

S. Dekome
5/11/12

KVRI Multiparty Monitoring

Social and Economic Monitoring

Social Monitoring

1. **Improvement in local management skills**
 - a. Formal training
 - b. Skills gained on the job or through grant (e.g., grant writing and reporting skills)

Economic Monitoring

1. Local employment opportunities (**Number and kind of jobs created**)
 - a. Direct (paid for by grant)
 - b. Indirect (jobs arose from grant, but are not paid for by grant)
2. Income/wages for local contractors and workers
3. Diversity of wood products produced
4. Net revenue generated from sales of those products (**Value of wood products generated**)

Data Collection:

- **Direct Tracking**
- **Secondary Data Analysis**
- Questionnaires
- Interviews
- Focus Groups

Ecological Monitoring

Aquatic Restoration

- Treatments:
 - Road improvements and decommissioning
 - Culvert upgrades and replacements
 - Instream habitat improvements and channel connectivity
- Monitoring Objectives:
- Monitoring Elements:
- Inventory Methods:
- Potential Data Storage:
 - Watershed Improvement Tracking (WIT) database

Wildlife Habitat Restoration

- Treatments:
 - Reduce disturbance (motorized routes, decommissioning roads)
 - Increase shrub diversity, forested vegetation types and openings through silvicultural processes, preferably prescribed fire
- Monitoring Objectives:
- Monitoring Elements:
- Inventory Methods:
 - NAIP (openings)
 - Common Stand Exams (forested vegetation types)
- Potential Data Storage:
 - Online (NAIP)
 - FSVEG

Vegetation Management (restore resilient species)

- Treatments:
 - Hazardous fuel reduction
 - Pre-commercial thinning
 - Commercial thinning and harvesting
- Monitoring Objectives: Increase in stands dominated by resilient species (white pine, larch, ponderosa pine, whitebark pine).
- Monitoring Elements:
 - Vegetation composition
 - Vegetation structure
- Inventory Methods: Common Stand Exam
- Potential Data Storage:
 - FSVEG

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Recreation

Invasive Species

Climate Change

Wildfire

