

A. Standards and Guidelines

for

Survey and Manage, Certain Cavity-nesting Birds, Canada Lynx, Some Bat Roosts and Management Recommendations for Certain Cavity-Nesting Birds and Some Bat Roosts

All sections of this document except the Management Recommendations for certain cavity nesting birds and some bat roosts, are the complete compilation of standards and guidelines.

I. Introduction

Existing Standards and Guidelines Are Amended

The standards and guidelines in the April 13, 1994 Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision for Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites From Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Buildings That Are Used as Roost Sites for Bats (hereafter referred to as Survey and Manage and related mitigation measures) are removed in their entirety and replaced as described below. See Appendix B of the November 2000 *FSEIS for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, and other Mitigating Measures* for a complete display of the standards and guidelines to be removed. Except for certain cavity-nesting birds and Canada lynx described below, all former Protect Sites from Grazing species and Protection Buffer species are now either Survey and Manage species as described in the standards and guidelines below, or are removed from these standards and guidelines because they do not meet the Survey and Manage basic criteria. Known sites are managed as specified for the category to which they are placed, but the land allocations associated with Protection Buffer species sites (unmapped Late-Successional Reserves and Managed Late-Successional Areas) are returned to their underlying or appropriate surrounding allocation.

Other elements of the Northwest Forest Plan not specifically addressed, and implementation memos and other policy interpretations not affected by changes in these standards and guidelines, are not changed. Exceptions to certain standards and guidelines for research or the Adaptive Management Process described in Chapter E of the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines, for example, continue to apply to Survey and Manage as under the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision.

Figure 1. Physiographic Provinces

Survey and Manage and other Mitigation Measures

Physiographic Provinces

The 1994 Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines includes two different province maps; physiographic provinces and planning provinces. The map of the 12 physiographic provinces appears on page A-3 of the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines and is repeated here for reference (see Figure 1 - Physiographic Provinces). The physiographic provinces allow differentiation between areas of common biological and physical processes. Unless otherwise identified, references to “provinces” in these standards and guidelines are to physiographic provinces. The 12 physiographic provinces are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. WA Olympic Peninsula | 7. OR Coast Range |
| 2. WA Western Lowlands | 8. OR Willamette Valley |
| 3. WA Western Cascades | 9. OR Klamath |
| 4. WA Eastern Cascades | 10. CA Klamath |
| 5. OR Western Cascades | 11. CA Coast Range |
| 6. OR Eastern Cascades | 12. CA Cascades |

Species Removed from Survey and Manage and other Standards and Guidelines

Species formerly included on Survey and Manage or related mitigation measures that are removed only because they are not closely associated with late-successional or old-growth forests (see Table 1-2) are already on, or are being considered for, the Agencies’ special status species programs. Known sites for these species will be managed until their disposition is clarified under the special status species programs or a decision is documented not to include them. For all other species removed from Survey and Manage or related mitigation measure, current “known sites” of these species are released for other resource activities.

Arthropod Guilds

For arthropods, references in these standards and guidelines to species or taxa apply only to these four functional groups, and no individual species will be added to Survey and Manage.

Land Allocations

These standards and guidelines apply to all land allocations.

II. Survey and Manage Basic Criteria

The Survey and Manage three basic criteria (see box) must be met for a species to be included in the Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines. Species no longer meeting these criteria will be removed from Survey and Manage. The process for adding or removing a species is described in the Adaptive Management section. The following section describes “persistence” and the criteria used to determine when there is concern for persistence.

Three Basic Criteria for Survey and Manage

1. The species must occur within the Northwest Forest Plan area, or occur close to the NFP area and have potentially suitable habitat within the NFP area.
2. The species must be closely associated with late-successional or old-growth forest (see Exhibit A).
3. The reserve system and other Standards and Guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan do not appear to provide for a reasonable assurance of species persistence.

Species Persistence Objectives

For purposes of these standards and guidelines, species persistence objectives have been adapted from the Northwest Forest Plan ROD (page 44). In general, these objectives may be described as providing for roughly the same likelihood of persistence as that which was provided by the Northwest Forest Plan as originally adopted in the 1994 ROD. More particularly, for vertebrate species, the Northwest Forest Plan specified use of the Forest Service viability provision in the National Forest System Land and Resource Management Planning Regulation for the National Forest Management Act of 1976, which reads in part as follows:

“Fish and wildlife habitat shall be managed to maintain viable populations of existing native and desired non-native vertebrate species in the planning area. For planning purposes, a viable population shall be regarded as one which has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed in the planning area. In order to insure that viable populations will be maintained, habitat must be provided to support, at least, a minimum number of reproductive individuals and that habitat must be well distributed so that those individuals can interact with others in the planning area.” (36 CFR 219.19.)

The 1994 ROD identified compliance with this Forest Service regulation as a goal across both Forest Service and BLM administered lands as a means of serving the important policy goal of protecting the long-term health and sustainability of all of the federal forests within the range of the northern spotted owl and the species that inhabit them (page 44). The Northwest Forest Plan ROD takes note of the fact that there is no specific or precise standard or technique for satisfying the viability provision (page 44), nor is there any requirement to conduct a viability analysis for each.

Survey and Manage and other Mitigation Measures

species. Instead, common sense and agency expertise must be used in making determinations of compliance with the viability provision (Seattle Audubon Society v. Moseley (W.D. Wash. 1992)). For non-vertebrate species, the Northwest Forest Plan satisfied “a similar standard (to the one reflected in the NFMA viability provision for vertebrate species) . . . to the extent practicable” (page 44). These overall objectives are summarized simply as the “persistence objectives” for these standards and guidelines.

As part of the background to the Northwest Forest Plan, the FEMAT report provided assessment of the effects of various management options on species associated with late-successional and old-growth forests. This assessment was based on expert panel evaluation of the likelihood that each option presented in the FEMAT report would provide sufficient habitat on federally managed lands for various distribution patterns of species populations for 100 years. This assessment was documented in the Northwest Forest Plan Draft SEIS. Between the Draft SEIS and the Final SEIS for the Northwest Forest Plan, additional analysis was done for those species whose original outcomes were potentially inconsistent with the stated species persistence objectives. This additional analysis identified Survey and Manage as one mitigation measure that could improve the likelihood of meeting species persistence objectives, particularly for rare species and those about which little is known. Survey and Manage, along with other mitigation measures, was adopted in the ROD. These mitigation measures, along with the assessment of outcomes by panels of experts, were among the factors the signers of the ROD used to determine that species objectives, including those directed by the National Forest Management Act regulations, were met (see Northwest Forest Plan ROD, pages 43 to 47). This determination was upheld by the courts.

For the November 2000 Survey and Manage FSEIS, expert effects writers again used outcome statements as part of their assessment process. These outcome statements were modified from those used by FEMAT to better fit typical Survey and Manage species (rare or endemic species or species about which little is known).

Objectives for maintaining species persistence for these standards and guidelines are the same as those described in the Northwest Forest Plan ROD. The objectives recognize that there is uncertainty associated with the continued persistence of species. Even absent any human-induced effects, the likelihood that habitat will continue to support species’ persistence can vary among species. For example, the continued persistence of rare species, whose entire range may comprise only a few acres, is inherently at greater risk due to natural disturbance than species with larger ranges and more locations, when considered over the long term. Thus, the achievement of species persistence is not subject to precise numerical interpretation and cannot be fixed at any one single threshold (see Northwest Forest Plan ROD, page 44).

In general, these standards and guidelines are designed to help the Northwest Forest Plan provide for the persistence of late-successional and old-growth forest related species.

Survey and Manage Basic Criteria

Concern for Persistence

One of the basic criteria for applying the Survey and Manage mitigation to a species is concern for persistence. A **concern for persistence** exists when the reserve system and other standards and guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan do not appear to provide a reasonable assurance of species persistence. **Little or no concern for persistence** exists when the reserve system and other standards and guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan (other than Survey and Manage) provide a reasonable assurance of persistence. When this assurance of species persistence exists, the species may be removed from Survey and Manage.

Criteria Indicating a Concern for Persistence: One or more of the following criteria, which are to be considered in the context of the reserve system and other standards and guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan, may indicate a concern for species persistence. These criteria must be considered aside from the Survey and Manage provisions, and must apply within the Northwest Forest Plan area.

- Low-to-moderate number of likely extant known sites/records in all or part of a species range.
- Low-to-moderate number of individuals.
- Low-to-moderate number of individuals at most sites or in most populations.
- Very-limited to somewhat-limited range.
- Very-limited to somewhat-limited habitat.
- Distribution within habitat is spotty or unpredictable in at least part of its range.

Criteria Indicating Little or No Concern for Persistence: Usually, most of the following criteria need to be met to indicate that a concern for persistence does not exist. These criteria must apply within the Northwest Forest Plan area.

- Moderate-to-high number of likely extant sites/records.
- High proportion of sites and habitat in reserve land allocations; or limited number of sites within reserves, but the proportion or amount of potential habitat within reserves is high and there is a high probability that the habitat is occupied.
- Sites are relatively well distributed within the species range.
- Matrix Standards and Guidelines or other elements of the Northwest Forest Plan provide a reasonable assurance of species persistence.

Concern for persistence is based on existing knowledge and, therefore, may change over time. While concern will remain for some species that are truly rare, the concern for many species will be alleviated as more information is accumulated through pre-disturbance and strategic surveys, and considered with the criteria indicated above. A species for which there is no longer a concern for persistence will be removed from Survey and Manage as described in the adaptive management section.

Survey and Manage and other Mitigation Measures

Relative Rarity

The standards and guidelines subdivide species for which there is a concern for persistence by their relative rarity, as either “rare” or “uncommon.” The relative rarity subdivision is based on such factors as numbers of populations, distribution, commonality of habitat, population trends, numbers of individuals, and so forth. Placement of species in management categories depends largely on their relative rarity as described below. Management directions for “rare” and “uncommon” species are not the same, because relative rarity changes the level of concern and, therefore, the management needed to provide for a reasonable assurance of persistence. Like concern for persistence, this subdivision is based on current knowledge and is changeable.

A determination that a species is “rare” is based on a combination of information, as described in the criteria for each category. A species may be rare if it has: (1) limited distribution; (2) a low number of sites or individuals per site; (3) highly specialized habitat requirements; (4) declining habitat or population trends; (5) reproductive characteristics that limit population growth rates; (6) restricted distribution pattern relative to range or potential habitat; and/or, (7) narrow ecological amplitude.

A determination that a species is “uncommon” is based on information that indicates a species may have: (1) more widespread distribution; (2) higher number of sites; (3) low-to-high number of individuals per site; (4) more stable populations or habitats; (5) less restricted distribution pattern relative to range or potential habitat; and, (6) moderate-to-broad ecological amplitude (see criteria under each category, later in this chapter).

III. Survey and Manage Categories

Introduction

These standards and guidelines are designed to provide approximately the same level of species protection as intended in the Northwest Forest Plan. Survey and Manage species are grouped into six categories (A-F) as shown below. The six categories are based on level of relative rarity, ability to reasonably and consistently locate occupied sites during surveys prior to habitat-disturbing activities, and the level of information known about the species or group of species.

The six categories help delineate species objectives and apply specific management direction, compared to the previous four Northwest Forest Plan categories, partly because each species is assigned to only one category for all or part of its range. The standards and guidelines describe the objective, assignment criteria, and management direction for each category.

The species included in Survey and Manage, and the category to which each species, or portion of the range of each species, is assigned, is shown on Table 1-1, Species Included in Survey and.

Survey and Manage Categories

Redefine Categories Based on Species Characteristics			
Relative Rarity	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined
Rare	Category A - 57 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage All Known Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys 	Category B - 222 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys 	Category E - 22 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage High-Priority Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys 	Category D - 14 species ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage High-Priority Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys 	Category F - 21 species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • Strategic Surveys

¹ Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary

Manage Standards and Guidelines and Category Assignment. The adaptive management section of these standards and guidelines define how to change species among the six categories and how to add or remove species from Survey and Manage, in response to new information.

These standards and guidelines apply within all land allocations; however, the Survey and Manage provision for each species will be directed to the range (or portion of range) of that species, to the particular habitats where concerns exist for its persistence, and to the management activities considered “habitat-disturbing” for that species. The Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines will benefit species closely associated with late-successional and old-growth forests including certain amphibians, birds, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod groups. Information about these species, acquired through application of these standards and guidelines, should facilitate project planning and adaptive-management changes.

The following text describes the six categories. The category discussions include additional information that clarifies the linkage between objectives and management actions of each category and describes the criteria for assigning species to the various categories. A taxon, or range-defined portion of a taxon, can be assigned to only one category.

Category A (Rare, Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical)

Objective: Manage all known sites and minimize inadvertent loss of undiscovered sites.

Criteria for assigning a species to Category A are:

- The species is rare and all known sites or population areas are likely to be necessary to provide reasonable assurance of species persistence, as indicated by one or more of the following:

Survey and Manage and other Mitigation Measures

- < Low number of likely extant sites/records on federal lands indicates rarity.
- < Species poorly distributed within its range or habitat.
- < Limited number of individuals per site.
- < Highly specialized habitat requirements (narrow ecological amplitude).
- < Dispersal capability limited relative to federal habitat.
- < Microsite habitat limited.
- < Reproduction or survival not sufficient.
- < Low number of sites in reserves or low likelihood of sites or habitat in reserves.
- < Habitat fragmentation that causes genetic isolation.
- < Factors beyond management under the Northwest Forest Plan affect persistence, but special management under the Northwest Forest Plan will help persistence.
- < Declining habitat trend

and:

- Pre-disturbance surveys are practical.

Management Direction:

Manage All Known Sites: Current and future known sites will be managed according to the Management Recommendation for the species. Professional judgment, Appendix J2 in the Northwest Forest Plan Final SEIS, and appropriate literature will be used to guide individual site management for those species that do not have Management Recommendations. (See glossary for definition of “known site.”)

Professional judgment, coupled with locally specific information and advice from taxa specialists about the species, may be used to identify occasional sites not needed for persistence. These exceptions will be reviewed by the REO.

Surveys Prior to Habitat-Disturbing Activities: Surveys will be conducted at the project level prior to habitat-disturbing activities, and in accordance with Survey Protocols, to avoid loss of undiscovered sites by habitat-disturbing activities. Species sites found as a result of these surveys will be managed as known sites.

Strategic Surveys: The objective of strategic surveys in this category is to search for additional sites and to characterize the habitat, improving the ability of the Agencies to know where to survey and how to manage the species. These surveys will build upon and incorporate information from previous and ongoing surveys. Species sites found as a result of these strategic surveys will be managed as known sites.

Strategic Surveys may address one or more of the following:

- Are known sites still extant?
- What is the habitat of the species?
- Identify high-probability habitat for surveys to find new sites.
- Where else does the species occur? Find new sites.

Survey and Manage Categories

- Collect habitat information to assist with managing the species.
- What is the status of the population (such as number of individuals, size)?
- What is the distribution of the species relative to the land allocations established in the Northwest Forest Plan?

Category B (Rare, Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical)

Objective: Manage all known sites and reduce the inadvertent loss of undiscovered sites.

Criteria for assigning a species to Category B:

- Same criteria as Category A, except that pre-disturbance surveys are not practical.

Management Direction:

Manage All Known Sites: Same as Category A.

Strategic Surveys: The objective of strategic surveys in this category is to find additional new sites and to characterize the habitat, improving the ability of the Agencies to know where to survey and how to manage and conserve the species. To reduce the inadvertent loss of undiscovered sites, the Agencies will not sign NEPA decisions or decision documents for habitat-disturbing activities in old-growth forest (a sub-set of late-successional forest - see glossary) in fiscal year 2006 (fiscal year 2011 for fungi) and beyond, unless either:

- strategic surveys have been completed for the province that encompasses the project area, or
- equivalent-effort surveys have been conducted in the old-growth habitat to be disturbed.

Strategic surveys build upon and incorporate information from previous and ongoing surveys. Species sites found as a result of strategic surveys will be managed as known sites. Strategic survey accomplishments, including completion by province, will be summarized in the annual report. “Old growth” is specified in this standard and guideline to assure retention of what is assumed to be the highest quality potential habitat for Survey and Manage species until strategic surveys are completed or equivalent-effort surveys are conducted. “Province” is specified as the geographic unit in which to assess completion of strategic surveys given that it represents the smallest, logical, well-defined area for which the results of strategic surveys likely could be compiled, analyzed, and presented with meaningful results.

Strategic Surveys may address one or more of the following:

- Are known sites still extant?
- What is the habitat of the species?
- Identify high-probability habitat for surveys to find new sites.

Survey and Manage and other Mitigation Measures

- Where else does the species occur? Survey high-probability habitat at highest risk to find new sites.
- What is the distribution of the species relative to the land allocations established in the Northwest Forest Plan?
- Collect habitat information to assist with managing the species.
- What is the status of the population (such as number of individuals, size)?

Category C (Uncommon, Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical)

Objective: Identify and manage high-priority sites to provide for reasonable assurance of species persistence. Until high-priority sites can be determined, manage all known sites.

Criteria for assigning a species to Category C are:

- The species is uncommon, and not all known sites or population areas are likely to be necessary for reasonable assurance of persistence, as indicated by one or more of the following:
 - < A higher number of likely extant sites/records does not indicate rarity of the species.
 - < Low-to-high number of individuals per site.
 - < Less restricted distribution pattern relative to range or potential habitat.
 - < Moderate-to-broad ecological amplitude.
 - < Moderate-to-high likelihood of sites in reserves.

and,

- Pre-disturbance surveys are practical.

Management Direction:

Manage High-Priority Sites: High-priority sites will be managed according to the Management Recommendation for the species. Professional judgment, Appendix J2 in the Northwest Forest Plan Final SEIS, and appropriate literature will be used to guide individual site management for those species that do not have Management Recommendations. Until a Management Recommendation is written addressing high-priority sites, either assume all sites are high priority, or local determination (and project NEPA documentation) of non-high priority sites may be made on a case-by-case basis with: (1) guidance from the Interagency Survey and Manage Program Manager; (2) local interagency concurrence (BLM, FS, USFWS); (3) documented consideration of the condition of the species on other administrative units as identified by the Program Manager -typically adjacent units as well as others in the species range within the province; and, (4) identification in ISMS. The Survey and Manage Program Manager will involve appropriate taxa specialists.

Professional judgment, coupled with locally specific information and advice from taxa specialists about the species, may be used to identify occasional high-priority sites not needed for persistence. These exceptions will be reviewed by the REO.

Survey and Manage Categories

Surveys Prior to Habitat-Disturbing Activities: Surveys will be conducted at the project level prior to habitat-disturbing activities and in accordance with Survey Protocols. Sites found as a result of these surveys will be managed as described above under manage high-priority sites. Management Recommendations or Survey Protocols may specify habitats or conditions (e.g., seral stages) not needing surveys because “high-priority” sites are not expected to be found there.

Strategic Surveys: The objective of strategic surveys in this category is to gather information to either develop or revise Management Recommendations, which will include identifying high-priority sites for management and how to manage to provide for a reasonable assurance of species persistence. Strategic surveys build upon and incorporate information from previous and ongoing surveys. Sites found as a result of these surveys will be managed as described above under manage high-priority sites.

Strategic Surveys may address one or more of the following:

- What is the quality of the known sites (such as habitat characteristics, longevity and continuity of habitat, and the status and characteristics of the population)?
- What is the geographic distribution of sites and extent of the range of species within the area of the Northwest Forest Plan (such as distribution of sites in the Northwest Forest Plan reserve allocations and the connectivity of known sites, both spatially and temporally)?
- Where does the species occur? Find new high-priority sites.
- Obtain information on habitat requirements to help manage known sites (e.g., developing Management Recommendations and identifying high-priority sites).

Category D (Uncommon, Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical or Not Necessary)

Objective: Identify and manage high-priority sites to provide for a reasonable assurance of species persistence. Until high-priority sites can be determined, manage all known sites.

Criteria for assigning a species to Category D:

- Same criteria as Category C, except that pre-disturbance surveys are not practical or are not necessary to meet objectives for species persistence because inadvertent loss of some undiscovered sites would not change level of rarity.

Some species for which pre-disturbance surveys are practical are placed in this category if there are a sufficient number of sites known to meet species objectives, and either Management Recommendations need to be written to define high-priority sites for management, or strategic surveys are needed to confirm distribution in reserves prior to future removal from Survey and Manage. These species are specifically identified on Table 1-1.

Survey and Manage and other Mitigation Measures

Management Direction:

Manage High-Priority Sites: Same as Category C.

Strategic Surveys: The objective of strategic surveys in this category is to gather information to either develop or revise Management Recommendations, which will include identifying high-priority sites for management and how to manage to provide for a reasonable assurance of species persistence. Strategic surveys build upon and incorporate information from previous and ongoing surveys. Sites found as a result of these surveys will be managed as described above under manage high-priority sites.

Strategic Surveys may address one or more of the following:

- What is the quality of known sites (such as habitat characteristics, longevity and continuity of habitat, and status and characteristics of population)?
- What is the geographic distribution of sites and extent of the species range within the area of the Northwest Forest Plan (such as distribution of sites in the Northwest Forest Plan reserve allocations and the connectivity of known sites, both spatially and temporally)?
- Where does the species occur? Find new high-priority sites.
- Obtain information on habitat requirements to help manage known sites (such as developing Management Recommendations and identifying high-priority sites).

Category E (Rare, Status Undetermined)

Objective: Manage all known sites while determining if the species meets the basic criteria for Survey and Manage and, if so, to which category (A, B, C, or D) it should be assigned.

Criteria for assigning a species to Category E:

- The number of likely extant sites/records and survey information on federal lands indicates possible rarity of the species; and
- Information is insufficient to determine whether Survey and Manage basic criteria are met or to determine what management is needed for a reasonable assurance of species persistence.

Management Direction:

Manage All Known Sites: Current and future known sites will be managed according to the Management Recommendation for the species. Professional judgment, Appendix J2 in the Northwest Forest Plan Final SEIS (USDA, USDI 1994a), and appropriate literature will be used to guide individual site management for those species that do not have Management Recommendations.

Survey and Manage Categories

Professional judgment, coupled with locally specific information and advice from taxa specialists about the species, may be used to identify occasional sites not needed for persistence. These exceptions will be reviewed by the REO.

Strategic Surveys: The objective of strategic surveys in this category is to collect enough information to determine if the species meets the basic criteria for Survey and Manage, and to either place the species into the appropriate Survey and Manage category or remove the species from Survey and Manage.

Strategic surveys build upon and incorporate information from previous and ongoing surveys. Species sites found as a result of these surveys will be managed as known sites. In cases where the strategic survey indicates that there is still a concern for persistence, but the species is not closely associated with late-successional or old-growth forests, the species will be removed from Survey and Manage and considered for the Agencies' special status species programs.

Strategic Surveys may address one or more of the following:

- Is the species closely associated with late-successional and old-growth forests?
 - < Revisit known sites, characterize the species habitat, and find new sites.
- Does the species occur within the Northwest Forest Plan area?
 - < Survey potential habitat near known sites.
- What is the appropriate management for the species?
 - < Does the species meet the basic criteria for Survey and Manage?
 - < What is the appropriate Survey and Manage category?

Category F (Uncommon or Concern for Persistence Unknown, Status Undetermined)

Objective: Determine if the species meets the basic criteria for Survey and Manage and, if so, to which category (A, B, C, or D) it should be assigned.

Criteria for assigning a species to Category F:

- The species is uncommon and the number of likely extant sites/records and survey information does not indicate rarity; and
- Information is insufficient to determine whether Survey and Manage basic criteria (including whether there is a concern for persistence) are met, or to determine what management is needed for reasonable assurance of species persistence.

Management Direction:

Manage known sites is NOT required for this category because species are uncommon, not rare, and species within this category will be assigned to other categories or removed from Survey and

Survey and Manage and other Mitigation Measures

Manage as soon as new information indicates the correct placement. Until that time, inadvertent loss of some sites is not likely to change the level of rarity. Other management direction is yet to be determined.

Strategic Surveys: The objective of strategic surveys in this category is to collect enough information to determine if the species meets the basic criteria for Survey and Manage, and to either place the species into the appropriate Survey and Manage category or remove the species from Survey and Manage. These surveys will build upon and incorporate information from previous and ongoing surveys. In cases where the strategic survey indicates there is still a concern for persistence, but the species is not closely associated with late-successional or old-growth forests, the species will be removed from Survey and Manage and considered for the Agencies' special status species programs.

Strategic Surveys may address one or more of the following:

- Is the species closely associated with late-successional or old-growth forests?
- Does the species occur within the Northwest Forest Plan area?
- What is the appropriate management for the species?
 - < Does the species meet the basic criteria for Survey and Manage?
 - < What is the appropriate Survey and Manage category?
- What is the level of rarity?