On June 3rd 2021 TFW Policy accepted the Extensive Monitoring Workgroup recommendation that "a strategy be developed to inform the direction of this component [extensive monitoring] of the CMER research and monitoring program". In order to meet the goals in Schedule L-1 of the Forests and Fish Report (FFR) and the Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan, TFW Policy requests CMER develop an Extensive Monitoring (EM) proposal for study for stream temperature and riparian stand conditions. Additionally, identify if and how existing data can be incorporated into the study design and present to policy. Policy intends to include EM on the Master Project Schedule with a budget to develop the study design. Identify potential collaborations and present proposal(s) for CMER integration with existing status and trends work conducted by different agencies including efforts lead by members of the public, private and academic sectors taking place on and off FFR lands of interest.

Questions:

- What is the distribution of stream temperature in Type F and N streams across FFR regulated lands, and how is the distribution changing over time as the forest practices prescriptions are implemented?
- For Type F and N streams, what is the status of riparian stand condition; e.g. stand structure, large wood present (contributing to pools and stream morphology), and shade. What is the variation in stream temperature distribution on FFR regulated lands compared to non-FFR regulated lands?
- What other questions can we answer with this data?
    - For example: Are there cost efficient add-ons can we implement, such as amphibian presence/absence (eDNA?)?
- Which of the resource targets are able to be collected from various remote sensing options (LIDAR, Landsat imagery, etc…)

Additional Considerations

CMER proposed work should also identify data and analysis methods that have potential to contribute to validation monitoring. Policy understands that EM does not address cause and effect relationships therefore, it is expected that Extensive Monitoring findings will inform future targeted Intensive Monitoring project proposals to address policy relevant knowledge gaps. While not as far along as extensive monitoring, Policy will begin to look at intensive monitoring