LWD/Organic Inputs : Develop riparian conditions that provide complex habitats for recruiting large woody debris and litter	Riparian Condition	• Westside and high elevation Eastside habitats: riparian stands are on pathways to meet Desired Future Condition (DFC) targets (species, basal area, trees per acre, growth, mortality). • Eastside (except high elevation): DFC; current stands on pathways to achieve Eastside condition ranges for each habitat series.	Completed and ongoing CMER studies are available to inform a review and revision of this target. SME should be formed (3, 11, 31, 32, 44, 47).
	Litter Fall	• Westside Type N: at least 50% of recruitment available from within 50'. • Eastside Type N: at least 70% of recruitment available from within 50'.	Existing litter fall targets are a repeat of FP rules, not an acutual performance target. Completed and ongoing CMER studies are available to inform a review and revision of this target. SME should be formed.
	Pool Frequency	< 2 channel widths per pool.	SME should be formed.
	In-stream LWD	Westside: • Streams <20 m (or 65.6 ft.) bankfull width: > 2 pieces (total wood) per channel width • Streams <10 m (or 32.8 ft.) bankfull width: >0.30 key pieces per channel width • Streams >10 m (or 32.8 ft.) bankfull width: >0.50 key pieces per channel width Eastside: (To be developed.)	Completed and ongoing CMER studies are available to inform a review and revision of this target. SME should be formed (27)
	Residual pool depth	See Residual Pool Depth Table	SME should be formed.
	Potential new Measure developed by SME group	Potential new Performance Targets Developed by SME group	Developed Performance Targets could be new, replaced, or revised targets.
Sediment: Provide clean water and substrate and maintain channel forming processes by minimizing to the maximum extent practicable, the delivery of management induced coarse and fine sediment to streams (including timing and quantity) by protecting stream bank integrity, providing vegetative filtering, protecting unstable slopes, and preventing the routing of sediment to streams.	Mass wasting sediment delivered to streams	• Road-related: virtually none is triggered by new roads; favorable trend on old roads. • Timber harvesting-related: no increase over natural background rates from harvest on a landscape scale on high risk sites	Ongoing CMER studies will provide relevant information, too soon to form SME.
	Road sediment delivered to streams	New roads: virtually none.	Ongoing CMER studies will provide relevant information, too soon to form SME.
	Ratio of road length delivering to streams / Total stream length (miles/mile)	Old roads Not to Exceed: Coast (Spruce) =0.15-0.25; West of Crest = 0.15-0.25; East of Crest = 0.08-0.12	Ongoing CMER studies will provide relevant information, too soon to form SME.
	Ratio of road sediment production delivered to steams/Total stream length (tons per year/mile)	Old roads Not to Exceed: Coast (Spruce) =6-10 T/yr; West of Crest = 2-6 T/yr; East of Crest = 1-3 T/yr	Ongoing CMER studies will provide relevant information, too soon to form SME.
	Streambank/ equipment limitation zone disturbance (caused by forest practices)	• Type S&F: no streambank disturbance outside road crossings. • Type N: ≤10% of the equipment limitation zone.	Studies indicate that this performance target is working, no revision needed.
	Fines in Gravel	Less than 12% embedded fines (<0.85 mm).	There are completed studies available to inform this metric, SME should be formed.
Hydrology: Maintain surface and groundwater hydrologic regimes (magnitude, frequency, timing, and routing of stream flows) by disconnecting road drainage from the stream network, preventing increases in peak flows causing scour, and maintaining the hydrologic continuity of wetlands.	Road run-off	Same targets as road-related sediment	Ongoing CMER studies will provide relevant information, too soon to form SME.
	Peak flows	West side: Do not cause a significant increase in peak flow recurrence intervals resulting in scour that disturbs stream channel substrates providing actual or potential habitat for salmonids, attributable to forest management activities.	Completed CMER studies are available to inform a review and revision of this target. Current target is vague and difficult to measure. SME should be formed.
	Wetlands	No net loss in the hydrologic functions of wetlands	Target is so vague that it is essentially not a target, wetland focused SME needed (1, 2, 13, 26, 28, 30, 39)
	Potential new Measure developed by SME group	Potential new Performance Targets Developed by SME group	Developed Performance Targets could be new, replaced, or revised targets.
Chemical Inputs: Provide for clean water and native vegetation (in the core and inner zones) by using forest chemicals in a manner that meets or exceeds water quality standards and label requirements by buffering surface water and otherwise using best management practices.	Entry to water	No entry to water for medium and large droplets; minimized for small droplets (drift).	DNR defers to WSDA and EPA on any changes in chemical input chemicals and application rules. They are already doing the verification work to adjust best practices and the list of banned/allowed substances. Also, workshops had at CMER, no directive from policy on next steps
	Entry in RMZs	Core and inner zone: levels cause no significant harm to native vegetation.	DNR defers to WSDA and EPA on any changes in chemical input chemicals and application rules. They are already doing the verification work to adjust best practices and the list of banned/allowed substances. Also, workshops had at CMER, no directive from policy on next steps
Stream Typing and Fish Passage: **STREAM TYPING**: Type "fish habitat" streams to include habitat which is used by fish at any life stage at any time of the year, including potential habitat likely to be used by fish which could be recovered by restoration or management, and including off-channel habitat, by using a multi-parameter, field-verified, peer reviewed, GIS logistic regression model using geomorphic parameters such as basin size, gradient, elevation and other indicators. **FISH PASSAGE**: Maintain or restore passage for fish in all life stages and provide for the passage of some woody debris by building and maintaining roads with adequate stream crossings.	Accuracy of predictive models	Fish habitat model: statistical accuracy of +/- 5%, with line between fish and non-fish habitat waters equally likely to be over and under inclusive.	Ongoing CMER studies will provide relevant information, too soon to form SME. Board process for water typing rule could also address the need/usefulness of this model or any map based model.
	Access Barriers	Eliminate road-related access barriers over the time-frame for road management plans.	Access barriers are mostly under the purview of WDFW. CMER scoped a fish passage extensive monitoring study, but DNR took over RMAP completion and recommended not to fund study. Large landowners have covered this via RMAP. DOT, counties and municipalities are currently going through barrier removal on public roads following the culvert case results. However, small forest landowners are exempt from RMAP and their private forest roads don't get DOT help. They often defer repairs and get on the DNR FFFPP list, but since projects are prioritized by how much habitat it opens, there are projects that have been on this list for decades. SME group not recommended at this time but wanted to raise awareness of small landowner issue and that effectiveness of WDFW policies has not been studied.

Legend

= High priority for review and revision, SME group should be formed

= High priority for review and revision, but ongoing CMER studies should directly address the performance target, no SME group currently needed

= Performance Target is not a priority for review