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Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region
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San Bernardino National Forest

Land Management Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report

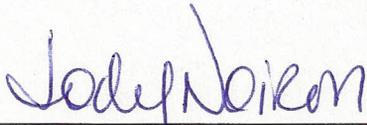
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I am pleased to present the San Bernardino National Forest's annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report for your review. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Report is to determine the effectiveness of the Land Management Plan and whether changes are necessary to the Plan, or in program or project implementation.

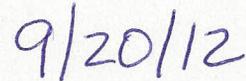
The 2006 Record of Decision for the San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan identified the monitoring requirements as the cornerstone of our program emphasis for the future. We are now in the sixth year of monitoring conducted under the revised plan, and the Forest has learned a great deal from monitoring. The lessons we learn from monitoring help improve our programs and projects. We continue to find ways to increase efficiency and effectiveness of our monitoring and evaluation efforts. The fifth year monitoring report answered questions designed to evaluate progress toward the Forest's desired conditions, and will again in the tenth year monitoring report. It is my commitment to keep you informed of the monitoring results through this report. If you would like to participate in future monitoring, please contact the Forest.

Your continued interest in the San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan is just one way for you to stay current with activities on your public lands. Additional information can be found on our website at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/sanbernardino>.

Sincerely,



JODY NOIRON
Forest Supervisor
San Bernardino National Forest



Date

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Introduction

Monitoring is the method for adapting to change and to more easily amend and eventually revise land management plans in order to achieve desired conditions while ensuring healthy National Forests exist for future generations. Monitoring requirements are found in all three parts of the 2006 San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan (LMP). Appendix C in Part 3 of the LMP summarizes the monitoring requirements identified in each part of the LMP.

Part 1 monitoring identifies outcome evaluation questions that will help evaluate movement towards the desired conditions over the long-term. The outcome evaluation questions are measured through indicators of each goal in which the San Bernardino National Forest (Forest) implements projects that move it toward desired conditions. The baseline conditions that will be used to answer these questions and evaluate progress over time were established within the LMP, or have been developed over time.

Part 2 monitoring focuses on program implementation including inventory through accomplishments tracked in Forest Service corporate databases. The annual accomplishment indicators determine if the program areas are implementing the objectives and strategies established in Part 2 of the LMP.

Part 3 monitoring is conducted at the project or activity level in order to evaluate the effectiveness and application of design criteria established in the LMP. The new projects implemented in fiscal year 2011 and ongoing activities and sites were randomly selected for monitoring based on functional area. Selected projects and ongoing activity or sites were then visited by an interdisciplinary monitoring team to review the application and effectiveness of the design criteria. If problems in implementation were detected or if design criteria were determined to be ineffective, the team recommended possible corrective actions. All recommendations are deliberative in nature and do not constitute a management requirement nor a commitment of funds. LMP monitoring was combined with Best Management Practice (BMP) monitoring when circumstances allowed. The San Bernardino National Forest Leadership Team (FLT) participated in monitoring on the Front Country Ranger District for one day. The FLT participates in LMP Part 3 monitoring and evaluation each year by attending a fieldtrip to the projects, activities, or sites on a Ranger District, which is rotated each year.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 LMP Monitoring and Evaluation Report documents the evaluation of selected projects and programs where activities occurred during October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011. The primary purpose of this evaluation is to determine the effectiveness of the LMP and whether changes in the LMP or in project or program implementation are necessary.

Part 1 Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation provide knowledge and information to keep the LMP viable. Appropriate selection of indicators, and monitoring and evaluation of key results helps the Forest Service determine if the desired conditions identified in the LMP are being met. Monitoring and evaluation also help the Forest Service determine if changes should be made to goals and objectives, or monitoring methods.

The aggregated outcome of project-level work reflects progress towards achieving the desired conditions of the LMP and the contribution to Forest Service priorities. This emphasizes the importance of using the National Strategic Plan desired conditions, goals and objectives that apply to the planning area in the LMP and to use common criteria and indicators as appropriate. This approach will enable monitoring and

evaluation efficiencies and provide critical information on the contribution of the Forest to the Forest Service's mission, goals, and objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation processes begin by identifying key questions Forest Service managers need to answer about land management plan implementation. Managers must also understand baseline conditions (that is, the resource conditions that were present when the record of decision was signed) versus desired conditions, and the evaluation strategies that will help determine if movement towards desired conditions is occurring. Current conditions of key environmental indicators are identified in the final environmental impact statement (USDA Forest Service 2005) along with projected trends. Actual trends in key environmental indicators are used to measure changes over time as the basis for determining when a need for change is indicated.

Table 1: Part 1 Monitoring Summary

Goal	Activity, Practice Or Effect To Be Measured	Monitoring Question	Indicators	Data Reliability	Measuring Frequency (Years)	Report Period (Years)
1.1	Vegetation Treatments in WUI Defense Zone	Has the Forest made progress in reducing the number of acres that are adjacent to development within WUI defense zones that are classified as high risk?	Acres of High Hazard and High Risk in WUI Defense Zone	High	1	5
1.2.1	Restoration of Forest Health in Fire Regime I	Is the National Forest making progress toward increasing the percentage of vegetation types that naturally occur in Fire Regime 1 in Condition Class 1?	Departure from desired fire regime, acres by Fire Regime I	Mod	5	5
1.2.2	Restoration of Forest Health in Fire Regime IV	Is the Forest making progress toward maintaining or increasing the percentage of vegetation types that naturally occur in Fire Regime IV in Condition Class 1?	Departure from desired fire regime, acres by Fire Regime IV	Mod	5	5
1.2.3	Restoration of Forest Health in Fire Regime V	Has the Forest been successful at maintaining long fire-free intervals in habitats where fire is naturally uncommon?	Departure from desired fire regime, acres by Fire Regime V	Mod	5	5
1.2.4	Restoration of Forest Health for Resilience	Has the Forest been successful at reducing mortality risk?	Mortality Risk Assessment	High	5	5
2.1	Invasive Species	Are the Forest's reported occurrences of invasive plants/animals showing a stable or decreasing trend?	Acres of treatments in reported occurrences	Mod	1	5
3.1	Visitor Use of the Forest	Are trends in indicators and visitor satisfaction surveys indicating that the Forest has provided quality, sustainable recreation opportunities that result in increased visitor satisfaction?	Visitor Satisfaction (NVUM)	Mod	5	5

Goal	Activity, Practice Or Effect To Be Measured	Monitoring Question	Indicators	Data Reliability	Measuring Frequency (Years)	Report Period (Years)
3.2	Wilderness Use	Are trends in indicators and visitor satisfaction surveys depicting the Forest has provided solitude and challenge in an environment where human influences do not impede the free play of natural forces?	Wilderness Condition, Wilderness Satisfaction (NVUM)	Mod	5	5
4.1	Mineral and Energy Development	Has the Forest been successful at protecting ecosystem health while providing mineral and energy resources for development?	Number of Mineral and Energy Projects Proposed and Approved, Minerals and Energy Success at protecting Ecosystem Health, Utility Corridor Effectiveness	Mod	1	5
4.2	Mineral and Energy Development	Has the Forest been successful at protecting ecosystem health while providing renewable resources for development?	Number of Renewable Resource Projects Proposed and Approved, Renewable Resources Success at protecting Ecosystem Health	Mod	1	5
5.1	Watershed Function	Is the Forest making progress toward sustaining Class 1 watershed conditions while reducing the number of Condition Class 2 and 3 watersheds?	Number of Watersheds in each Condition Class	High	1	5
5.2	Riparian Condition	Is the Forest increasing the proper functioning condition of riparian areas?	Change in Indicator Score for Aquatic Habitat, Aquatic Biota and Riparian Vegetation	Mod	5	5
6.1	Rangeland Condition	Is Forest rangeland management maintaining or improving progress towards sustainable rangelands and ecosystem health?	Percent of key areas in active allotments meeting or moving towards desired conditions	Mod	1	5
6.2	Biological Resource Condition	Are trends in resource conditions indicating that habitat conditions for fish, wildlife, and rare plants are in a stable or upward trend?	MIS Habitat Condition	Mod	5	5
7.1	Built Landscape Extent/ Land Adjustment	Is the Forest balancing the need for new infrastructure with restoration opportunities or land ownership adjustment to meet the desired conditions?	Land Ownership Complexity, Authorized and Administrative Infrastructure, Inventoried Unclassified Roads and Trails	High	5	5

The five year trends were measured and reported in the fiscal year 2010 San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

Part 2 Monitoring

Monitoring identified in Part 2 of the LMP is focused on program implementation including inventory activities. The Forest currently uses performance indicators for tracking program accomplishments. The

current system tracks performance measures linked to the National Strategic Plan and reports accomplishments through a national reporting system.

Table 2: Part 2 Monitoring Summary

Indicators	FY 2011 Level
Acres of Terrestrial Habitat Enhanced	10,859
Miles of Aquatic Habitat Enhanced	8
Acres of Noxious Weeds Treated	620
Acres of Forest Vegetation Established or Improved	4,200
Acres of Watershed Improved	5,525
Acres of Land Ownership Adjusted	1,315
Number of Heritage Resources Managed to Standard	69
Products Provided to Standard (Interpretation and Education)	0
Recreation Special Use Authorizations Administered to Standard	308
PAOT Days Managed to Standard (Developed Sites)	468,400
Recreation Days Managed to Standard (General Forest Areas)	3,406,305
Land Use Authorizations Administered to Standard	120
Number of Mineral Operations Administered to Standard	12
Acres of Allotments Administered to Standard	10,374
Acres of Hazardous Fuel Reduction	1,358
Miles of Passenger Car Roads Maintained to Objective Maintenance Level	390
Miles of High Clearance & Back Country Roads Maintained to Objective Maintenance Level	247
Miles of Road Decommissioned	2
Miles of Trail Operated and Maintained to Standard	222

Carbonate Endemic Plant Habitat Management

Outcome Evaluation Question

Is habitat being conserved through implementation of the Carbonate Habitat Management Strategy?

Reference Values

The following actions from the Carbonate Habitat Management Strategy (CHMS) Part IV (Administration) were taken during fiscal year 2011.

13(a)(iii): The Habitat Reserve was managed for conservation of carbonate plants and consistent public uses, as provided under section 9(f) of the CHMS. This management included use, maintenance and patrol of NFS roads, maintenance of fencing and signage, and administration of special use authorizations.

13(b)(i) and (ii): The habitat and credit registry were maintained and updated in the Mountaintop GIS during fiscal year 2011. These data were used to answer multiple queries from Mitsubishi, Specialty Minerals Inc., OMYA and the Cushenbury Mine Trust with regard to their ongoing activities under the CHMS, as well as new proposals.

Conclusions

Habitat is being conserved through implementation of the Carbonate Habitat Management Strategy. Management activities associated with carbonate habitat during fiscal year 2011 made limited gains toward the desired conditions of protecting the habitat reserve, avoiding destruction of critical habitat,

recovering listed species, and restoring carbonate habitat. The main factors limiting substantial gains in these areas was available funding.

Recommendations

- Continue ongoing work towards the LMP recommended establishment of the Blackhawk Research Natural Area.
- Work on taking title to Mitsubishi Cement Co. 17P and 18P via donation.
- Work on requesting mineral withdrawal to establish initial habitat reserve and implement mitigation measures for Omya and Mitsubishi.

Pebble Plain Plant Habitat Management

Outcome Evaluation Questions

Is habitat being conserved through implementation of conservation strategies?

Are resource conditions indicating a stable or upward trend toward meeting desired conditions?

Reference Values

The following actions from the Pebble Plain Habitat Management Guide were taken during fiscal year 2011.

D-1 (5.): Coordination continued with Southern California Edison and Bear Valley Electric Service to avoid and minimize impacts associated with operation and maintenance of their electrical transmission lines through pebble plain habitat.

D-1 (6.): Patrols continued to monitor sensitive areas, record impacts, and maintain fences, signs and gates. Barbed wire continued to be replaced with smooth wire. Additional smooth wire fencing and signage was constructed in strategic locations.

D-1 (9.): The Forest Minerals Officer, in coordination with the District Botanist, continued to manage mining-related activities in and around pebble plain habitat. The strategy is to work with claimholders to prepare Notices of Intent that avoid impacts to pebble plain habitat by design.

D-1 (12.): The effort to identify, close and restore unclassified roads in pebble plain habitat was folded into the OHV Route Designation Project. A final decision on this action was rendered in February 2009 and implementation is in progress.

Conclusions

Habitat is being conserved through implementation of conservation strategies, and resource conditions indicate a stable or upward trend toward meeting desired conditions?

Management activities associated with pebble plains during fiscal year 2011 made limited gains toward the desired conditions of conserving habitat, minimizing incompatible uses, restoring habitat, and recovery of listed species. The main factor limiting substantial gains in these areas was available funding. With continued decline in budget and staffing, movement toward desired conditions is becoming increasingly difficult.

Recommendations

- Continue ongoing work towards the LMP recommended establishment of the Arrastre and Wildhorse Research Natural Areas.
- Look for additional opportunities to improve pebble plain habitat through the integration of functional programs and through partnerships.
- Repair and expand resource fencing and signage in high use areas. Continue to patrol these areas to monitor effectiveness of protection measures and to detect additional protections needed.

Biological Resource Condition

In fiscal year 2011 the Forest reported to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) 334 monitoring items from roughly 8 different biological opinions (BO) for 15 threatened and endangered (T&E) wildlife species and 21 T&E plant species:

- Grazing BO – 41 items covering both San Jacinto and Mountaintop Districts; some overlap with Peninsular Bighorn sheep BO
- Plants BOs – 93 items covering mainly Mountaintop District Carbonate/Pebble Plain/Meadows plants
- LMP BO – 115 items forest wide; many overlap with other BOs
- Riparian BO – 80 items forest wide; overlap with LMP BO
- Peninsular Bighorn sheep - 6 items all on the San Jacinto District

Items range from doing surveys for species, installing protective structures and monitoring the effectiveness of those structures, developing and following guidelines/mitigations, etc. Some items may overlap with others; for instance the LMP BO may have items that also are covered by the Carbonate/Pebble Plain/Meadows BOs or by the Riparian species BO. Some items are specific to individual species, such as peninsular bighorn sheep or Quino checkerspot butterfly, while other items may be specific to a group – riparian, plants, etc. Some items are simply on-going and are monitored through other activities, while many are related to individuals or a site specific item, such as Shay Creek and the unarmored threespine stickleback. Some items deal with coordination with groups, agencies, etc. A spreadsheet is sent annually to the FWS with each of the items and how it was accomplished.

44 items will be discontinued (24 Grazing, 2 plants, 13 LMP, 15 Riparian). Some items were due to delisting of bald eagle and is no longer required by FWS, and others because they have been completed and no longer need monitoring, such as the installation of a fence, etc.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Program Monitoring

There are five methods of OHV program monitoring. Each program is described separately with conclusions and recommendations for all compiled at the end of this section.

1) OHV Trail Soil Monitoring

During fiscal year 2011, all of the designated OHV trails (24-50”) on the Forest were monitored for soil retention and soil loss. During this time, it was determined that all of these trails were retaining soils at sustainable amounts. The OHV trail maintenance efforts of fiscal year 2010 included clearing out over

side drains, clearing and building up rolling dips and armoring culverts and drains with rock. These actions all contributed to the trails soil stabilization.

During fiscal year 2011, all of the designated OHV trails on the Forest were maintained using a small bulldozer, front-end loader and/or using hand tools. The trail treads were graded; rocks and any debris were removed. All of the trail drain structures were cleared and rolling dips reshaped.

2) Wildlife Habitat Protection Program/ Habitat Monitoring Plan (WHPP/HMP) and OHV Restoration Site Monitoring

Habitat protection monitoring conducted under the Habitat Monitoring Plan (HMP) and Restoration Site Monitoring are funded in partnership with the State of California Off Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division (OHMVRD). HMP monitoring is conducted by Forest field staff four times a year using maps and checklists to protect and restore threatened, endangered and sensitive wildlife and plant habitat from unauthorized off road and trail use. Restoration sites are monitored to ensure they are not affected by unauthorized use and to schedule maintenance needs.

Under the 2011 HMP, 22 locations of wildlife habitat and 36 locations of plant habitat were to be monitored 4 times (but snow conditions only permitted 3). In 2011, 13 of the 58 sites had unauthorized off highway vehicle use occur. Fence repairs were made at 6 of those sites, slashing occurred at 7 sites, and additional restoration work was scheduled at 4 sites. Unauthorized use within these monitoring sites appears to have declined compared to last year's data (when 17 out of 58 sites had unauthorized use). This decrease may be attributed to heavy snow, fire closures, and increased patrol and monitoring of these important sites. The Mountaintop District's combined patrols coordinate regularly to address OHV concerns. OHV volunteers have diligently resumed their "adoptive monitoring" program to increase monitoring and maintenance in areas with recurring effects in addition to the quarterly monitoring/maintenance performed by forest personnel. Trail crossings with streams were hardened with rock at Bautista/Vista Trail and Coxey creek in the spring of 2011.

The Forest continued to address repetitive concerns in sensitive areas. Protection measures were planned and approved at the T-6 crossing and are scheduled for implementation in FY12. In FY11 State OHV funds were procured for unauthorized route restoration planning within the Deep Creek and Coxey Inventoried Roadless Area along with a grant to restore unauthorized routes in the Coxey area.

In 2011, a large number of restoration sites in addition to 17 miles of newly restored trails at Baldy Mesa were monitored. Three miles of stolen fencing was replaced and newly created disturbances were disguised immediately by covering trails with (slash) forest litter, rocks and vegetation to prevent future damage. For locations needing intensive treatment such as well- established unauthorized trails, erosion control work or long stretches of fence maintenance, a work party was scheduled. In conjunction with the monitoring, OHV funds were used to propagate plants to immediately disguise unauthorized trails, reduce soil loss and to maintain a supply of containerized plants for this use.

The 2010/2011 State of California Off Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division grant proposal on the Forest was updated to include the prospectus for trends and expectations for OHV trails as described in the LMP. In addition, the proposal included goals to assist the Forest in achieving the desired conditions for OHV use. Grant proposals submitted were based on achieving these goals.

3) *Adopt-a-Trail Program Road and Trail Monitoring* **Monitoring**

The San Bernardino National Forest motorized Adopt-a-Trail (AAT) Program maintains over 250 miles of forest roads and trails. The AAT Program currently has over 49 active clubs and an estimated 4,000 volunteers that conduct monitoring on three Ranger Districts; Mountain Top, Front Country and San Jacinto. In addition, some volunteers are trained to operate our bulldozer (Sweco), front loader (Kubota), backhoes, rock rakes, chainsaws, ATV's and motorcycles.

The Adopt-a-Trail clubs monitor thousands of acres of NFS lands. Every adopted road and trail has an annual written road/trail maintenance plan that identifies specific maintenance and monitoring requirements. Maintenance includes road grading, brushing, culvert and drain clearance, off road restoration, maintenance of signs, and facilities. The maintenance plans include monitoring points such as; fence lines, barricades for sensitive habitats, restoration sites, hiking trail interfaces (unauthorized use), private property and wilderness trespass and stream crossing monitoring. OHV Employees and OHV Volunteers repair any breach of barricades, fence lines, etc. These breach points become future monitoring points for OHV patrols and OHV projects. If an area has been illegally breached by motor vehicles multiple times, analysis determines what methodology will be employed to deter any future damage to the area. Typically, signs are posted, Law Enforcement increased and any barricades are bolstered until the unauthorized motorized use stops occurring. Adopt-a- Trail Volunteers contributed 25,418 hours during fiscal year 2011.

4) *SBNFA-OHV Volunteer Program Monitoring* **Monitoring**

The San Bernardino National Forest Association (SBNFA)-OHV Volunteer Program has approximately 150 members that conduct monitoring on all three Ranger Districts; Mountain Top, Front Country and San Jacinto. The OHV Volunteers are skilled 4 x 4, ATV and motorcycle operators that provide the public one on one OHV education. OHV Volunteers provide written reports surmising their daily activities monitoring and patrolling the National Forest.

After 80 hours of specified training, the SBNFA OHV Volunteers are given the authority to patrol as OHV hosts, making public contacts while monitoring the Forest use patterns. The OHV Volunteers report forest fires, illegal campfires, traffic collisions and other incidents while providing service to our visiting public. While in the field, the OHV Volunteers are trained to monitor sensitive areas such as meadows, wilderness areas, urban interface (excessive sound and trespass), streams, Archeological sites and rare plant/wildlife habitats for unauthorized motorized use.

The OHV Volunteers are a vital Forest resource. Having the expertise to reach the back country of the National Forest to perform the duties as described.

5) *Forest Travel Management Monitoring* **Monitoring**

Monitoring occurs in conjunction with implementation of the Forest Travel Management decision. All Forest Roads and Trails that were affected by decommissioning and/or restoration efforts are monitored on a daily basis. If motorized vehicles have breached a site, the OHV Employee, Adopt-a-Trail Volunteer or SBNFA OHV Volunteer will repair the breach immediately. If the breach requires equipment, supplies or a work party, this is reported to the Forest Liaison and a project is initiated to repair the breach site.

Conclusions for WHPP, Restoration Site, Adopt-A-Trail, SBNFA OHV Monitoring, and Travel Management Monitoring Programs

Off-Highway vehicle use on designated routes is consistent with Forest Goal 5.2 to provide for public use and resource protection. Active management for OHV use is also consistent with this goal and Strategy Law 1 to utilize cooperative agreements with local law enforcement agencies, and supplement field personnel and provide additional law enforcement support primarily on high use weekends or holidays when visitor use is highest. OHV management is a program emphasis in several of the Places across the Forest. The LMP prospectus for trends and expectations over the next 3-5 years for Trails states that the program will emphasize improving the NFS OHV trails and roads by designating OHV road and trail routes and effectively managing inappropriate use. The desired condition for OHV use is for the use to safely occur on designated routes only.

Along routes within any Wildlife Habitat Protection Program/Habitat Monitoring Program areas, OHV employees, Adopt-A-Trail and SBNFA OHV Volunteers are actively supporting OHV monitoring programs. Mitigation of unauthorized OHV use to protect natural resources and wildlife habitats has been successful in most locations. In those areas where the Forest has a managed presence, unauthorized use has decreased. The contribution of volunteers is key to the success of Wildlife Habitat Protection Program, OHV, and Adopt-A-Trail monitoring efforts.

The monitoring programs have the ability to move the Forest toward the LMP desired condition for OHV management.

Recommendations for WHPP/HMP, Site Restoration, Adopt-A-Trail, and SBNFA OHV Monitoring Programs

- Continue monitoring soil loss and retention on all of the designated OHV Trails and complete annual OHV trail maintenance using mechanized equipment and hand tools.
- In order to comply with Standard 35, for identified desired conditions for managed motorized recreation, watershed management and sustainable biological resource conditions. Our Staff will continue to coordinate the WHPP/HMP, Site Restoration Program, Adopt-a-Trail Program, SBNFA OHV Volunteer monitoring program and the internal OHV taskforce described in WHPP section above.
- To ensure all WHPP/HMP and restoration sites are monitored four times a year as required, continue to implement the monitoring dates established in 2010.
- Continue the Travel Management monitoring as scheduled.
- Look for opportunities to fund and train additional patrol staff.
- Continue to support, educate and supervise OHV Volunteer Programs.

Heritage Program Monitoring

Two types of heritage program monitoring are conducted. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires that the Forest locate and protect properties that are potentially eligible for, and sites that are on the National Register of Historic Places, during project planning and implementation. Project monitoring is conducted to ensure sites are avoided, to monitor when activities are being conducted within a site boundary or to ensure project activities will not affect subsurface sites. The Archaeological Clearance Memo that is signed by the District and Forest Archaeologist and included

in the project file identifies if management measures are necessary for protection of historic properties and if Section 106 monitoring is required during project implementation.

Each time Section 106 monitoring is completed, the District Archaeologist completes a standardized form. The forms are not added to the project file; they are filed on the District by year. Annually, District Archaeologists provide information from the forms to the Forest Archaeologist for completion of the Regional Programmatic Agreement Report. This report identifies all projects completed under the Programmatic Agreement, activities that occurred and projects that were monitored.

Section 110 of the NHPA requires monitoring and evaluation of the condition of existing historic properties that are not affected by planned management activities. It is a proactive program for the purpose of identifying and evaluating historic resources for their potential inclusion into the National Register. Monitoring is completed to report historic property condition or to report if sites have been vandalized. The Forest is required to conduct assessments and condition surveys on 20% of the Forest's Priority Heritage Assets each year.

Results

In fiscal year 2011, under Section 106, the Forest employed methods to avoid, as well as to monitor during and after project implementation in order to avoid impacts to historic properties during all fuel reduction projects and associated activities. A total of 3 projects required monitors to protect 43 sites. The Forest requirement for Section 110 monitoring and reporting included 51 properties, through the implementation of volunteer programs and through condition surveys.

Conclusions

During fiscal year 2011, Section 106 monitoring was completed as required for 43 sites associated with 3 projects, and 28 Priority Heritage Asset and 23 other sites were monitored under Section 110.

Recommendations

- Ensure the Archaeological Clearance Memo and Tribal Consultation documentation is included in the project file prior to implementation and that it is implemented as described.

Water Quality Monitoring

Best Management Practices Evaluation Program (BMPEP)

Forest Service obligations to the State Water Board Management Area Agreement include 1) correcting water quality problems on the Forest, 2) perpetually implementing the Best Management Practice (BMPs) and 3) monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of BMPs.

Results

The Forest contributed to the restoration of deteriorated watershed lands by completing road and trail maintenance and fuel reduction projects. Implementation of the BMPs was accomplished by conducting BMP training and including BMPs in every project analysis that had hydrologic input. BMP monitoring was accomplished by identifying needs in the analysis process; implementation monitoring was completed by contracting officer representatives or other Forest Service personnel on the project site as the work was being completed.

Effectiveness monitoring is completed through annual BMP monitoring of randomly selected, recently completed projects that have been through at least one winter precipitation season, concurrent monitoring in which sites are selected based on management interest in specific ongoing projects, and monitoring required by Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) permits. Effectiveness monitoring is designed to evaluate how well the Forest and Region implement BMPs and how effectively the BMPs control water pollution from NFS lands. The summary and results of calendar year 2010 monitoring are located in the San Bernardino National Forest Best Management Practices Region 5 Evaluation Program Water Quality Monitoring Report 2010. Methods for dealing with the identified problems have been established and are currently being implemented.

Currently the Forest is party to three Clean Water Act Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plans: Big Bear Lake and tributaries nutrient TMDL, Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake nutrient TMDL, and the Middle Santa Ana pathogen TMDL. In fiscal year 2010, the Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL implementation plan required dry-weather water quality monitoring was completed, statistically showing that phosphorous loading was consistent with background levels of other western forest ecosystems in the Upper San Jacinto watershed. Requirements will persist in each of these areas for the foreseeable future. In addition to the three TMDLs with implementation plans, the Forest is an identified stakeholder for an additional 15 impaired water bodies. Monitoring requirements for these water bodies need to be negotiated with the appropriate RWQCB.

Conclusions

In the past six years, implementation of BMPs averaged 86% success on the Forest (FY06=78%, FY07=87%, FY08=91%, FY09=86%, FY10=88%, FY11=84%). Effectiveness protocols have averaged 81% success on the Forest (FY06=78%, FY07=97%, FY08=80%, FY09=80%, FY10=78%, FY11=71%).

High effectiveness ratings in fiscal year 2007 were attributed predominantly to lack of precipitation. Awareness of the importance of BMP implementation and effectiveness continues with increased training and interaction with District personnel, increased coordination with LMP monitoring, and continued regulatory interactions with the Santa Ana and Lahontan RWQCBs.

The 80% effectiveness rating for fiscal year 2008 was attributed predominantly to a legacy road problem where Deer Creek crosses Forest Service Road 1N09. The Forest Service acquired Legacy Roads dollars for fiscal year 2010 and completed the required analysis for funding the appropriate structure in this location.

The 80% effectiveness rating for fiscal year 2009 is not attributable to the fuels reduction program, the reforestation program, or the minerals program (100% implementation and effectiveness). The roads monitoring showed 75% implementation and 55% effectiveness. The recreation monitoring showed 71% implementation and 57% effectiveness.

The 78% effectiveness rating for fiscal year 2010 is not attributable to the fuels reduction program, the reforestation program, or the minerals program (100% implementation and effectiveness). The engineering monitoring showed 82% implementation and 59% effectiveness. The recreation monitoring showed 83% implementation and 83% effectiveness. The grazing allotment failure is being addressed in the current Allotment analysis in progress.

The 71% effectiveness rating for FY11 is not attributable to the fuels reduction program. The engineering monitoring showed 81% implementation and 48% effectiveness, primarily due to the heavy rains of December 2010 and the insufficient resources of the Forest to close roads to wet weather use. The recreation monitoring showed 67% implementation and 67% effectiveness, due to the location of two of the sites [one next to Big Bear Lake and one in a meadow] generating and delivering sediment to water bodies.

Continued interaction with all Districts throughout the planning process for fuels treatments have improved communication and understanding of the importance of limiting sediment and erosion from fuels treatment sites. The addition of the Lahontan Timber Waivers has put BMP monitoring to the forefront of concerns on the Mountaintop Ranger District.

Forest leadership has been made aware that through the new Management Area Agreement between the Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service and the State Water Resources Control Board, being worked on during 2010 and 2011, that monitoring of many more projects in TMDL watersheds may be required in the future.

Roads with high public recreation continue to be the areas with the most potential problems. Much of the Forest remains open during the winter and the Forest experiences a lot of public recreation including OHV use. Unauthorized trails are constantly identified and projects are implemented to restore them. The Forest's Travel Management program and the Forest Service's Legacy Roads funding will continue to be used to solve ongoing roads issues.

Recommendations

- Continue training and interaction with District staff throughout planning process for fuels treatments, road and engineering projects, and recreation/OHV management.
- Continue combining BMP and LMP monitoring field trips, as applicable to both protocols.
- Continue to promote concurrent monitoring with RWQCBs.

Air Quality Monitoring

Under the Regional air quality monitoring program, a sampling station at the Converse Fire Station monitors the air quality near the San Gorgonio Wilderness Class 1 air shed. This station is part of the IMPROVE national monitoring network. More information may be found at the IMPROVE web site at the following URL's:

Raw data: <http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/Data/data.htm>

Reports: http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/Publications/improve_reports.htm

Part 3 Monitoring

Implementation and effectiveness monitoring for Part 3 of the LMP are conducted at the project level in order to evaluate the effectiveness and application of design criteria established in the LMP. Part 3 of the LMP requires annual implementation monitoring of new projects and ongoing activities and sites. As detailed in the LMP, the Program Emphasis and Objectives describe the activities and programs on the Forests. Activities were organized into six functional areas, which include all areas of business for which

the Forest is responsible. The functional areas collectively include 35 programs. National Forest management uses the results to clearly communicate program capability both internally and externally.

The Program Emphasis and Objectives' six functional areas are:

- **Management & Administration:** National Forest leadership, management and administrative support activities, communications, external affairs, community outreach, planning, human resources, information technology, and financial management.
- **Resource Management:** Activities related to managing, preserving, and protecting the national forest's cultural and natural resources.
- **Public Use & Enjoyment:** Activities which provide visitors with safe, enjoyable and educational experiences while on the national forest and accommodate changing trends in visitor use and community participation and outreach.
- **Facility Operations & Maintenance:** Activities required to manage and operate the National Forest's infrastructure (i.e., roads, facilities, trails, and structures).
- **Commodity & Commercial Uses:** Grazing management, forest special product development, and activities related to managing non-recreation special-uses such as National Forest access, telecommunications sites, and utility corridors.
- **Fire & Aviation Management:** Wildland fire prevention through education, hazardous fuels reduction, and proactive preparation. This program also includes on-forest wildland fire suppression, and national or international wildland fire and emergency incident response.

An interdisciplinary review team visited the selected projects and ongoing activities and sites to review the effectiveness of applying LMP design criteria. If problems in implementation were detected, or if the design criteria were determined to be ineffective, then the team recommended corrective actions. Corrective actions may include amendments to the LMP if necessary to improve the effectiveness of the design criteria.

Appendix C of Part 3 in the LMP identifies at least 10 percent of projects and on-going activities will be reviewed annually. The LMP should be amended to randomly select, for the monitoring period, at least five new projects. Ideally, a project will be selected from each functional area, excluding Management & Administration because new projects do not fall in this functional area. If there are a large number of new projects implemented, as timing and funding permit, additional projects will be randomly selected from each applicable sub-category in the functional areas. All ongoing activities and sites will be stratified into the appropriate functional areas. At a minimum, three ongoing activities and/or sites will be randomly selected for the monitoring period. Ideally, an ongoing activity and/or site will be selected from Public Use & Enjoyment, Facility Operations & Maintenance, and Commodity & Commercial Uses functional areas. As timing and funding permit, ongoing activities and/or sites will be randomly selected from each applicable sub-category in the three functional areas.

New Projects

All new projects implemented during the monitoring period, including projects that are implemented over multiple years, were stratified into the appropriate functional areas. One project was selected from each functional area, excluding Management & Administration because new projects do not fall in this functional area.

Vivian Creek Hazardous Tree Removal**Monitoring**

The field review of the Vivian Creek Hazardous Tree Removal project implementation occurred on June 14, 2012 on the Front Country Ranger District for new project monitoring under the Resource management functional area. The FLT participated in the field review. This project was an update to the Forest Falls Hazardous Fuels Reduction project. A Supplemental Information Report was conducted to determine if the previous analysis and decision covered the proposed actions. The project included the removal of hazard trees along the Vivian Creek trail and in and around 15 recreation residence cabins. There were multiple resource concerns with the new work, but with the implementation of the design criteria the project was consistent with the analysis that had been completed previously. Design criteria included the protection of wildlife species, timing of operations, limitation of disturbed areas for erosion, and avoidance areas. The biomass removed was offered to the public in a one day firewood sale.

Conclusions

The Vivian Creek Hazardous Tree Removal project implementation is consistent with Forest Goal 3.1 to provide for public use and natural resource protection. This project implements LMP Strategy WP 1 – Offer Wood Products by offering wood products as a by-product of community protection.

Recommendations

- Update and implement under existing decisions when possible.
- Explore opportunities to get long-term effectiveness monitoring information for California spotted owl.

Idyllwild Spring Challenge Recreation Permit**Monitoring**

The field review of the Idyllwild Spring Challenge Recreation Permit implementation occurred on June 7, 2012 on the San Jacinto Ranger District for new project monitoring under the Public Use and Enjoyment management functional area. This project was analyzed under an Environmental Assessment and the decision to authorize the mountain bike race permit was made in April of 2011. The race was held the last weekend of April of 2011. The race was authorized on historic roadbeds and user created trails in the May Valley area. Design criteria for erosion and Quino checkerspot butterfly, an endangered species, were implemented. The effectiveness of design criteria were monitored post implementation.

Conclusions

The Idyllwild Spring Challenge Recreation Permit implementation is consistent with Forest Goal 3.1 to provide for public use and natural resource protection. This project implements LMP Strategy REC 5 – Recreation Special Use Authorizations by managing the permit in compliance with law, regulation, and policy, and administering it to standard. This project is inconsistent with LMP Standard 35 which restricts non-motorized vehicle travel to NFS roads and trails. The timeframe of analysis, decision, and implementation was extremely condensed which limited the opportunity to implement design criteria for hydrology and wildlife.

Recommendations

- A trail system analysis should be conducted to determine if trails in this area should be included in the NFS system.

- Ensure that the appropriate amount of time is scheduled to analyze and implement Special Use Authorizations.

BNSF 3rd Rail

Monitoring

The field review of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) 3rd Rail project implementation occurred on August 7, 2012 on the Front Country Ranger District for new project monitoring under the Commodity and Commercial Uses management functional area. This project authorized BNSF to construct a third rail through Cajon pass. The Army Corp of Engineers was the lead agency and the Forest Service was a cooperating agency that made a decision for the areas outside the existing easement that BNSF holds. The decision was made in 2007. The coordination between the agencies had many issues, primarily with communication. The analysis and mitigations requirements from the Forest Service were not carried into the analysis, although, BNSF incorporated mitigations through agreements. These mitigations included access management, wildlife crossings, erosion control, wildlife habitat enhancement, and funding for the purchase of mitigation lands.

Many of the issues associated with this project can be attributed to the high profile of this project and political pressures. All input was screened by proponent attorneys, which limited the effectiveness and efficiency of analysis and mitigation measures. As a cooperating agency the Forest's ability to enforce requirements was limited. Overall, the implementation of this project was moderately successful as protecting resources through the implementation of agreed to mitigations. There are ongoing issues from implementation and long-term concerns for wildlife, hydrology, archeology, and access that will persist with the operation of this use.

Conclusions

The BNSF 3rd Rail project implementation is consistent with Forest Goal 7.1 by focusing the build environment into the minimum land area needed to support growing public needs. This project does not implement LMP Strategy Lands 2 – Non-Recreation Special Use Authorizations because an operations and maintenance plan has not been developed.

Recommendations

- The Forest Supervisor should be included in cooperating agency input for projects with high political and public pressure to ensure that Forest Service concerns are addressed.
- Require a better system and stronger agreements for Forest Service input and review of plans developed for implementation.
- Ensure that long-term funding is available for mitigation of large scale ongoing uses on NFS lands.
- On large special use projects, assign specialists that are familiar with the unique type of work or provide training for assigned personnel to ensure that the highest quality analysis and implementation.
- Require project dedicated Forest Service inspectors on large special use projects that cross NFS lands.
- Request Regional Office support on projects with high political and public pressure.

Morton Fire Suppression Repair

Monitoring

The field review of the Morton Fire Suppression Repair implementation occurred on June 14, 2012 on the Front Country Ranger District for new project monitoring under the Fire and Aviation Management functional area. The FLT participated in the field review. During the suppression of the Morton Fire in 2011 a larger than typical water tender from a cooperator rolled down a hill after the road collapsed. This incident within an incident occurred a mile away from the fire as it was in the mop-up stage. The crew received minor injuries. The recovery of the water tender took three days after mitigation for high fire danger was put in place.

Conclusions

The Morton Fire Suppression Repair project implementation is consistent with Forest Goal 1.1 to improve the ability of southern California communities to limit loss of life and property and recover from the high intensity wildland fires that are natural part of this state's ecosystem. This project implements LMP Strategy Fire 4 – Firefighter and Public Safety because it is the first priority in every fire management activity.

Recommendations

- Ensure that cooperator's equipment and personnel meet appropriate standards for the work being performed.
- Continue to coordinate suppression repair activities in the interdisciplinary manner to ensure resources are protected.

2N10 - Mill Creek Legacy Road Repair

Monitoring

The field review of the Mill Creek (2N10) Legacy Road Repair implementation occurred on August 31, 2012 on the Mountaintop Ranger District for new project monitoring under the Facility Operations & Maintenance functional area. Mill Creek Road (FSR 2N10) was stabilized by installing underground drainage systems, overside drains, culverts, and aggregate surfacing and/or asphalt paving on 5.3 miles of passenger car road. Crushed aggregate, excavated from the Big Bear Dam project, was placed over the entire 5.3 miles at an average 4 inch depth. The 1 mile on the east end and 0.4 miles on the west end of 2N10 were paved at an average depth of 2 inches. Through the competitive Legacy Road funding wildlife and hydrology concerns were addressed.

The west end of the project was very effective at reducing impacts to wildlife, plants, and hydrology. The improvements withstood winter weather well and require less maintenance. The east end of the project has increased year round use and a steeper grade. The east end, although improved, has ongoing erosion concerns because wet weather driving has caused increased impacts.

Conclusions

The Mill Creek (2N10) Legacy Road Repair project implementation is consistent with Forest Goal 3.1 to provide for public use and natural resource protection and Forest Goal 5.1 to improve watershed condition through cooperative management. This project implements LMP Strategies WL2 – Management of Species of Concern, WAT1 – Watershed Function, and Trans1 – Transportation Management because it improves wildlife and plant habitat and watershed function through the improvement of 2N10.

Recommendations

- Continue to integrate resource areas in the development of projects.
- Continue to compete for funding to improve roads in sensitive areas.
- Analyze heavily traveled areas to determine if use is appropriate when road conditions are poor and if alternative methods or improvements are needed.

Ongoing Activities and Sites

One ongoing activity and site was selected from Public Use & Enjoyment, Facility Operations & Maintenance, and Commodity & Commercial Uses functional areas. The one non-recreation special use was monitored under the new project selection through the Riverside County Ranger Peak Communication Tower project. The one road maintenance and two grazing allotments were monitored through the Fiscal Year 2011 San Bernardino National Forest Best Management Practices Region 5 Evaluation Program Water Quality Monitoring Report.

Baldwin Lake Stables Outfitter/ Guide Permit Monitoring

The field review of the Baldwin Lake Stables Outfitter/ Guide Permit occurred on September 5, 2012 on the Mountaintop Ranger District as part of ongoing activity monitoring under the Public Use and Enjoyment management functional area. Permits were issued for 5 years in 1991 and 1997. This activity continues to occur under an expired permit for guided horseback tours in the Baldwin Lake area. Currently, the use is on a section of the Pacific Crest Trail, but the last permit issued in 1997 also authorized a trail on the south Baldwin Ridge. This authorized trail travels through Pebble Plains habitat. Efforts were taken to analyze and renew the permit in 2001 with surveys for wildlife, botany, and archeology undertaken, but no decision or permit was issued at this time. The 2001 analysis identified concerns for Bald Eagle habitat, Pebble Plains habitat, erosion on the authorized trail, and archeological sites that could potentially be part of an historic district. Design criteria and changes to the use were identified at that time to reduce the impacts to these resources.

Conclusions

The Baldwin Lake Stables Outfitter/ Guide Permit is not consistent with Forest Goal 3.1 because the permit has not been administered to standard, design criteria have not been incorporated into the operation, and a current permit has not been issued for this activity. This activity does not implement LMP Strategy REC 5 –Recreation Special Use Authorizations because the permit has not been administered to standard.

Recommendations

- Establish a system to review expired special use authorizations to determine if the use is still appropriate on National Forest System lands.
- Review operating plan for current permits to ensure that use is consistent with law, regulation, and policy.
- Analyze activity to determine if the permit should be renewed.

SCE - San Gorgonio Pipeline Permit Monitoring

The field review of the Southern California Edison (SCE) San Gorgonio Pipeline Permit occurred on June 14, 2012 on the Front Country Ranger District as part of ongoing activity monitoring under the Commodity and Commercial Uses management functional area. The FLT participated in the field review. This SCE activity is a permitted 8 inch PVC pipe that crosses NFS lands as part of the larger San Gorgonio FERC hydroelectric power generation authorized in the 1940s. The pipeline was authorized across NFS lands as a temporary solution in 2002 when the buried system failed. The permit was renewed for 5 years in 2007 under Category 36 CFR 220.6(d)(10).

The larger SCE San Gorgonio hydroelectric power generator system is in the process of being relinquished by SCE through the FERC. There are agreements between SCE and the water agencies for the area around the city of Banning that obligate the water from the hydroelectric generation to those agencies. The Forest has been a cooperating agency in the relinquishment process.

Conclusions

The SCE San Gorgonio Pipeline Permit is consistent with Forest Goal 4.1b by administering renewable energy resource developments while protecting ecosystem health. This activity implements LMP Strategy Lands 2 – Non-Recreation Special Use Authorizations through efficient administration.

Recommendations

- Continue coordination with FERC in the decommissioning of the SCE San Gorgonio infrastructure.
- Determine if the existing permit is appropriate for a longer term to meet the purpose and need of the activity.

LMP Amendments

The LMP is a dynamic document that can be amended in response to:

- Errors and or discrepancies found during implementation;
- New information;
- Changes in physical conditions;
- New laws, regulations, or policies that affect National Forest management.

The amendments to date are listed in the table below. Supporting documents are kept on file in the LMP Tracking Notebook. We frequently learn about the need for amendments through monitoring.

Table 3: LMP Amendments

Amendment	Implementation Date	Type of Change
1.	October 24, 2005	Errata
2.	April 21, 2006	Reissuance of Record of Decision (ROD) due to technical error in the FEIS regarding omission of public comments on wildlife issues and the agency's responses in the printed and published materials. Began a new 90 day appeal period April 21, 2006 which ended July 20, 2006. The Plan went in effect October 31, 2005 and will remain in effect. The decision to select Alternative 4A did not change.
3.	April 2006	Errata- San Bernardino National Forest LMP – 1 page of errata specific to the Forest.
4.	September 2006	Errata- for Published Documents- southern California Forest Plans Revision. This is the final errata published for all 4 southern California forest plans. It is 31 pages and includes all prior errata. Available on

Amendment	Implementation Date	Type of Change
		website http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/scfpr/projects/lmp/errata
5.	September 8, 2006	Administrative Correction (36CFR 219.7). Correction to LMP Part 2, p.16. Table 487. Designated Utility Corridors-San Bernardino National Forest. Added Devers-Valley No. 1, a 1.8 mile 500Kv (1) utility corridor to table. This corridor occurs on the San Jacinto Ranger District and was inadvertently left out of the table during the plan revision. The entire Devers –Valley No. 1 correction is available on the Forest website.
6.	January 14, 2008	LMP Amendment. USDA FS Designation of Section 368 Energy Corridors on NFS Land in 10 Western States. Decision by Secretary of Agriculture to Amend Land Management Plans.
7.	January 11, 2010	LMP Plan Amendment. Designation of the Ranger Peak and Red Mountain Communication Sites.
8.	January 11, 2010	LMP Plan Amendment. Designation of the Lake Hemet Communication Site.
9.	September 20, 2011	LMP Plan Amendment. Exception for Ramona Hog Lake Road culvert to be designed to BIA’s 25 year flood capacity.
10.	June 8, 2012	LMP Plan Amendment. Exception for 160 ft. tower at the Strawberry Peak Communication Site.
11.	July 11, 2012	LMP Plan Amendment. Designation of the Marshall Peak Communication Site.

LMP Updates

LMP Amendments (discussed above) change decisions made by the LMP. Consequently, they require environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). From time to time other changes to the LMP are needed which are not intended to affect earlier decisions or Plan objectives. Examples of such changes include corrections; clarification of intent; changes to monitoring questions; and refinements of management area boundaries to match management direction with site-specific resource characteristics at the margin of the maps. We call these types of changes “updates.” Since they do not change any Plan decision, they do not require NEPA analysis.

Updates to the San Bernardino Land Management Plan are described in the table below. The supporting document is on file in the LMP Tracking Notebook. There are no updates recommended as a result of this monitoring effort.

Table 4: LMP Updates

Update	Implementation Date	Type of Change
1.	May 31, 2006	Removal of Mill Creek Recreation Tract from the list of Recreation Residence Tracts in Part 2, p.17., Other Designations-Table 481.Recreation Residence Tracts. The Decision Memo was signed May 31, 2006; the Tract was conveyed on December 13, 2007.
2.	December 8, 2009	Removal of Middle Fork Recreation Tract from the list of Recreation Residence Tracts in Part 2, p. 17., Other Designations-Table 481. Recreation Residence Tracts. The Decision Notice was signed December 8, 2009.
3.	September 3, 2010	Incorporation of HR146 - Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, which added to the existing Santa Rosa Wilderness and designated two new wildernesses, Cahuilla Mountain and South Fork San Jacinto, within the San Bernardino National Forest. The Act expanded the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument with the addition of the Santa Rosa Peak and Tahquitz Peak areas. The Act also designated portions of the North Fork San Jacinto River and Palm Canyon Creek as ‘Wild’, portions of the North Fork San Jacinto River and Fuller Mill Creek as ‘Scenic’, and portions of the North Fork San Jacinto River, Fuller Mill Creek, and Bautista Creek as ‘Recreational’ Rivers.

Table 5: LMP Monitoring and Trend Report Action Plan

Task and Responsible Official	Effective Date
The Forest Supervisor approves all of the recommendations in section V.	September 2012
The Forest 2011 LMP Monitoring and Evaluation Report will be discussed at a Forest Leadership Team (FLT) meeting.	September 2012
To ensure the recommendations of the on the ground and activity monitoring in section III are reviewed, the Forest Supervisor will inform project and program leaders who participated in the monitoring of the availability of the 2011 LMP Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Forest website.	October 2012
To promote LMP consistency in future projects, the Forest Supervisor will ensure that the 2011 LMP Monitoring and Evaluation Report is available on the Forest website for all employees.	October 2012

Public Participation

In October 2012, the Fiscal Year 2011 San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report will be made available to the public on the Forest website, or a printed version upon request.

List of Preparers

Thomas Hall, Forest Environmental Coordinator was the primary investigator for this San Bernardino National Forest Land Management Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Report. The interdisciplinary team consisted of the following Forest line and staff:

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Appendix A

Table A 1: Selected Projects and Activities for LMP Monitoring and Evaluation on the San Bernardino National Forest

Unit	Place	Name	Project	Program	Ongoing Activity Site	Monitor LMP Consistency	Monitor Effectiveness	Documentation reviews, field reviews and/or comments
FCRD	San Bernardino Front Country	Vivian Creek Hazardous Tree Removal	X			X	X	Field Review 6/14/2012
FCRD	San Bernardino Front Country	Morton Fire Suppression Repair	X			X	X	Field Review 6/14/2012
FCRD	San Bernardino Front Country	SCE - San Gorgonio Pipeline Permit			X	X	X	Field Review 6/14/2012
FCRD	Cajon	BNSF 3 rd Rail	X			X	X	Field Review 8/7/2012
SJRD	Garner Valley	Idyllwild Spring Challenge Recreation Permit	X			X	X	Field Review 6/7/2012
MTRD	Big Bear	2N10 - Mill Creek Legacy Road Repair	X			X	X	Field Review 8/31/2012
MTRD	Big Bear	Baldwin Lake Stables Outfitter/ Guide Permit			X	X	X	Field Review 9/5/2012
MTRD	Big Bear	1N09-Deer Creek			X	X	X	Field Review 8/29/2012
MTRD	Big Bear	1N54 Clark's Grade			X	X	X	Field Review 8/29/2012

FCRD = Front Country Ranger District, SJRD = San Jacinto Ranger District, MTRD = Mountaintop Ranger District, BMP = Also part of Calendar Year 2012 Best Management Practice Monitoring