are either listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #51: How many management plans have been developed for heritage sites that are either eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places?</p>
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No management plans were developed for any of the 24 priority heritage assets on the Wayne National Forest in FY 2009. However, seven of them were managed to standard this year.

14 - Land Ownership

Goal 14.1 – Consolidate Ownership

Adjust land ownership within the Forest proclamation boundary to enhance public benefits and improve management effectiveness.



Mill Creek Falls-Dye Tract Land Purchase –Marietta Unit

Land Adjustment and Special Uses

In FY 2009, the Forest received and spent Land and Water Conservation Funds (L&WCF) (\$51,500), Sisk Act Funds (\$25,000) and other Administrative Funds (Watershed-\$3,250) to acquire 76 acres of land. Three purchases occurred on the Forest, 1 at Marietta, 1 at Athens and 1 at Ironton.

The Special Uses program occurs on all three units of the Forest.

<p>Objective 14.1a – Purchase, exchange, accept donations or convey lands and minerals rights on a willing seller, willing buyer basis.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #52: Does the Forest’s land base progress toward consolidation that meets objectives by exchange, purchase or donation?</p>
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The Forest's land base is progressing toward consolidation by land purchase and exchange. In 2009 the Forest acquired 76 acres that improved consolidation. These acquisitions meet the objectives of land purchases, exchanges or donations. Of the 76 acres acquired, 48 acres are within the Historic Forest w/ OHV management area, 27 acres are within the Future Old Forest with Mineral Activity management area and 1 acre is within the Historic Forest management area. There were no land exchanges initiated or completed on the Forest in FY 2009. Sisk Act Funds were used to acquire land on the Forest and came from the Washington County Land Exchange that was completed in 2008 on the Marietta Unit. No land donations were received during FY 2009.

<p>Objective 14.1b –Acquire rights of ways or property to improve access to NFS land.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #53: How many miles of right-of-way, or parcels of land have been acquired to facilitate access to NF tracts?</p>
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The Forest acquired 3 parcels of property that improved access to existing National Forest lands in FY 2009. The C. Myers Tract I-0802 on the Ironton Unit provided additional land for consolidation and improved access to existing NFS lands from the public road frontage made available by the purchase. The two other purchases improved consolidation of Federal ownership.

<p>Objective 14.1c – Foster good neighbor relations with local communities.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #54: How many Special Use permits were authorized and re-authorized to allow local community developments on NFS lands?</p>
	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #55: How many acres of prime farmland or acres of land with high potential for community development have been purchased?</p>

The Forest issued 21 special use permits in FY 2009. These permits contribute to community development since private individuals or companies hold permits to occupy public land or provide access to private property. The community benefits by the use of public lands for occupancy since alternatives are not available on private land. The Forest also issued numerous temporary Recreation Event Permits in FY 2009.

The Forest did not acquire property that contained prime farmland or land with high potential for community development in FY 2009.

Partners – Land Adjustment- Acquisitions and Exchanges

The Wayne National Forest works with local Land Trusts and the Ohio offices of national conservation groups such as the Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Trust for Public Land (TPL) to acquire land for the United States. TNC assisted in the purchase of more than 4,000 acres on the Ironton Ranger District from 2006 to 2008. The acquisition of the Cambria Tract was a significant and successful purchase that consolidated public ownership and now provides habitat for many wildlife species and the protection of historic sites such as the Pioneer Iron Furnace. In 2009, a local land trust, Forest Conservancy Limited, of New Plymouth, Ohio acquired a .62 acre parcel and held the property until the Forest Service could process the acquisition and obtain funds to purchase the property.

Goal 14.2 Maintain Boundary Lines



Objective 14.2a – Survey and post landlines not currently marked. Maintain lines previously marked on a 10-year cycle.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #56: Is the Forest making progress towards the eventual marking and maintaining of the entire perimeter of NFS lands against private property?



Forest Surveyor with Total Station Surveying Equipment

Objective 14.2a – Survey and post landlines not currently marked. Maintain lines previously marked on a 10-year cycle.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #56: Is the Forest making progress towards the eventual marking and maintaining of the entire perimeter of NFS lands against private property?

The Forest completed 13 miles of boundary maintenance. The Forest continues to make progress in marking National Forest property boundaries. High visibility and recognition of boundary marking along public road frontage is making public land more available to the public.

Entering National Forest Land-2 Red Blazes



<p>Objective 14.2b – Survey and post landlines not currently marked. Maintain lines previously marked on a 10-year cycle.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #57: Is the Forest making progress towards resolving trespasses as they occur and are discovered?</p>
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Private use encroachment onto National Forest lands- Resolved by Survey

The Forest resolved 4 trespasses discovered in FY 2009. The Forest continues to investigate and resolve trespass and encroachments on the Forest as they are discovered. If a trespass or encroachment is discovered, the Lands Staff will provide coordination with the Line Officer to adhere to Forest Service Manual and Handbook directions.

15 - Special Uses

Goal 15.1 Special Use Authorizations

Allow special uses that enhance or maintain appropriate public access and use.

Authorize special uses that:

- Serve the public
- Promote public health and safety
- Protect the environment
- Cannot be reasonably accommodated on private land

Monitoring Work Plan Question #58: Is the Forest considering and processing reasonable requests for special use authorizations on NFS lands?



Helca Water Company installation of buried water line along public road-during project



Helca Water Company buried water line under permit and current condition-after

The Forest considers all special use requests. If the request meets the standards set forth in the directives of the Forest Service and the agency and are deemed an acceptable use, the application is processed per the customer service standards. A permit is issued for special use authorizations on NFS lands once all aspects of the process are complete and land use fees are collected. The Forest processed and issued 21 new permits in FY 2009. The Forest continues to implement the Cost Recovery Program for Special Uses in 2009.

16 - Range

Goal 16.1 – Range Management

Permit livestock grazing to:

- Facilitate land acquisition by permitting current use by livestock
- Contribute to wildlife habitat objectives
- Help control non-native species

Monitoring Work Plan Question #59: How many parcels of land were acquired in the current year that were being grazed by livestock within approximately one year prior to acquisition by the Forest Service? If there are any parcels, how many? And are they still being grazing, or being offered for grazing?

No parcels of land acquired in FY 2009 were being grazed by livestock or had been grazed within one year prior.

Monitoring Work Plan Question #60: How many acres were grazed and contributed to wildlife habitat objectives; and how many acres were grazed to control non-native species?

There were 140 acres permitted for grazing. Of these, 0 acres were grazed contributed to wildlife habitat objectives and 0 were grazed for non-native invasive species control. The Forest Service mowed 50 acres of the grazing pastures to remove multiflora rose, an invasive plant that cattle do not consume.

17 - Facilities and Transportation System

Goal 17.1 Buildings and Structures

Provide safe, efficient facilities and related structures that meet the needs of Forest visitors.

<p>Objective 17.1a – Conduct detailed inspections of facilities every five years, more often if needed.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #61: How many administrative and recreation facilities meet current safety, mission, niche, and use requirements?</p>
<p>Objective 17.1b – Decommission facilities that are no longer needed.</p>	

In FY 2009 no buildings were decommissioned and none were constructed. Normal updates and repairs consistent with standard procedures were performed as part of normal operations.

In FY 2009, no facilities were inspected for general maintenance need and no updates in our real property and deferred maintenance data base were entered as the Forest was actively working on design and administration of Recovery Act projects. The Forest informed our Regional Office that monitoring would not take place for this item in FY 2009, and the Forest would complete approximately twice the annual inspections in FY 2010.

Goal 17.2 – Safety and Effectiveness of Dams

Maintain dams as safe and effective water storage facilities.

<p>Objective 17.2a – Maintain dams to standard.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #62: How many Forest dams meet current State and Federal regulations with respect to storage capacity, storm routing, spillway capacity, and general dam safety?</p>
<p>Objective 17.2b – Inspect high hazard dams annually.</p>	
<p>Objective 17.2c – Decommission or appropriately dispose of dams no longer needed.</p>	

In FY 2009, three of the eight Forest dams that were inventoried met current Federal regulations. The Forest currently has 2 dams classified by the Ohio Department of Natural Resource, Division of Surface Water, Dam Safety Office as high hazard dams. They are Vesuvius and Timbre Ridge dams located on the Ironton Ranger District. Both were inspected in FY 2009 by the Forest engineering staff and the Regional Dams Engineer. One deficiency noted at Timbre Ridge dam in previous inspections was an inoperable stem on the emergency dam drain valve that is planned for repair in early 2010 with funds from the Recovery Act program. Minor earth work will be required in the emergency spill way with this contract. This will improve public safety and the dam's stability in the event the emergency spillway is needed. The face of the dam will also be cleared of large woody vegetation and maintained to standard in this contract.

Currently there is no secondary all-weather route to Timbre Ridge for emergency equipment and repair in the case of partial dam failure as noted in the FY 2008 and previous monitoring reports. Funds were requested under the Recovery Act program for the construction of this road in FY 2009; funds were not received. The Forest will continue to request funds to correct the situation.

Brady Ridge dams #2 and #3 were identified as needing repair. The outlet piping on both had corroded to the point the pipes had filled and the embankment was partially damaged. A construction package was completed and awarded with construction to take place as soon as weather is appropriate in FY 2010. Brady #3 will be repaired to standard and Brady #2 will be breached by removing a portion of the embankment and converted to a wetland.

Inspections to dams not listed as high hazard or identified as needing repair were deferred until 2010 unless a problem was noted previously or during other reviews as the Recovery Act program had priority of resources in FY 2009.

Two dams on the Athens District, Utah Ridge and Lamping were inspected and needed repair for partially inoperable outflow devices. Both dams received inspections and the engineering shop completed design packages to repair or mitigate the problems. Work was planned under the School House stewardship contract, but received no bids in September of 2009. The repair work will be rebid in FY 2010 under a new stewardship project so that repairs can be made.

Table 2.11 Dam Inspections

Dams	2009 Inspections	
	Number Receiving Inspections by District	Noted Deficiencies
Athens District – 7	4	2
Ironton District – 10	4	3

Goal 17.3 – Transportation System

In cooperation with local, state, and federal government agencies, provide a safe, efficient transportation system for moving people, equipment, and forest products.

<p>Objective 17.3a – Reduce sedimentation and improve passage for aquatic and semi-aquatic organisms at Forest development road and Forest Service recreation trail crossings.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #63: How many stream crossings were inventoried and/or corrected for sedimentation production?</p>
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In FY 2009, an estimated 91 road-stream crossings were inventoried within several 5th level watersheds. Those noted as possible impediments to aquatic organism passage were identified and a record made of their location as well as picture and measurements taken to help future monitoring and prioritization of replacements. Data is stored in a Geographic Information System (GIS) database. It will be used to request funding for aquatic passage replacement according to the degree of impedance and the quality of the fishery the culvert serves. No crossings under Forest jurisdiction were noted as likely to cause excessive sediment. All identified as likely to impede aquatic passage will be monitored in the future to determine if they need repair/replacement, or are producing undue stream sediment load.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds were received by the Forest to design and replace 2 structures in 2010. The Paddle Creek crossing on Little Storms Creek in the Ironton Ranger District and the Monday Creek low water ford on FR 835 in the Athens Ranger District are scheduled for replacement with structures to pass aquatic organisms.

Table 2.12 Road-Stream crossings inventoried for probable sediment production and aquatic passage

	Sedimentation Production	Aquatic Passage
Athens District -	No structures under Forest Jurisdiction were found to be significant sediment producers in 2009. Several structures under State or Local Government jurisdiction were noted as potential sediment sources and will be monitored in subsequent years.	80
Ironton District –	no issues of concern noted	11

<p>Objective 17.3b – Decommission temporary and system roads when they are no longer needed for administration of the Forest or its resources.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #64: How many miles of roads were evaluated to determine maintenance, storage or decommission needs?</p>
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In FY 2009 numerous system roads were monitored by Forest personnel as they traveled the road system working on other ongoing management activities. In FY 2009 the Forest did not report any roads to the Regional Office meeting the Real Property inventory requirements due to the mandate to complete Recovery Act projects. In FY 2010 the forest will complete all inventories from 2009 and 2010 to be current with the real property management requirements. Of the roads reviewed by our personnel in the field, no system roads were identified as excess or no longer needed for management activities and none were recommended for removal from the system. Several segments of roads under special use permits related to either oil and gas activities or other activities were decommissioned by the cooperators in FY 2009. Of the 2.5 miles reported as removed or decommissioned, none were system roads.

<p>Objective 17.4c – Maintain all roads in a condition that protects the government’s investment. If funds do not allow for regular preventive maintenance, close roads or restrict traffic to protect resources or investment.</p> <p>Objective 17.4d – Maintain at maintenance level 3, or higher, roads intended for passenger vehicles.</p> <p>Objective 17.4e – Maintain at maintenance level 2 roads intended for high clearance vehicles.</p> <p>Objective 17.4f – Maintain at maintenance Level 1 roads that are closed to public travel.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #65: How many miles of road are maintained to the level of service required, and how often is needed maintenance performed and are the roads environmentally stable?</p>
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At the beginning of FY 2009 there was 359.6 miles of road in the Forest Service INFRA database. This number is refined throughout the year as updates to the data are made. The number of segments of roads was increased by 1 and 0.1 miles of road were added on by Forest Road (FR) 2009 located off State Route 595. This constructed access allowed the Forest and public access to Forest land holdings adjacent to Highway 595 that was previously only accessed across private land. This route is going to be used as a long term public access and could also be used for land management activities if needed.

Forest Road 2009 was the only road added to the INFRA data base in 2009. However as our roads data is updated, with information from site visits and other sources the existing mileage changes or is adjusted to better represent what exists on the ground. Adjustments to inventory reduced the total length of existing roads by 0.2 miles resulting in an overall adjustment of -0.1 miles to the FR system. The year ending length of all Forest roads was 359.5 miles.

The table below represents the roads by objective maintenance level. It also depicts the

number of miles that meet the objective maintenance level. If a road was not evaluated it cannot be assumed to meet or not meet objective maintenance level. Due to this data gap, and estimate of total roads not meeting objective maintenance level cannot be determined at this time.

Table 2.13 Road Maintenance

	Total System Miles at Operational Maintenance Level (ML*) (End of FY)	Roads Receiving Maintenance *** Approx. (Miles)	Roads at Objective Maintenance Level that were inventoried in FY 2009*** (Miles)
Maintenance Level 1 and 2	309.8	12	110.0
Maintenance Level 3	27.3	4.4	6
Maintenance Level 4	9.8	7.6	5
Maintenance Level 5	12.6	10.8	7.5
Total Miles	359.5	34.8	128.5
% of Road at Objective ML* as inventoried in FY 2009			35.7%

*** Estimated from data review and personal observation of engineering staff.

Monitoring of environmental stability was performed on those roads where staff made site visits and problems were noted. Work was scheduled for these roads as funding becomes available.

Continued use of closed roads by the public with motorized vehicles causes damage to the road system beyond what funding allows for annual repair. Currently the open roads that receive the most use are receiving the majority of the funding available. System roads that are no longer needed for long term administrative use or pose a hazard to the public/environment will be evaluated for removal with the planning process on a case-by-case basis as problems are discovered.

Maintenance is performed in most cases once a year or less on level 3,4 and 5 roads as funds allow, and as needed by assessment on level 1 and 2 roads.

Objective 17.4g – Remove hazard trees along Forest development roads from Sept. 15 through April 15.	Monitoring Work Plan Question #66: Are known hazard trees removed during the appropriate time of year?
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In FY 2009, No hazard trees with Indiana bat roost tree characteristics were removed during the period from April 15th to September 15th 2009. All hazard trees were removed before April 15th or after September 15th by Forest Service personnel or our contractors.

18 - Public Health and Safety

Goal 18.1 – Law Enforcement

Highly trained, equipped, and visible law enforcement officers and Forest personnel contribute to safe and enjoyable experiences for visitors. Effective law enforcement protects public and employee safety, and public property.

<p>Objective 18.1a - Prevent violations of law through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Information and regulatory signing • Improved facilities • Effective citing and prosecution of violations • Public notice of prosecutions and penalties • Presence of uniformed Forest Service personnel • Working with cooperating agency law enforcement officials at times and locations of heavy public use. 	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #67: How many prevention activities were performed?</p>
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Hundreds of routine daily prevention activities were performed in FY 2009 including: ATV patrols on designated and illegal trails, boat patrols, hunting, fishing, recreation areas, camping areas, horse and hiking trail patrols. A more detailed report includes the following:

There were 10 drug eradication days with Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Drug Enforcement Agency, Ohio State Highway Patrol Police and local sheriff's offices.

Other enforcement activities include the following:

- 2 ATV check points
- 1 airplane project with Ohio Department of Natural Resources
- 5 area focus patrols with Department of Natural Resources
- 3 warrant service days
- 4 area focus patrols with Cooperative Law Enforcement deputies

<p>Objective 18.1b - Focus law enforcement efforts on Forest priorities to reduce incidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal OHV use • Arson Fires • Trespass and timber theft • Trash dumping 	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #68: How many incidences of illegal OHV use, arson fires, trespass and timber theft, and trash dumping were reported?</p>
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Incidences by category are as follows : OHV 291, Fire 56, Timber 52, Sanitation (Trash Dumping) 406.

<p>Objective 18.1c – Establish cooperative law enforcement agreements with state and local agencies. Review and adjust cooperative law enforcement (CLE) agreements every five years. Annually review and adjust operating plans developed under these agreements.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #69: How many agencies does the Forest have agreements with?</p>
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Wayne National Forest has Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreement (CLE's) with six counties: Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Lawrence , Monroe and Scioto.

<p>Objective 18.1d – Report violations of laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #70: How many violations were reported?</p>
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There were 1,189 violations in FY 2009.

- Warnings: 61
- Incidents: 851
- Violation Notices: 277

Goal 18.2 – Public Health and Pollution Control

Prevent contamination of National Forest soil, water, and air resources. Manage and mitigate known contaminated sites to protect public health and Forest resources.

<p>Objective 18.2a – Ensure that water supplies and wastewater facilities meet relevant state and federal laws.</p>	<p>Monitoring Work Plan Question #71: Were the appropriate water quality tests performed?</p>
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In FY 2009, the Forest operated three collateral transient water systems at four campground areas, Vesuvius Recreation Area (two campgrounds and several day use areas), Leith Run and Burr Oak Campground. These are collateral systems that are

served by public water suppliers. Our system is distribution only, no treatment or mass storage takes place at our facilities. Water quality tests for these systems are performed by the suppliers.

Waste Water (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits

The Forest no longer has any NPDES permits, however a historic permit for the Ironton Ranger District office continues to receive violation notices from Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) for testing that was not performed and/or not reported to OEPA. Twice during the year the Forest contacted both OEPA's district office in Logan and state office in Columbus to verify the permit was closed and we were not violating the terms. We were assured that the permit will eventually be removed from the automated mailing system that reports failure to provide test results. We were told that it is closed and to disregard any future notices by both the OEPA district and the State offices. The closure will eventually be recognized by their automated system, and sometimes it takes several years to complete the process internally at OEPA.

The official letter signed by the Forest Supervisor in 2008 was resent to both offices at OEPA. Subsequent phone and e-mail messages were sent to OEPA to inform them of the closure of our system in 2008 as well. We will continue to respond to notices of non-compliance as needed.

Standards and Guidelines Compliance

Did any project require guideline modification or a Forest Plan amendment to modify a standard?

No standards or guidelines in the 2006 Forest Plan were modified in the 2009 fiscal year.

III. Acknowledgment of Contributors

The Wayne National Forest would like to thank all our partners for their contributions to this report. Special thanks to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources for several contributions and Ohio University Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs for their Non-Point Source monitoring website.

The employees and volunteers of the Wayne National Forest who contribute information to our monitoring efforts are too numerous to list. The primary author of the report is Resource Information Manager/Forest Planner, Aaron Burk. The following staff directly contributed the many words, photos, tables, charts and expertise for this effort:

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